



(4) It is to step up investments in sports.

3. Which country to host the World Sustainable Development Summit – 2018 ?

- (1) South Africa (2) Nepal  
(3) Brazil (4) India

4. Which HRD Ministry-appointed committee is drafting new National Education Policy (NEP)?

- (1) Ram Shanker Kureel committee  
(2) K Kasturirangan committee  
(3) V G S Rathore committee  
(4) KJ Alphonse committee

5. With reference to Paris agreement on climate change, consider the following statements :

I. It was signed by 195 nations in Dec 2015 at Paris

II. The main aim is to keep a global temperature rise this century well below 3 degrees Celsius

III. It further aims to drive efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels

Which of the above statements are correct ?

- (1) I and II (2) II and III  
(3) I, II and III (4) I and III

6. Which of the following statements are correct?

a. Parliament cannot alter the name and territory of J&K without the consent of the State legislature

b. The Union shall have the power to suspend the State Constitution on the ground of failure to comply with the directions given by the Union.

c. No proclamation of Emergency can be made by the President under Article 352 on the ground of "internal disturbance" in J&K without the concurrence of J&K Government

Which of the above statements are correct ?

- (1) (a) and (b) (2) (b) and (c)  
(3) (a) and (c) (4) (a), (b), (c)

7. **Assertion (A):** Global warming is the increase in Earth's near-surface air and ocean temperatures.

**Reason (R):** The greenhouse effect is when water and carbon dioxide absorb outgoing infrared radiation, increasing the planet's temperature

Choose the correct code:

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct      (2) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect,  
(3) (A) is true and (R) is true      (4) (A) is false and (R) is true

8. Which of these pairs are correctly matched ?

- a. The Vienna Convention : Protection of Ozone Layer  
b. Montreal Protocol : Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer  
c. The Minamata Convention : Lead

- (1) a only  
(2) a and b only  
(3) c only

9. Representation of the People (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2013, brought two key changes. These changes were :

- Even if a person is prohibited from voting due to being in police custody or in jail, he can file nomination for an election.
- Definition of "disqualified" in the Act has been amended. disqualification has to be due to conviction for certain specified offences and can be on no other ground.
- Anyone in prison or on the lawful custody of the police (other than preventive detention) is not entitled to vote.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (1) I and ii only      (2) I and iii only  
(3) ii and iii only      (4) I, ii, iii

10. Match List – I and List – II and identify the correct code:

- |                         |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| a. World Health Day     | i. 16th September |
| b. World Population Day | ii. 1st December  |
| c. World Ozone Day      | iii. 11th July    |
| d. World AIDS Day       | iv. 7th April     |

**Codes:**

	a	b	c	d
(1)	i	ii	iii	iv
(2)	iv	iii	i	ii
(3)	ii	iii	iv	i
(4)	iii	iv	ii	i

11. **Assertion (A):** Water Borne diseases are largely caused by micro-organisms present in human or animal waste

**Reason (R):** Typhoid fever is a Water Borne diseases.

Choose the correct code:

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect,
- (3) (A) is true and (R) is true
- (4) (A) is false and (R) is true

12. Which of the following statements regarding the meaning of research are correct

- a. Research refers to a series of systematic activity or activities undertaken to find out the solution of a problem
- b. It is a systematic, logical and an unbiased process wherein verification of hypothesis data analysis, interpretation and formation of principles can be done
- c. It is an intellectual enquiry or quest towards truth
- d. It leads to enhancement of knowledge

- (1) (a), (b) and (c)
- (2) (b), (c) and (d)
- (3) (a), (c) and (d)
- (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

13. Below are given two sets – research methods (Set-I) and data collection tools (Set-II). Match the two sets and indicate your answer by selecting the correct code:

- |                             |                                   |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A Experimental method       | i Using primary secondary sources |
| B Ex post-facto method      | ii Questionnaire                  |
| C Descriptive survey method | iii Standardized tests            |
| D Historical method         | iv Typical characteristics tests  |

**Codes:**

A B C D

- 1. ii i iii iv

2. iii iv ii i

3. ii iii i iv

4. ii iv iii i

14. Consider the following statements :

a. Teaching is the stimulation, guidance, direction and encouragement of learning

b. Good teaching is as much about passion as it is about reason

c. Good teaching is also about bridging the gap between theory and practice

Which of the above statements are correct ?

(1) a and b

(2) b and c

(3) a and c

(4) a, b and c

15. Consider the following statements about NITI Aayog :

a. The National Institution for Transforming India, also called NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on January 1, 2015

b. NITI Aayog fosters Cooperative Federalism

c. The President is its Chairman

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

(1) a and b only

(2) b and c only

(3) a and c

(4) a, b and c

16. Imagine you are working in an educational institution where people are of equal status. Which method of communication is best suited and normally employed in such a context?

(1) Horizontal communication

(2) Vertical communication

(3) Corporate communication

(4) Cross communication

17. An unsolicited e-mail message sent to many recipients at once is a

(1) Worm

(2) Virus

(3) Threat

(4) Spam

18. If the proposition 'All thieves are poor' is false, which of the following propositions can be claimed certainly to be true?

**Propositions :**

(1) Some thieves are poor.

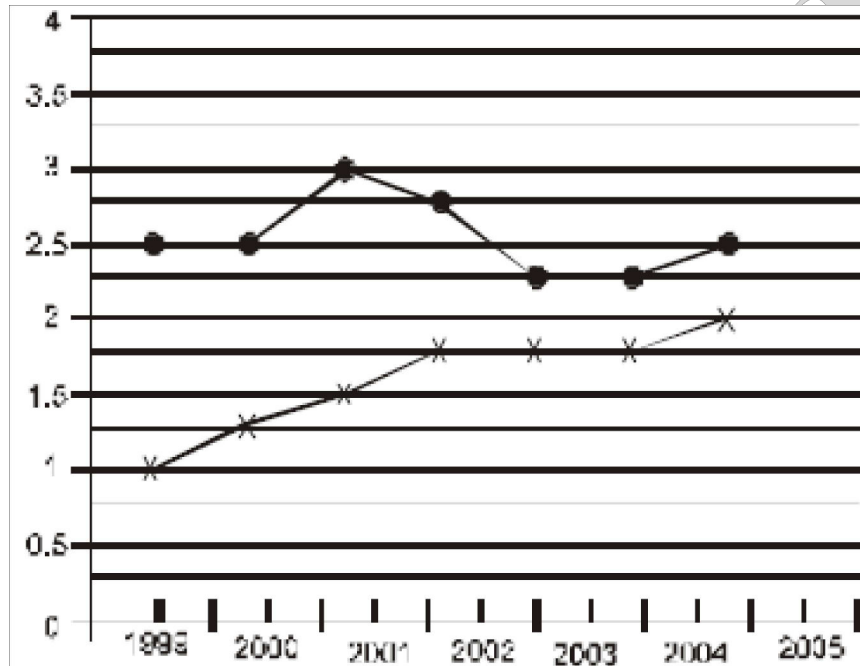
(2) Some thieves are not poor.

(3) No thief is poor.

(4) No poor person is a thief.

19. It is communication of feelings, emotions, attitudes, and thoughts through body movements / gestures / eye contact, etc.” which type of communication is this?  
 (1) Oral communication                      (2) Written communication  
 (3) Non verbal communication            (4) None

Questions 20-24 Study the following graph carefully to answer the given questions.  
**PRODUCTION OF TWO COMPANIES A AND B ( IN CRORE UNITS) OVER THE GIVEN YEARS**



20. For Company A, how much is the percent increase in production in 2000 from 1999?  
 (1) 0.25    (2) 2.5  
 (3) 25    (4) 12.5
21. How many units is the total production of Company A for the given years?  
 (1) 9 crores                                        (2) 17.75 crores  
 (3) 12.25 crores                                (4) 11 crores
22. What is the difference in units produced by the two companies in 1999?  
 (1) 1,50,000,000                                (2) 15,00,00,000  
 (3) 15,00,000                                    (4) 15,000

- 23.** How many units is the approximate average production of Company B for the given years?
- (1) 3 crores (2) 2.55 crores  
(3) 2.75 crores (4) 2.25 crores
- 24.** In which year did both the companies have no change in production from the previous year?
- (1) 2000 (2) 2002  
(3) 2003 (4) 2004
- 25.** Which of the following collection techniques were used as the primary research methods for this study?
- (1) Qualitative (2) Quantitative  
(3) Both (1) and (2) (4) None
- 26.** Which of the following problems was India faced with after Independence ?
- (1) Military attack from a country across the border.  
(2) Lack of coordination between the Central and State Governments.  
(3) Improper coordination of various Government policies  
(4) Increasing the production from a very low level
- 27.** Which of the following issues was not appropriately realized by the Central Government.
- (1) Ethnic diversity of the people  
(2) A national language for the country  
(3) Implementation of the formulated policies  
(4) Centre -State relations
- 28.** Why was central economic planning found to be difficult?
- (1) Multiplicity of States and Union Territories  
(2) Lack of coordination in different Government departments  
(3) Autonomy given to the States in certain matters  
(4) Lack of will in implementing land reforms
- 29.** Why was the linguistic reorganization of the State accepted?
- (1) The States were not cooperating with the Central Government  
(2) Non-Congress Governments in the States demanded such a reorganization of

the States

(3) No common national language emerged

(4) Strong pressure from the States was exerted on the Central Government to create such States

30. Which, according to the passage, can be cited as an exercise in democratic practice in India before Independence?

(1) The handing over of power by the British to India

(2) The Indianisation of the Indian Civil Service

(3) A neutral role played by the Army

(4) None of the above

31. The information to be collected in survey method are related to

(1) Present Position

(2) Aims of the research

(3) The attainment of aim of research

(4) All of the above

32. One of the essential characteristics of research is

(1) Sensitivity

(2) Generalizability

(3) Usability

(4) Replicability

33. Identify the main Principle on which the Parliamentary System operates.

(1) Responsibility of Executive to Legislature

(2) Supremacy of Parliament

(3) Supremacy of Judiciary

(4) Theory of Separation of power

34. Match list I with list II and select the correct from the code given below :

**List I ( Institutions)**

1. Indian Veterinary Research Institute

2. Institute of Armament Technology

3. Indian Institute of Science

4. National Institute for Educational Pannesi and Administrators

**List II (Locations)**

i. Pune

ii. Izat Nagar

iii. Delhi

vi. Bangalore

(1) 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-iii

(2) 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-ii, 4-iii

(3) 1-ii, 2-iii, 3- I, 4- iv

(4) 1-iv, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-i

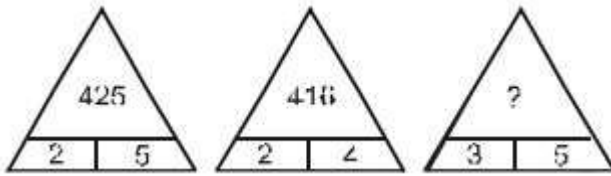


35. The prime minister of India is appointed from \_\_\_\_\_
- (1) The leading Party in Lok Sabha
  - (2) The Leading Party in Rajya Sabha
  - (3) The leading party in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha combined
  - (4) None of the above
36. The study of interrelations between Organism and their environment is called \_\_\_\_\_
- (1) Biosphere
  - (2) Ecology
  - (3) Synecology
  - (4) Autoecology
37. The term ICT is now also used to refer to the convergence of \_\_\_\_\_
- (1) Audio visual
  - (2) Telephone network
  - (3) Both (1) and (2)
  - (4) None
38. Fossil Fuels include \_\_\_\_\_
- (1) Oil
  - (2) Natural Gas
  - (3) Coal
  - (4) All of the above
39. Noise in excess of \_\_\_\_\_ is called noise pollution
- (1) 40-65 db
  - (2) 60-70 db
  - (3) 80-100 db
  - (4) None of the above
40. Effectiveness of teaching depends on \_\_\_\_\_
- (1) Handwriting of Teacher
  - (2) Speaking ability of Teacher
  - (3) Qualification of the Teacher
  - (4) Subject Understanding of the Teacher
41. The participation of students will be maximum if \_\_\_\_\_ method is used for teaching.
- (1) Text Books
  - (2) Discussion Method
  - (3) Conference Method
  - (4) Lectures
42. In following questions, number series is given. One of the numbers in each series is wrong. After searching wrong number find the correct number in its place.
- 510, 254, 126, 64, 30, 14, 6
- (1) 252
  - (2) 62
  - (3) 130
  - (4) 9
43. Which reasoning determines whether the truth of a conclusion can be determined for that rule, based solely on the truth of the premises?
- (1) Deductive
  - (2) Inductive

(3) Abductive

(4) All

44. Insert the missing number or letter from among the given alternatives.



(1) 140

(2) 280

(3) 875

(4) 925

45. In the following question assuming the given statements to be true, find out which of the two assumptions I and II given below them is/are definitely true give answer as.

(1) Only assumption I is implicit

(2) Only assumption II is implicit

(3) Either I or II is implicit

(4) Neither I nor II is implicit

(E) Both I and II are implicit

Statement: The State government has decided to appoint four thousand primary school teachers during the next financial year.

Assumptions:

I. There are enough schools in the state to accommodate four thousand additional primary school teachers.

II. The eligible candidates may not be interested to apply as the government may not finally appoint such a large number of primary school teachers.

46. What is the latest write-once optical storage media?

(1) Digital paper

(2) Magneto-optical disk

(3) WORM disk

(4) CD-ROM disk

47. Which of the following identifies a specific web page and its computer on the Web?

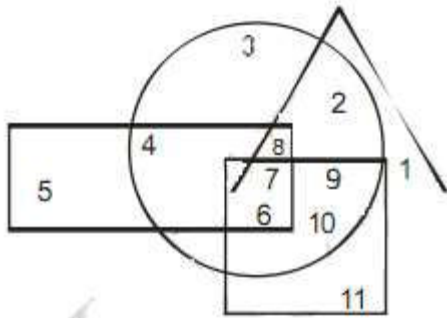
(1) Web site

(2) Web site address

(3) URL

(4) Domain Name

Direction (48-49) In the following figure, rectangle, square, circle and triangle represents the regions of wheat gram, maize and rice cultivation respectively. On the basis of the figure, answer the following questions.



48. Which of the area is cultivated for wheat and maize only?
- (1) 8 (2) 6  
(3) 5 (4) 4
49. Which of the area is cultivated for maize only?
- (1) 10 (2) 2  
(3) 3 (4) 4
50. Pointing to a photograph. Bajpai said, " He is the son of the only daughter of the father of my brother." How Bajpai is related to the man in the photograph?
- (1) Nephew (2) Brother  
(3) Father (4) Maternal Uncle

## PAPER-II

1. "Philosophy is the theory of education in its most general phase". Who said this ?  
(1) John Adam (2) John Dewey  
(3) David Hume (4) Spencer
2. Which of the following are correct with reference to relation between education and philosophy ?
- i. Education is the dynamic side of philosophy.
  - ii. Education is practical in nature and philosophy is theory
  - iii. Philosophy is a way of life. Education is the practical means of realising the ideals of life.
  - iv. It is philosophy, that provides the purpose or the aim and it is education which makes it practical.
  - v. education deals with the end and philosophy with the means

Codes :

- (1) i, ii, iv and v (2) i, ii, iii and iv  
(3) ii, iii, iv and v (4) ii, iii and v
3. Match the items of List-I with that of List-II and select the appropriate code.

List-I

( Indian schools of Philosophy)

(1) Samkhya

(2) Yoga

(3) Nyaya

(4) Vedanta

(1) a-i, b-iii, c-ii, d-iv,

(3) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii,

List-II

(philosophical contents )

(i) postulates that everything in reality stems from self and matter.

(ii) explores sources of knowledge.

(iii) a school emphasising meditation, contemplation and liberation.

(iii) concentrates on the philosophical teachings of the *Upanishads* .

(2) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-I

(4) a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii,

4. **Assertion (1)** : Social change refers to the modifications which take place in life pattern of people.

**Reason (R) :** It occurs because all societies are in a constant state of disequilibrium.

Select the correct answer from the code :

- (1) Both (1) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (1).
- (2) Both (1) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (1).
- (3) (1) is true, but (R) is incorrect.
- (4) (1) is false, but (R) is true.

5. Which of the following are characteristics of late childhood stage ?

- i. A period of Physical Development
- ii. A period of Development of Intellectual Ability
- iii. A period of Capacity to Learn
- iv. A period of moral consciousness

- (1) ii, iii, and iv
- (2) i, iii, and iv
- (3) iii, iv, and ii
- (4) i, ii, and iii

6. Match the items of List-I with that of List-II and select the appropriate code.

List-I ( philosophical content )

List-II (Schools of Philosophy)

(1) Self- realization is the first aim of education

(i) Idealism

(2) democracy in education

(ii) Realism

(3) education is the process of development of a natural life

(iii) Naturalism

(4) The best method to acquire the knowledge of the external world

(iv) Pragmatism

(1) a-i, b-vi, c-ii, d-iv

(2) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i

(3) a-v, b-iv, c-vi, d-iii

(4) a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii

7. Critically judge the following :

Assertion (1) : Marx advocated the creation of a classless society.

Reason (R) : There are too many classes which are struggling with each other.

- (1) Both (1) and (R) are false.
- (2) Both (1) and (R) are true.
- (3) Only (1) is true.
- (4) Only (R) is true.

8. Main Ideas of Logical Positivism include :

- i. The focal point of logical positivism is to use verification or reliability as a measure so that 'meaning' may be proved true or false.
- ii. if some statement is meaningful, it would certainly be verified and become a part of experience directly
- iii. Logical positivism searches formal knowledge only
- iv. The statement which can be verified is worth experience.

Codes :

- (1) i, ii,iii and iv
- (2) i, ii, iii
- (3) ii, iii, iv
- (4) I, ii, iv

9. Match the items of List-I with that of List-II and select the appropriate code.

List-I ( Thinkers )

- (1) Gandhiji
- (2) Shri Aurobindo
- (3) Vivekananda
- (4) Rabindranath Tagore

List-II ( education system)

- (i) education system should be suitable for all sections of the society
- (ii) national system of education
- (iii) synthesized spiritual and material Values.
- (iv) educational system based on Essential human virtues

Codes :

- (1) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
- (2) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i
- (3) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i
- (4) a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii

10. The ultimate aim of education, according to Gandhiji, was to help the individuals to be

- (1) Gainfully employed in life.
- (2) Peaceful and happy in life.
- (3) Able to acquire as much as possible from the ocean of knowledge.
- (4) Able-to grow into a divine human being by realizing Godliness

11. **Assertion (A)** : school is seen as the major mechanism for role allocation in society.

**Reason (R)** : schools, by testing and evaluating students, match their talents, skills and capacities to the jobs for which they are best suited.

Which of the following options is correct ?

- (1) Both (1) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct reason for of (1).
- (2) Both (1) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct reason for of (1).
- (3) Both (1) and (R) are false.
- (4) (R) is true, but it cannot be the reason for (1).

12. Motivation affects learning because it :

- (i) directs behavior toward particular goals.
- (ii) leads to increased effort and energy
- (iii) increases the initiation and persistence of activities
- (iv) leads to improved performance.

- (1) ii, iii, and iv
- (2) i, iii, and iv
- (3) iii, iv, and ii
- (4) i, ii, iii and iv

13. With reference to classical and operant conditioning, Which of the following statements are correct ?

- i. Classical and operant conditioning are two important concepts central to behavioral psychology.
- ii. Classical conditioning was first described by Ivan Pavlov, whereas , operant conditioning was described by B. F. Skinner
- iii. Classical conditioning focuses on involuntary, automatic behaviors .
- iv. Operant conditioning involves placing a neutral signal *before* a reflex

**Codes :**

- (1) i, ii, iii, iv
- (2) i, ii, iii
- (3) ii, iii, iv
- (4) I, iii, iv

14. Match the items of List-I with that of List-II and select the appropriate code.

List-I ( Intelligence theory )

- (1) General intelligence
- (2) Primary mental abilities
- (3) Multiple intelligence
- (4) Triarchic Theory of Intelligence

List-II (proponet)

- (i) Robert Sternberg
- (ii) Howard Gardner
- (iii) Louis L. Thurstone
- (iv) Charles Spearman

- (1) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
- (2) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i
- (3) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
- (4) a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii

15. **Assertion (1) :** bright students learn better than the slow learners

**Reason (R)** ∴ because mental discipline theory tells so..

Which of the following options is correct ?

- (1) Both (1) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct reason for of (1).
- (2) Both (1) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct reason for of (1).
- (3) Both (1) and (R) are false.
- (4) (R) is true, but it cannot be the reason for (1).

**16.** Adolescent is a significant period of life because:

- (i) It is period of rapid physical and mental development.
- (ii) It is a period of becoming socially conscious, self assertive and loyal towards group
- (iii) It is a period of heightened emotionality.
- (iv) It is period of rapid physical development only

**Codes :**

- (1) i, ii, ii and iv
- (2) i, ii, iii only
- (3) I and iii only
- (4) I and iv only

**17.** Which of the following statements is true?

- (1) Traits are of two kinds: dispositional and hypothetical.
- (2) Traits are more permanent than states.
- (3) Traits represent a broader concept than factors.
- (4) Traits cannot be extracted using factor analysis.

**18.** Match the items of defense mechanism in Set - I with the characteristics listed in Set - II and select the appropriate code.

**Set - I**

**(Defense mechanism)**

- (1) Compensation
- (2) Displacement
- (3) Regression
- (4) Reaction formation

**Set - II**

**(Characteristics)**

- (i) A true motive which would arouse unbearable anxiety is converted into its opposite
- (ii) Substitutes an acceptable conscious motive for an unacceptable unconscious motive
- (iii) Finds a substitute activity to satisfy a motive
- (iv) Motive remains unaltered but the person substitutes a different goal object



(v) Intensity of the anxiety is reduced by a retreat into earlier stage of development

(vi) An active mental process of forgetting by taking refuge into unconscious

**Codes :**

- |     |            |            |            |            |
|-----|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|     | <b>(1)</b> | <b>(2)</b> | <b>(3)</b> | <b>(4)</b> |
| (1) | (ii)       | (v)        | (vi)       | (iv)       |
| (2) | (iii)      | (iv)       | (v)        | (i)        |
| (3) | (i)        | (ii)       | (iii)      | (v)        |
| (4) | (v)        | (iii)      | (i)        | (vi)       |

- 19.** Which of the following questions will belong to quantitative research ?
- a. What is the impact of RTE Act on attendance of elementary school children ?
  - b. Why do parents not participate in PTA meetings ?
  - c. How to assess the competency level of school teachers ?
  - d. Why students of a particular community out number as dropouts ?
  - e. How to assess the verbal ability of elementary school children ?

Codes :

- (1) a, b and d    (2) b, c and e    (3) a, b and d    (4) a, c and e

- 20.** Match the items of List-I with that of List-II and select the appropriate code.

**List-I**

**List-II**

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| (1) t test           | (i) tests whether a sample is greater than or less than a certain range of values.         |
| (2) f test           | (ii) assesses whether the means of two groups are statistically different from each other. |
| (3) two tailed test  | (iii) used when comparing statistical models. that have been fitted to a data set.         |
| (4) chai square test | (iv) a measurement of how expectations compare to results                                  |

(1) a-i, b-iv, c-ii, d-iii,

(2) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-I,

(3) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv,

(4) a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii,

- 21.** In the formation of research problems for educational studies using quantitative

paradigms a sequence of logical steps has to be followed usually in a particular order.

From the list given below, select an appropriate sequence from the code.

List of steps :

- (i) Deciding the specific problem.
- (ii) Determining the field of study.
- (iii) Identifying the variables involved.
- (iv) Defining and delimiting the scope of the problem.
- (v) Evaluating on the basis of personal and academic suitability of the problem.

- (1) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii), (v)                      (2) (v), (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)
- (3) (ii), (iv), (v), (iii), (i)                      (4) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv), (v)

**22.** What is the aim of educational research?

- (1) Identifying major problems that need to be solved
- (2) Searching for the new facts and principles underlying the process of education
- (3) Identifying the aims of education
- (4) Identifying the values that need to be inculcated in the pupils.

**23.** A researcher wants to find out the relationship between two variables such as participant's age and reported level of income .

You're curious as to if there is a positive or negative relationship between someone's age and their income level.

Which statistical technique will be appropriate in this context ?

- (1) Finding out multiple correlation
- (2) Finding out Pearson correlation coefficient
- (3) Estimating contingency coefficient via chi-square
- (4) Finding out partial correlation

**24.** The Earliest references about the Indian Caste System are traceable in

- (1) Mahabharata                                      (2) Upanishads
- (3) Vedas    (4) Ramayana

**25.** The Primary Task of the Teacher is

- (1) To Teach the Prescribed Curriculum
- (2) To Stimulate and guide student learning

- (3) To promote habits of conformity to adult's demands and expectations.
- (4) To provide diagnostic and remedial aid wherever indicated.

26. Who said, "Intelligence is regarded as the Power of Attention"?

- (1) Binet
- (2) Wechsler
- (3) Stout
- (4) Spearman

27. Two-factor theory of intelligence is related to:

- (1) Spearman
- (2) Binet
- (3) Hull
- (4) Stone

28. Group Factor Theory is related to the:

- (1) Thorndike
- (2) Hull
- (3) Binet
- (4) Thurston

29. 
$$I.Q. = \frac{M.A.}{C.A.} \times 100$$

The above equation was developed by:

- (1) Hull
- (2) Spearman
- (3) Binet
- (4) None of these

30. The First Intelligence test (1905) was made by:

- (1) William Wundt
- (2) Itard
- (3) Seguin
- (4) Alfred Binet and Simon

31. The equation  $M.A. = C.A. \times I.Q.$  was used by

- (1) R.B. Cattell's II scale
- (2) R.B. Cattell's I scale
- (3) R.B. Cattell's III scale
- (4) None of these

32. Intelligence Quotient is expressed as:

(1) Intelligence Quotient = 
$$\frac{\text{Age}}{\text{Maturity}} \times 100$$

(2) Intelligence Quotient = 
$$\frac{\text{Mental Age}}{\text{Chronological Age}} \times 100$$

$$(3) \text{ Intelligence Quotient} = \frac{\text{Chronological Age}}{\text{Mental Age}} \times 100$$

$$(4) \text{ Intelligence Quotient} = \frac{\text{Maturity}}{\text{Mental Age}} \times 100$$

- 33.** In an intelligence test, a ten-year old boy is found to have a mental age of 11. His IQ is calculated as  
(1) 100                      (2) 120                      (3) 110                      (4) 90
- 34.** A Standard situation for studying instrumental conditioning is:  
(1) The Problem Box                      (2) Skinner Box  
(3) Activity Case                      (4) All these
- 35.** Learning is a Modification in the behavior which is relatively:  
(1) Permanent                      (2) Temporary  
(3) Adverse                      (4) Quick
- 36.** Punishment is effective only when it weakens  
(1) Undesirable Response                      (2) Desirable Response  
(3) Frustration                      (4) Behavior
- 37.** Reward and Punishment is:  
(1) Reinforcing                      (2) Motivating  
(3) Distracting Factor                      (4) Enhancing Factor
- 38.** The Experiment on maize learning was done with the help of:  
(1) Rats                      (2) Dogs                      (3) Men                      (4) Cats
- 39.** Learning is a Behavior which comes by:  
(1) Practice                      (2) Inheritance  
(3) Imitation                      (4) Effort
- 40.** Memory is the Mental power by which past experiences are:  
(1) Only recognized  
(2) Only recalled  
(3) Both recognized and recalled  
(4) United with new experiences

41. Creativity increases with:
- (1) Age
  - (2) Education
  - (3) Practice
  - (4) Experience
42. Pavlov's studies on conditioning are called:
- (1) Operant Conditioning
  - (2) Adversive Conditioning
  - (3) Classical Conditioning
  - (4) Instrumental Conditioning
43. Motive is basically
- (1) Psychological Needs
  - (2) Physiological Needs
  - (3) Sociological Needs
  - (4) Both (1) and (2)
44. The Correct sequence to consider motivated behavior involves:
- (1) Drive, Need, Incentive and Reward
  - (2) Incentive, Need, Drive and Reward
  - (3) Need, Drive, Incentive and Reward
  - (4) Drive, Reward, Incentive and Need
45. Both Primary and Secondary motives are dependent upon biological nature
- (1) No
  - (2) Yes
  - (3) Only Primary Motives
  - (4) Only Secondary motives
46. According to Vivekananda's Philosophy of Education, the Prime Aim of Education is:
- (1) Physical Development of the child
  - (2) Mental Development of the child
  - (3) Social Development of the child
  - (4) Fullness of Perfection already present in the child.
47. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most famous and popular of all the methods for the investigation of personality.
- (1) Situation Test
  - (2) Psycho Analytic Method
  - (3) Projection Technique
  - (4) Rating Method
48. Which of the following most influences the classroom behavior of the child?
- (1) The Teacher
  - (2) The Peers
  - (3) The Social Groups in the Class
  - (4) The Monitor of the Class

49. Heredity plays the greatest role in the:
- (1) Emotional development of the child.
  - (2) Social development of the child
  - (3) Physical development of the child
  - (4) Cultural development of the child.
50. “Achieving new and more mature relations with age-mates of both sexes” is the developmental task belonging to the period of:
- (1) Early childhood
  - (2) Late childhood
  - (3) Adolescence
  - (4) Adulthood
51. Which is not correct about Social Development of the child?
- (1) It is continuous process by means of which the child achieves social adequacy.
  - (2) It is an attempt by society on having the child internalize certain of its regulations, values and morals.
  - (3) It is individualization meaning child’s attempt to retain some of his individuality
  - (4) It is child’s attempt on not going against anything that prevails in the society.
52. The interview which is used for the purpose of treatments like counsel, direct, eclectic etc is known as
- (1) Introductory Interview
  - (2) Therapeutic Interview
  - (3) Informative Interview
  - (4) Fact finding Interview
53. What Kinds of guidance Services are available in a school?
- (1) Data Collection services
  - (2) Vocational Preparatory services
  - (3) Placement services
  - (4) All of the above
54. Which of the below given options recommended the inclusion of guidance and counseling including vocational placement among student services?
- (1) The Education commission – (1964-66)
  - (2) National Educational policy
  - (3) National Educational commission – 1986
  - (4) None of these.
55. Which of the following is not a step in Research design?
- (1) Selection of a Problem
  - (2) Sources of data

- (3) Evaluation of a Problem                      (4) Techniques of data collection.
- 56.** Who is the father of the term “ Ethno Methodology”?
- (1) Turner    (2) Harold Garfinkel  
(3) Zimmer man                                      (4) Timascheff
- 57.** Which one of following is a traditional Ethno Methodological Method?
- (1) Documentary Interpretation                  (2) Ethno Methodological Experiment  
(3) Participant Observation                      (4) Communication for Meaning
- 58.** Whose words are these “words are socially constructed and socially maintained their constructed and socially maintained their continuity reality, both objective and subjective depends upon specific social processes that ongoingly reconstruct and maintain the particular would in question”.
- (1) Lukman    (2) Aristotle  
(3) Chinoy & Hew itt                                      (4) Berger
- 59.** “Development and Planning of Modern Education” who has written this book?
- (1) Mahatma Gandhi                                      (2) Ravindranath Tagore  
(3) J.C. Aggarwal                                      (4) Plato
- 60.** Which of the following is not a step to improve quality of Primary Education?
- (1) Broad Based Education  
(2) Field Trips  
(3) Reformed Curriculum  
(4) Local Resources to keep primary teachers
- 61.** How many Levels of Education Administration are present in India?
- (1) Four                      (2) Five                      (3) Three                      (4) Two
- 62.** “Let an educated one make another literate “ This scheme is related to?
- (1) Child Education Program  
(2) D.P.E.P  
(3) Women Welfare Program  
(4) Adult Education Program
- 63.** “Curriculum embodies all the experiences w hich are utilized by the school to attain the aims of education” who said this?
- (1) Munroe    (2) Cunnigham

(3) Crow and Crow (4) H.L. Caswell

64. Which of these is not a basic element for Curriculum Development?

- (1) Objectives (2) Content  
(3) Method (4) Planning & Controlling

65. Match the Procedure of System analysis with their appropriate steps.

- | Step             | Procedure of System analysis            |
|------------------|---|
| (1) Second Step  | (i) Analysis of data                    |
| (2) First Step   | (ii) Collection of data                 |
| (3) Third Step   | (iii) Formulation of objectives         |
| (4) Fourth Step  | (iv) Review of system operation         |
| (e) Fifth Step   | (v) Block Diagram                       |
| (f) Sixth Step   | (vi) Isolation of Problem               |
| (g) Seventh Step | (vii) Specify operations in the Problem |

(1) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv, e-v, f-vi, g-vii

(2) a-vii, b-vi, c-v, d-iv, e-iii, f-ii, g-i

(3) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i, e-vi, f-vii, g-v

(4) a-ii, b-i, c-vii, d-iii, e-vi, f-iv, g-v

66. "System approach is one of the technique which aims at finding the most efficient and economically intelligent method for solving the problems of education scientifically", who said this?

- (1) Keshaw and Michael (2) Cunnigham  
(3) Munroe (4) H.H. Horne

67. For formative, Summative and Development Assessment are the types of?

- (1) Curriculum construction (2) Curriculum development  
(3) Curriculum evaluation (4) System analysis

68. In which type of curriculum evaluation the curriculum is answerable to the public?

- (1) Summative assessment (2) Formative assessment  
(3) Development assessment (4) None of these

69. Who developed a theoretical approach to management in the 1880's and early 1990's?

- (1) Kimbrough (2) Owens



- (3) Taylor (4) Henry Fayol
70. Who was the first Modern Organizational theorist who defined administration in terms of five functions?
- (1) Frederick Taylor (2) Kimbrough  
(3) Elton Mayo (4) Henry Fayol
71. A movement towards developing integrative perspective on management thought is called?
- (1) Contingency approach  
(2) The system theory  
(3) The Neo human relations approach  
(4) None of these
72. Which of the following tool is used for measurement of leadership in educational administration?
- (1) The leader behavior description questionnaire  
(2) The Rossarch ink blot test  
(3) The weschler test  
(4) Behaviors description test
73. What are the two main types of planning?
- (1) Area Planning (2) Perspective planning  
(3) Institutional planning (4) Both (1) and (2)
74. Long term and short term planning are the part of what kind of planning?
- (1) Institutional Planning (2) Perspective Planning  
(3) Curriculum Planning (4) Management Planning
75. "Supervision has gradually moved from the improvement of instruction to the improvement of learning" who said this about supervision?
- (1) Harold Spears (2) Fred C. Ayer  
(3) John A. Bartky (4) Wills
76. Which of the following is not an Objective of Supervision?
- (1) Helping teacher with their individual problem  
(2) Giving them suggestions  
(3) Coordinating the total Instructional program

- (4) Providing for the continuous development of teachers.
77. How many Principles Democratic organizations have?  
 (1) Four            (2) Five            (3) Six            (4) Seven
78. Helping the group to plan its goals and purposes is called?  
 (1) Group power / work            (2) Leadership  
 (3) Self-discipline            (4) Group discussion
79. "Assignment of numerals to objects or events according to certain rules is called Measurement", who gave this definition?  
 (1) Tyler            (2) Nunnally            (3) Guilford            (4) Campbell
80. Errors which arise from accidents and in accuracies due to some causes are called \_\_\_\_\_?  
 (1) Constant errors            (2) Variable errors  
 (3) Interpretive errors            (4) Personal errors
81. Which of the following is a kind of objective type test?  
 (1) Standardized test            (2) Personnel test  
 (3) Memory test            (4) Written test
82. Which of the following is not an advantage of Questionnaire?  
 (1) Time saving            (2) Research in wide area  
 (3) Economical            (4) Money saving
83. How many types of Intelligence tests are there?  
 (1) two            (2) three            (3) four            (4) five
84. Which of the following is not a method of selecting a sample?  
 (1) Purposive sampling            (2) Formation of tables  
 (3) Random sampling            (4) Stratified sampling
85. Mental maturity, physical maturity, health & self concepts all these factors belong to which of the following options?  
 (1) Performance test            (2) Learner's characteristics  
 (3) Achievement test            (4) All of the above
86. What is the full form of D.A.T?  
 (1) Descriptive Aptitude Test            (2) Descriptive Analytical Test  
 (3) Differential Analytical Test            (4) Differential Aptitude Test

87. Who has given the definition “ Educational Technology is the application of scientific process to man’s learning condition”?
- (1) Richmond (2) Robert A. Cox  
(3) S.S Kulkarni (4) Hadden
88. Pre-active, inter-active, post active, are the phase of \_\_\_\_\_?
- (1) Teaching (2) Learning  
(3) Communicating (4) Instruction
89. Which of the following is not a characteristic of micro teaching?
- (1) Real teaching (2) Device for preparing teacher  
(3) Cheap method (4) Individualized device
90. Which of the following is not a Role of the supervisor in micro-teaching?
- (1) Developing ability to perform a skill  
(2) Working with training  
(3) Evaluating the lesson  
(4) Giving punishment
91. “Teaching mode is to confirm the behavior of an action and to direct one’s action according to some particular design or idea” who said this?
- (1) Brace.R.Joyce (2) H.C. Wyld  
(3) Hyman (4) Weid
92. Which of the following is a step in designing instructional system?
- (1) Planning (2) Controlling  
(3) Both (1) and (2) (4) None of these
93. Which of the following is not a kind of special children?
- (1) Mentally retarded (2) Hearing impaired  
(3) Problem child (4) Street children
95. Which of the following is not the problem of a retarded child?
- (1) Mental defects (2) Educational immaturity  
(3) Lack of interest (4) Hearing problem
95. Which factor should be kept in mind while educating the gifted child?
- (1) Selection  
(2) No separate classes

- (3) Faster promotions to higher classes.  
(4) All of the above
- 96.** Which of the following is the chief cause of delinquency?  
(1) Economical cause (2) Social cause  
(3) Financial cause (4) Emotional cause
- 97.** Which of the following is not a component of training?  
(1) Attitude (2) Skills  
(3) Behavior pattern (4) Adjustment
- 98.** In which year was National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT) established?  
(1) 1965 (2) 1961 (3) 1985 (4) 1946
- 99.** Which of the following organizations is helpful in organizing and implanting ISET Program?  
(1) NCERT (2) D.W.A.C.R.N  
(3) S.I.E.R.T (4) N.E.
- 100.** Which of the following is not a problem of teacher education in India?  
(1) Faculty method of teaching  
(2) Absence of professional attitude  
(3) Lack of proper facilities  
(4) Good academic background of student & teacher

# ANSWER KEY

## PAPER-I

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Answer	4	1	4	2	4	3	1	2	1	2	1	4	3	4	1	1	4	2	3	3
Question	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Answer	4	1	2	4	1	4	1	3	4	2	4	3	1	1	1	2	3	4	3	4
Question	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50										
Answer	2	2	1	4	1	4	4	4	3	4										

## PAPER-II

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Answer	2	2	1	1	4	4	2	4	1	4	2	4	2	3	1	2	2	2	4	3
Question	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Answer	4	2	2	1	2	3	1	4	3	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	3
Question	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Answer	3	3	2	3	3	4	3	2	3	3	4	2	4	1	3	2	3	4	3	2
Question	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
Answer	2	4	1	4	3	1	3	2	3	4	3	1	4	2	1	2	3	1	4	2
Question	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Answer	1	4	3	2	2	4	2	1	3	4	2	3	4	4	4	2	4	2	1	4

## HINTS AND SOLUTIONS

### PAPER-I

1.(4) Eklavya schools will be established for scheduled caste (SC) and schedule tribe students by 2022 on the lines of Navodaya schools.

They will be model residential schools set up in each Block. It will in areas with more than 50% tribal areas and 20,000 tribal people.

These schools will be part of Navodaya Vidyalayas. It will provide training in sports and skill development.

It has special facilities for preserving local art and culture.

2.(1) Revitalising Infrastructure and Systems in Education (RISE) Scheme :

RISE scheme aims to lend low-cost funds to government higher educational institutions. It will be launched with a total investment of Rs. 1 lakh crore in the next four years. It will be financed via restructured higher education financing agency

(HEFA), a non-banking financial company.

**3.(4)** The World Sustainable Development Summit – 2018 was held in New Delhi on February 16.

The summit will address a wide variety of issues, including combating land degradation and air pollution, effective waste management and create financial mechanisms to enable effective climate change mitigation.

The theme of the 2018 Summit is – Partnerships for a Resilient Planet, which seeks to create action frameworks to resolve some of the most urgent challenges facing developing economies in the backdrop of climate change.

It seeks to bring together on a common platform, global leaders and thinkers in the fields of sustainable development, energy and environment sectors.

**4.(2)** The 9-member committee, headed by former ISRO chief K Kasturirangan, was constituted by the Union HRD Ministry to draft new National Education Policy (NEP) on June 2017.

The committee will submit its report by March 31, 2018. The existing NEP was framed in 1986 and revised in 1992.

**5.(4)** An historic agreement to combat climate change and unleash actions and investment towards a low carbon, resilient and sustainable future was agreed by 195 nations in Paris in Dec 2015.

The Paris Agreement for the first time brings all nations into a common cause based on their historic, current and future responsibilities.

The universal agreement's main aim is to keep a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius and to drive efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

The 1.5 degree Celsius limit is a significantly safer defense line against the worst impacts of a changing climate.

**6.(3)** Under Part XXI of the Constitution of India, which deals with “Temporary, Transitional and Special provisions”, the State of Jammu and Kashmir has been accorded special status under Article 370.

Even though included in 1st Schedule as 15th state, all the provisions of the Constitution which are applicable to other states are not applicable to J&K.

Special Features- J&K is the only state in India which has a Constitution of its own. The Constitution of J&K was enacted by a separate Constituent Assembly set up by the State and it came into force on 26th January 1957.

**7.(1)** Global warming is the increase in Earth's near-surface air and ocean temperatures. The greenhouse effect is when water and carbon dioxide absorb outgoing infrared radiation, increasing the planet's temperature.

Greenhouse gases contribute to global warming. What is determined to be a greenhouse gas is any heat-trapping gas present in the Earth's atmosphere.

The two most common greenhouse gases are water vapor and carbon. These gases help absorb infrared radiation and regulate the Earth's climate.

However, the increase in industrial production has increased the amount of greenhouse gases present in the atmosphere.

The increase in carbon dioxide emissions has made it difficult for heat to escape the atmosphere which in turn contributes to the warming effect.

**8.(2) The Vienna Convention** for the Protection of the Ozone Layer is a Multilateral Environmental Agreement. It was agreed upon at the Vienna Conference of 1985 and entered into force in 1988.

It acts as a framework for the international efforts to protect the ozone layer.

**The Montreal Protocol** on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (a protocol to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer) is an international treaty designed to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production of numerous substances that are responsible for ozone depletion.

**The Minamata Convention on Mercury** is an international treaty designed to protect human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds.

The Convention was signed by delegates representing close to 140 countries on 19 January 2013 in Geneva and adopted later that year on 10 October 2013 on a Diplomatic Conference held in Kumamoto, Japan. The Convention is named after the Japanese city Minamata.

**9.(1)** In July 2013, Supreme Court had ruled that a person, who is in jail or in police custody, cannot contest elections to legislative bodies.

Representation of the People (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2013 however, brought two key changes:

Firstly, even if a person is prohibited from voting due to being in police custody or in jail, as long as his name is entered on the electoral roll he shall not cease to be an elector.

This implies that he can file nomination for an election. Secondly, definition of “disqualified” in the Act has been amended.

Prior to this act, the definition of disqualified means disqualified for either being chosen as or being a MP or MLA.

Secondly, definition of “disqualified” in the Act has been amended.

The amendment adds a ground to the definition that the disqualification has to be due to conviction for certain specified offences and can be on no other ground.

Conviction for only these certain offences would result in the person’s name being removed from the electoral roll and he would cease to be an elector.

## 10.(2)

**11.(1)** Water Borne diseases are largely caused by micro-organisms present in human or animal waste, which find their way into human body.

These diseases are infectious, which means that they can spread from one person to another.

So high standards of hygiene and sanitation are needed to stop the disease from spreading.

Waterborne diseases include:

- (i) Typhoid fever
- (ii) Giardia
- (iii) Dysentery
- (iv) Cholera
- (v) Diarrhoea (caused by a variety of pathogens)
- (vi) Hepatitis
- (vii) Polio
- (viii) Worms



## 12.(4) Research has been defined in a number of different ways.

A broad definition of research is given by Godwin Colibao: “In the broadest sense of the word, the definition of research includes any gathering of data, information, and facts for the advancement of knowledge.”

Another definition of research is given by John W. Creswell, who states that “research is a process of steps used to collect and analyze information to increase our understanding of a topic or issue”.

It consists of three steps: pose a question, collect data to answer the question, and present an answer to the question.

The Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary defines research in more detail as “a studious inquiry or examination; especially investigation or experimentation aimed at the discovery and interpretation of facts, revision of accepted theories or laws in the light of new facts, or practical application of such new or revised theories or laws.

## 13.(3) In **descriptive survey method**- we’ve to use questionnaires (Because it’s ‘survey).

Descriptive research is all about describing people who take part in the study.

There are three ways a researcher can go about doing a descriptive research project, and they are: Observational, Case study and Survey, defined as a brief interview or discussion with an individual about a specific topic

**Historical method**- we have to use primary and secondary sources.

Historical method comprises the techniques and guidelines by which historians use primary sources and other evidence, including the evidence of archaeology, to research and then to write histories in the form of accounts of the past.

In **experimental method**- we can collect data in a way that permit standardized tests.

The experimental method is a systematic and scientific approach to research in which the researcher manipulates one or more variables, and controls and measures any change in other variables.

**An ex post facto research design** is a method in which groups with qualities that already exist are compared on some dependent variable.

Also known as “after the fact” research, an ex post facto design is considered quasi-experimental because the subjects are not randomly assigned - **they are grouped**

**based on a particular characteristic or trait.**

**14.(4) According to Burton, Teaching is the stimulation, guidance, direction and encouragement of learning.**

Good teaching requires some basics that a teacher should follow to achieve the main goal of teaching.

**Good teaching is as much about passion as it is about reason.** It's about not only motivating students to learn, but teaching them how to learn, and doing so in a manner that is relevant, meaningful, and memorable.

It's about caring for your craft, having a passion for it, and conveying that passion to everyone, most importantly to your students.

**Good teaching is also about bridging the gap between theory and practice.**

It is about listening, questioning, being responsive, and remembering that each student and class is different. It is about caring, nurturing, and developing minds and talents.

Diagnosis, Remedy, Direction and Feedback are required for good teaching.

**15.(1) The National Institution for Transforming India, also called NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on January 1, 2015.**

NITI Aayog is the premier policy 'Think Tank' of the Government of India, providing both directional and policy inputs.

While designing strategic and long term policies and programmes for the Government of India, NITI Aayog also provides relevant technical advice to the Centre and States.

The Government of India, in keeping with its reform agenda, constituted the NITI Aayog to replace the Planning Commission instituted in 1950.

An important evolutionary change from the past, NITI Aayog acts as the quintessential platform of the Government of India to bring States to act together in national interest, and thereby fosters Cooperative Federalism.

**The Prime minister is its Chairperson.**

**16.(1) Horizontal communication is the communication where information or messages flows among the similar or same level statuses of people in the organizational structure.**

Horizontal communication is the communication that flows laterally within the organization, involves persons at the same level of the organization. Horizontal communication normally involves coordinating information and allows people with the same or similar rank in an organization to cooperate or collaborate. Thus in terms of statuses horizontal method is used.

**17.(4)** Spam is an irrelevant or unsolicited messages sent over the Internet, typically to large numbers of users, for the purposes of advertising, phishing, spreading malware, etc.

Spam is flooding the Internet with many copies of the same message, in an attempt to force the message on people who would not otherwise choose to receive it. Most spam is commercial advertising, often for dubious products, get-rich-quick schemes, or quasi-legal services.

**18.(2)** Propositions are contradictory when the truth of one implies the falsity of the other, and conversely.

if 'All thieves are poor' is false, then the proposition 'Some thieves are not poor' must be true.

**19.(3)** non verbal communication is communication of feelings, emotions, attitudes, and thoughts through body movements / gestures / eye contact, etc.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{20.(3) \% increase} &= \frac{0.25 \text{ crore}}{1 \text{ crore}} \times 100 \\ &= 25\% \end{aligned}$$

**21.(4)** for company A

$$\begin{aligned} &1 + 1.25 + 1.5 + 1.75 + 1.75 + 1.75 + 2 \\ &= 11 \text{ crore} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{22.(1)} (2.5 - 1) \text{ crores} &= 1.5 \times 100 \text{ 00 000} \\ &= 150 \text{ 00 000} \end{aligned}$$

**23.(2)** Total production of B

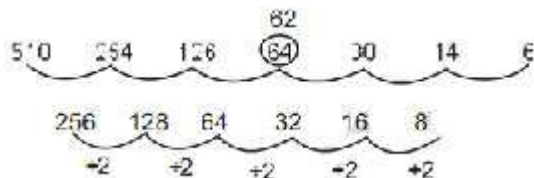
$$\begin{aligned} &= 2.5 + 2.5 + 3 + 2.75 + 2.25 + 2.25 + 2.5 \\ &= 17.75 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Average production} = \frac{17.75}{7} = 2.55$$

- 24.(4)** In year 2004.
- 25.(1)** Qualitative data collection techniques were used as the primary research methods for this study. Participant and direct observation plus note taking were the most important techniques used.
- 26.(4)** Production was at very low level.
- 27.(1)** Ethnic diversity of the people was not appropriately realized by the Central Government.
- 28.(3)** Central economic planning found to be difficult because autonomy was given to the States in certain matters
- 29.(4)** Because that time no common language emerged.
- 30.(2)** “The Indianisation of the Indian Civil Service” , can be cited as an exercise in democratic practice in India before Independence
- 31.(4)** The information to be collected in survey method are related to present position, aims of the research & the attainment of aim of research  
Exposure units must be defined Must be considered in developing DQOs for project, or results may not be accepted.  
Sufficient samples are required 8-10 samples when contaminant concentrations vary within a narrow range 10-15 sample when concentrations are less predictable  
Calculate 90th Upper Confidence Limit ( UCL)
- 32.(3)** One of the essential characteristics of research is usability.
- 33.(1)** A parliamentary system is a system of democratic government in which the ministers of the Executive Branch derive their legitimacy from and are accountable to a Legislature or parliament; the Executive and Legislative branches are interconnected. It is a political system in which the supreme power lies in a body of citizens who can elect people to represent them.
- 34.(1)** IVRI is situated in Izat Nagar.  
IAT is situated in Pune  
IISc is situated in Bangalore  
NIEPA is situated in Delhi.

- 35.(1) The prime minister of India is appointed from the leading Party in Lok Sabha.
- 36.(2) The study of interrelations between Organism and their environment is called ecology.
- 37.(3) The term ICT is now also used to refer to the convergence of audio-visual and telephone networks with computer networks through a single cabling or link system.
- 38.(4) Fossil fuels are fuels made by natural processes such as anaerobic decomposition of buried dead organisms. Ex. Oil, Natural gas, coal etc.
- 39.(3) Noise in excess of 80-100DB is called noise pollution.
- 40.(4) Effectiveness of teaching depends on Subject Understanding of the Teacher
41. (2) The participation of students will be maximum if Discussion Method is used for teaching.

42.(2)



“30, 64 is wrong & must be replaced by 62.

- 43.(1) Deductive reasoning determines whether the truth of a conclusion can be determined for that rule, based solely on the truth of the premises.
- 44.(4)  $(2)^2 = 4$ ,  $(5)^2 = 25 \Rightarrow 425$   
 $(2)^2 = 4$ ,  $(4)^2 = 16 \Rightarrow 416$   
 $(3)^2 = 9$ ,  $(5)^2 = 25 \Rightarrow 925$ .
- 45.(1) Such decisions as given in the statement are taken only after taking the existing vacancies into consideration. So, I implicit while II does not implicit.
- 46.(4) CD-ROM disk is the latest write-once optical storage media
- 47.(4) Domain Name identifies a specific web page and its computer on the Web.
- 48.(4) The required region is the one which is common only to the rectangle and circle and is not a part of either the triangle or square
- 49.(3) The required region is the one which lies inside the circle but outside the rectangle, square and triangle,
- 50.(4) The man in the photo is the son of the sister of Bajpai. Hence, Bajpai is the maternal uncle of the man in the photograph.

## PAPER-II

1.(2) The application of general philosophical positions to educational problems is known as philosophy of education.

The following is a few view points that establish the relationship between philosophy and education:

John Dewey endorses the view point of Ross when he says, "Philosophy is the theory of education in its most general phase".

2.(2) The basic relationship between philosophy and education can be analysed as follows.

It is philosophy, that provides the purpose or the aim and it is education which makes it practical.

Philosophy shows the way and education moves on in that direction. When we define education as the modification or behaviour, the direction in which, modification to be carried out is determined by philosophy.

**Thus philosophy deals with the end and education with the means.** In fact, we can observe that the great philosophers of all times have been also great educators. For example, Socrates and Plato, the great philosophers, were also famous educators.

3.(1)

4.(1) Social change refers to the modifications which take place in life pattern of people.

It occurs because all societies are in a constant state of disequilibrium.

The word 'change' denotes a difference in anything observed over some period of time. Hence, social change would mean observable differences in any social phenomena over any period of time.

Social change is the change in society and society is a web of social relationships. Hence, social change is a change in social relationships.

Social relationships are social processes, social patterns and social interactions. These include the mutual activities and relations of the various parts of the society.

Thus, the term 'social change' is used to describe variations of any aspect of social processes, social patterns, social interaction or social organization.

5.(4) Late Childhood extends from the age of 6 years to 12 years, beginning with the child's entry into formal schooling and ending in the advent of puberty.

This is the period of excellence and pseudo-maturity. New interests develop for the child and besides some maturity in sex; the child also develops certain amount of physical and mental growth.

At both its beginning and end, late childhood is marked by conditions that profoundly affect a child's personal and social adjustments.

**6.(4)** According to the **idealism** man is the most creation of God. Self- realization involves full of knowledge of the self and it is the first aim of education "The aim of education especially associated with idealism is the exhalation of personality or self-realization it is the making actual or real personalities of the self.

**Pragmatism** is based on the psychology of individual differences. Pragmatists want education according to aptitudes and abilities of the individual. Individual must be respected and education planned to cater to his inclinations and capacities. But individual development must take place in social context. Every individual has a social self and an individuality can best be developed in and through society.

**Thus pragmatism has brought democracy in education.** That is why it has advocated self-government in school. The children must learn the technique of managing their own affairs in the school and that would be a good preparation for life.

**According to naturalists, education is the process of development of a natural life.**

Rousseau believed that education does not only mean to memorize or store information and knowledge rather it is the process which results in the development of the child's nature and personality internally.

Naturalism states that parents are natural teachers and there is no need for the institutions such as school.

**7.(2)** It is important to recognize that Marx viewed the structure of society in relation to its major classes, and the struggle between them as the engine of change in this structure.

The Marxist view of the state is fundamentally and radically different from that of all liberal thoughts that either preceded or succeeded Karl Marx.

This stems from the fundamental view of capitalist society as a class divided society

where the interests of the rich and poor classes are fundamentally different and opposed to each other ultimately.

Marxism views the state in a capitalist society as tool of the upper classes to maintain their privileged positions. In a state based upon private ownership of means of production according to Marx, the state is always an instrument of exploitation, a dictatorship of a special kind for the suppression of the exploited masses.

Marx held that in a capitalist society inevitably class divides lead to a class struggle and to a revolution ultimately.

This revolution, which Marx both predicted and advocated creates a classless society and a new economic order in which private property stands abolished after the proletariat takes over.

**8.(4)** Although there is sufficient difference of opinion in the representatives of logical positivism, even then their view-points may be expressed in the following form:

(1) The focal point of logical positivism is to use verification or reliability as a measure so that 'meaning' may be proved true or false. Only that statement is important and meaningful which is perceptual. The statement which can be verified is worth experience.

(2) According to verification principle of logical positivism, if some statement is meaningful, it would certainly be verified and become a part of experience directly.

**Logical positivism searches formal and empirical knowledge.**

From formal view-point, this knowledge adopts the techniques based on mathematics and language-analysis. From empirical point of view, all statements of knowledge are to be verified directly.

**9.(1) Vivekananda** presented a positive system of education. In his philosophy of education, Vivekananda synthesized spiritual and material values.

He felt that India needed a system of education based on ancient Vedanta but at the same time worthy of making an individual earn his livelihood so that country may progress.

**Rabindranath Tagore's** philosophy aims at developing a system of education for human regeneration. Rabindranath Tagore bases his educational system on essential human virtues such as freedom, purity, sympathy, perfection & world brotherhood.



This education system was a system of East & West, Ancient & modern, Science & Vedanta.

**Gandhiji's education system** was suitable for all sections of the society. This scheme of education was not only aimed at character building but also social, political and economical uplift of all the sections of the society.

**Shri Aurobindo** presented a national system of education which may be adopted for the educational reconstruction in India and at the same time develop the Indians as the world citizens.

According to him, the national scheme of education should not only be from the point of view of the needs of the country but also from the standpoint of the needs of humanity.

**10.(4)** According to Gandhiji, the ultimate aim of education is to realize God. All other aims are subservient to this supreme aim. It is aim of self-realization which is pending since the very early time of Indian wisdom and which constitutes the essence of Indian philosophy.

Gandhiji wished that every child should grow into a divine human being by realizing Godliness in himself

Gandhiji writes. "To develop the self is to build character and to prepare the self for complete realization and realization of Godliness".

**11.(2)** The educational system is seen as an important mechanism for the selection of individuals for their future role in society.

School acts a bridge between the family and society as a whole, preparing the child for his adult role.

Schools, by testing and evaluating students, match their talents, skills and capacities to the jobs for which they are best suited. The school is therefore seen as the major mechanism for role allocation.

**12.(4) Motivation has several effects on students' learning and behavior.**

First, motivation directs behavior toward particular goals. Motivation determines the specific goals toward which people strive; thus, it affects the choices students make.

Motivation also leads to increased effort and energy. Motivation determines whether a student will pursue a task with enthusiasm or a lackluster attitude.

Motivation increases the initiation and persistence of activities. Motivation will

increase students' time on task and is also an important factor affecting their learning and achievement.

Motivation enhances cognitive processing. Motivation actually affects what and how information is processed because motivated students are more likely to pay attention and try to understand the material instead of simply going through the motions of learning in a superficial manner.

Motivation determines what consequences are reinforcing and punishing.

Finally, motivation leads to improved performance.

**13.(2)** Classical and operant conditioning are two important concepts central to behavioral psychology. While both result in learning, the processes are quite different.

Classical Conditioning was first described by Ivan Pavlov, a Russian physiologist. It involves placing a neutral signal *before* a reflex and focuses on involuntary, automatic behaviors.

Operant Conditioning was first described by B. F. Skinner, an American psychologist. It involves applying reinforcement or punishment *after* a behavior and focuses on strengthening or weakening voluntary behaviors.

**14.(3)** Different researchers have proposed a variety of theories to explain the nature of intelligence.

British psychologist **Charles Spearman** described a concept he referred to as **general intelligence** or the g factor. After using a technique known as factor analysis to examine some mental aptitude tests, Spearman concluded that scores on these tests were remarkably similar.

**Psychologist Louis L. Thurstone** offered a differing theory of intelligence. Instead of viewing intelligence as a single, general ability, Thurstone's theory focused on seven different "**primary mental abilities.**"

One of the more recent ideas to emerge is **Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences**. Instead of focusing on the analysis of test scores, Gardner proposed that numerical expressions of human intelligence are not a full and accurate depiction of people's abilities. His theory describes eight distinct intelligences based on skills and abilities that are valued in different cultures.

**Psychologist Robert Sternberg** defined intelligence as "mental activity directed

toward purposive adaptation to, selection and shaping of, real-world environments relevant to one's life." .

Sternberg proposed what he referred to as "successful intelligence" involving three different factors: Analytical intelligence, Creative intelligence and Practical intelligence.

**15.(1)** According to the theory of Mental Discipline of transfer of learning, education is a matter of training in the mind or disciplining the mind.

Mind is the central position which is composed of several faculties. These faculties are to be trained through muscular and physical training.

Bright students learn better than the slow learners because memorization is faster in bright students where as slow in slow learner.

**16.(2)** Adolescent is a significant period of life because:

It is period of rapid physical development. All the external and internal body parts and organs achieve full form and maturity.

It is a period of rapid mental development that leads to development of new interests, values and attitudes.

It is a period of becoming socially conscious, self assertive and loyal towards group.

It is a period of heightened emotionality.

It is a period of moral consciousness and an attitude towards the service of mankind.

**17.(2)** State is a momentary emotional reaction to internal and/or external trigger(s) which also involves physical, behavioural, cognitive and psychological reactions.

States, hence, create a temporary emotional change. An individual may become temporarily angry or anxious under certain circumstances but generally speaking one cannot say that being angry or anxious is who that individual normally and characteristically is.

A trait, on the other hand, implies a more permanent presence and a stable level of emotion. Traits refer to the stable, consistent and enduring disposition of the individual which includes emotional reactions and temperament, rather than situational, variable and temporary factors.

Traits present the tendency of an individual to constantly feel, think and behave in a certain way .

**18.(2) Defence mechanisms** are psychological mechanisms aimed at reducing anxiety.

They were first discussed by Sigmund Freud as part of his psychoanalytic theory . Often unconscious, defense mechanisms are used to protect an individual from psychological pain or anxiety.

### **Main Defence Mechanisms**

#### **Compensation**

Alfred Adler observed that much of human life is devoted to compensating for whatever we think are our weaknesses. Sometimes we try to improve on whatever we are weak in, the most famous example being Demosthenes becoming a great speaker.

#### **Displacement**

Displacement is an unconscious defense mechanism, whereby the mind redirects emotion from a “dangerous” object to a “safe” object. In psychoanalytic theory, displacement is a defense mechanism that shifts sexual or aggressive impulses to a more acceptable, or less threatening, target that can serve as an emotional substitute.

#### **Regression**

Regression involves the reversion to an earlier stage of development in the face of unacceptable impulses. When we are faced with anxiety, we tend to retreat, as if in a “psychological time machine,” to the point in time when we last felt secure and safe-our childhood.

#### **Reaction formation**

In psychoanalytic theory, reaction formation is a defense mechanism in which anxiety-producing or unacceptable emotions are replaced by their direct opposites.

**19.(4) Quantitative research** is a formal, objective, systematic process in which numerical data are used to obtain information about the world.

This **research** method is used: to describe variables; to examine relationships among variables; to determine cause-and-effect interactions between variables.’

Quantitative research is generally made using scientific methods, which can include:

- The generation of models, theories and hypotheses
- The development of instruments and methods for measurement
- Experimental control and manipulation of variables

- Collection of empirical data
- Modeling and analysis of data

**20.(3) A chi square statistic** is a measurement of how expectations compare to results.

The data used in calculating a chi square statistic must be random, raw, mutually exclusive, drawn from independent variables and be drawn from a large enough sample.

**An F-test** is any statistical test in which the test statistic has an F-distribution under the null hypothesis.

It is most often used when comparing statistical models that have been fitted to a data set, in order to identify the model that best fits the population from which the data were sampled.

**The t-test** assesses whether the means of two groups are statistically different from each other. This analysis is appropriate whenever you want to compare the means of two groups

**A two-tailed test** is a statistical test in which the critical area of a distribution is two-sided and tests whether a sample is greater than or less than a certain range of values

**21.(4)** In any research task, the formulation of a research problem is the most important part of the research process. The process of formulating a research problem consists of a number of steps.

Step 1: Determining the field of study

Step 2: Problem Definition and Identification

Step 3: Literature Review

Step 4: Identifying the variables involved

Step 5: Data Gathering

Step 6: Data Processing and Analysis

Step 7: Evaluating on the basis of personal and academic suitability of the problem

**22.(2)** Educational research refers to a variety of methods in which individuals evaluate different aspects of education including: “student learning, teaching methods, teacher training, and classroom dynamics”

Researchers conduct educational research in order to come up with new findings that help educators become better informed about teaching practices, learning,

motivation, classroom management and human development, as these can help teachers more effectively educate their students.

Administrators and counselors also benefit from these findings as they learn to better understand how students learn and develop.

**23.(2)** The **Pearson correlation coefficient** is a very helpful statistical formula that measures the strength between variables and relationships. In the field of statistics, this formula is often referred to as the **Pearson R test**.

When conducting a statistical test between two variables, it is a good idea to conduct a Pearson correlation coefficient value to determine just how strong that relationship is between those two variables.

While analyzing the relationship between participants' age and reported level of income, we are curious as to if there is a positive or negative relationship between someone's age and their income level.

Say, after conducting the test, Pearson correlation coefficient value is  $+0.20$ . Therefore, there would be a slightly positive correlation between the two variables, so the strength of the relationship is also positive and considered strong.

**24.(1)** In Mahabharata period cast system was launched in society it was the initial period of cast system.

**25.(2)** The primary task of the teacher is to stimulate & guide student learning because a teacher promotes many good habits in child and make guideline for learning.

**26.(3)** Stout believed that intelligence is a mental power of attention. It is the power of creative thinking and it is a psychological development.

**27.(1)** The Two-Factor theory was launched by Spearman. It is the theory of intelligence.

**28.(4)** Thurston launched group factor theory.

**29.(3)** The given equation was developed by Binet and is used to know the intelligence level.

**30.(2)** First intelligence test was made by Itard.

**31.(2)** The method is used by Cattell's I scale for finding intelligence.

**32.(3)** The Intelligence Quotient is expressed by Intelligence Quotient

$$= \frac{\text{Chronological Age}}{\text{Mental Age}} \times 100$$

This method shows the intelligence average and intelligence test.

- 33.(3)** In an intelligence test, a ten-year old boy is found to have a mental age of 11. His IQ is calculated as 110 because this child was a gifted child his IQ was calculated as 110. It is a special child's ability.
- 34.(2)** Skinner box is a standard situation for studying instrumental condition.
- 35.(1)** Learning is a modification in the behavior which is relatively permanent. It is the best method to change the behavior of a child
- 36.(1)** Punishment is effective only when it weakens undesirable response because a punishment does not provide good response. It is a bad principle and is a discouraging learning process.
- 37.(1)** Reward & Punishment is a reinforcing method.
- 38.(1)** His experiments were made and done on rats. It is a learning theory experiment.
- 39.(1)** A child needs practice to get better response in learning process.
- 40.(3)** Memory is the mental power by which past experiences are both recognized and recalled because memory is a mental ability, it uses an intelligence power for recalling and recognizing past experiences.
- 41.(3)** Creativity increases with Practice because without any practice we cannot improve our creativity and our intelligence. Practice is very necessary for increasing memory and creativity.
- 42.(3)** According to Pavlov, after his experiment on conditioning, he found a classical condition.
- 43.(2)** Motive is basically physiological needs because without any motivation, activities do work slowly. Motivation is a force or we can say it is a Physiological force.
- 44.(3)** "Need, drive, incentive and reward" is a correct sequence of motivated behavior.
- 45.(3)** Only primary motives depend on biological nature. Secondary motives depend on environment.
- 46.(4)** Vivekananda believe in positive teaching. He wants to perfect at the fullest, the inner creativity of the child and he wants the education by which character is formed, strength of mind is increased and the intellect is expanded.
- 47.(3)** Projection Technique is the most famous and popular of all the methods for the

investigation of personality because by this method observation of some specific thing in something or action can be done according to one's personality and mental state..

**48.(2)** It is Burner's view that the peers most influences the classroom behavior of the child.

**49.(3)** Child's physical development depends on his family and heredity.

**50.(3)** In adolescence child knows about himself and self physical changes. Therefore "Achieving new and more mature relations with age-mates of both sexes" is the developmental task belonging to the period of adolescence.

**51.(4)** social development of the child It is child's attempt on not going against anything that prevails in the society is not correct because society provides social development, it gives great benefit to a child in proper education. Therefore "It is child's attempt on not going against anything that prevails in the society" is not correct about a child's social development.

**52.(2)** Therapeutic interview is used for the purpose of treatment.

- 53.(4)** (1) Data collection services  
(2) Vocational Preparatory services  
(3) Placement services

All of these guidance services are available in schools.

**54.(1)** The Education Commission (1964-66) recommended the inclusion of guidance and counseling including vocational placement among student service because this programmer will assist the student in the choice of course and keep on dealing with emotional and psychological problems.

**55. (3)** Evaluation of a Problem is not a step in Research design because evaluation of problem is done during the selection process of problem.

**56.(2)** Harold Garfinkel is the father of the term "Ethno Methodology"

"Etho Methodology" was coined by Harold Garfinkel, while working at Yale University about cross-cultural behaviors.

**57.(3)** Participant observation

This is a traditional method employed by cultural anthropologist in which the researcher behaves as a member of the group.

**58.(4)** Berger words are these "words are socially constructed and socially maintained



their constructed and socially maintained their continuity reality, both objective and subjective depends upon Specific social processes that ongoingly reconstruct and maintain the particular world in question”.

In his lines the interpretation of social world modifies the behavior of people in a particular age.

**59.(3) J.C. Aggarwal**

In “Development and Planning of Modern Education” book he has listed the major problems of universalization of education in reference to India.

**60.(2)** Field trips is not a step to improve quality of primary education because the other three options are more important to improve quality of primary education.

**61.(2)** Five levels of education administration are present in India

Five level of educational administration are central level, state level local bodies, private level and school level.

**62.(4)** Let an educated one make another literate “This scheme is related to Adult Education Program. This scheme was stated in 1937 so that it can help in adult education.

**63.(1)** “Curriculum embodies all the experiences which are utilized by the school to attain the aims of education” is said by Munroe.

According to Munroe the various subject included for study in a curriculum are not intended only for study but also for conveying the experiences.

**64.(4)** Planning / Controlling is not an element of curriculum development.

It is a management step.

**65.(3)** (1) Second Step 1. Review of system operation

- |                  |                                      |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (2) First Step   | 2. Formulation of objectives         |
| (3) Third Step   | 3. Collection of data                |
| (4) Fourth Step  | 4. Analysis of data                  |
| (e) Fifth Step   | 5. Isolation of Problem              |
| (f) Sixth Step   | 6. Specify operations in the Problem |
| (g) Seventh Step | 7. Block Diagram                     |

a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i, e-vi, f-vii, g-v

**66. (1)** Keshaw and Michael said “System approach is one of the technique which aims

at finding the most efficient and economically intelligent method for solving the problems of education scientifically”.

**67.(3)** Curriculum evaluation can be done through these three assessments like formative, summative and development assessment.

**68.(2)** In Formative Assessment type of curriculum evaluation the curriculum is answerable to the public

When the curriculum is answerable to the public, formative assessments are used. Assessment in such a situation must ensure objectivity, credibility and relevance.

**69.(3)** Taylor developed the approach and it became popular as the scientific management.

**70.(4)** Henry Fayol was the first Modern Organizational theorist who defined administration in terms of five functions. Five functions are planning, organization, commanding, coordinating and controlling.

**71.(3)** A movement towards developing integrative perspective on management thought is called

The Neo-human relations approach because it emphasizes on the need for the integration of scientific management technique with the emerging concept about human relations.

**72.(1)** The tool is used for measurement of leadership in educational administration is the leader behavior description questionnaire This test is designed by the Personal Research Foundation at Ohio state university and constructed by Hemphill.

**73.(4)** Both (1) and (2)

Area & Perspective plans are designed to meet the broad objectives of the organization while Institutional plan provides us the details

**74.(2)** Long term and short term planning are the part of Perspective planning because perspective planning focuses on the system as a whole so it need both long term and short term planning.

**75.(1)** Harold Spears said “Supervision has gradually moved from the improvement of instruction to the improvement of learning” about supervision.

**76.(2)** Giving them suggestions is not an objective of supervision because the purpose of supervision to improve instruction and just giving them suggestions without telling

the ways to implement them is not adequate.

- 77.(3)** There are six principles of democratic organization for participation, cooperation, coordination, leadership rotation and group discussion.
- 78.(1)** Helping the group to plan its goals and purposes is called Group power/ work.  
Helping the group means working together; therefore it is called group work.
- 79.(4)** “Assignment of numerals to objects or events according to certain rules is called Measurement”, is given by Campbell.
- 80.(2)** Variable error may occur in psychological and educational measurement and it is also termed as degree of reliability.
- 81.(1)** Standardized test is a kind of objective type test because in this test all four types of errors have been minimized or reduced.
- 82.(4)** Money Saving is not an advantage of Questionnaire because questionnaire involves significant money spending.
- 83.(3)** Four types of Intelligence tests are there.  
Verbal individual,  
Non-verbal individual,  
Verbal group intelligence,  
Non verbal group intelligence test.
- 84.(2)** Formation of tables is not a method of selecting a sample because other three options are the main methods of the sampling.
- 85.(2)** Mental maturity, physical maturity, health & self concepts all these factors belong to learner’s characteristics.
- 86.(4)** D.A.T. stands for Differential Aptitude Test
- 87.(2)** Robert A. Cox gave the definition “Educational Technology is the application of scientific process to man’s learning condition”
- 88.(1)** Pre-active, inter-active, post active, are the phase of Teaching.  
These all are the Phases of teaching
- 89.(3)** Micro-teaching is not at all a cheap method. One needs money to make models.
- 90.(4)** Giving punishment is not permitted in any kind of teaching.
- 91.(2)** H.C. Wyld said “Teaching mode is to confirm the behavior of an action and to direct one’s action according to some particular design or idea”

**92.(3)** Both (1) and (2)

Planning & controlling are the important steps in designing instructional system.

**93.(4)** Street children is not a kind of special children because street children do not have any problem except that they are deprived of family.

**94.(4)** Hearing problem is not the problem of a retarded child

**95.(4)** (E) Selection

(F) No separate classes

(3)Faster promotions to higher classes

Because we should not treat them differently, so no special schools should be there for them.

**96.(2)** Social cause is the most comprehensive cause like family, criminal locality, bad company etc.

**97.(4)** Adjustment is not a component of training.

Because attitude, skills and behavior patterns are the styles of working which differ for work to work.

**98.(2)** In 1961 National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT) was established.

**99.(1)** NCERT is helpful in organizing and implanting ISET Program

**100.(4)** Good academic background of student & teacher

Because good academic background of student & teacher is a positive factor in education, not a problem.