



**Ba/EDN M-3**

**2023**

**( FYUGP )**

**( 3rd Semester )**

**EDUCATION**

**( Minor )**

**Paper Code : EDN M-3**

**( Trends and Issues of Modern Indian Education )**

*Full Marks : 75*

*Pass Marks : 40%*

*Time : 3 hours*

**( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )**

**( Marks : 50 )**

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

1. (a) Explain the concept of continuing and lifelong education. Mention the efforts undertaken by the National Literacy Mission (NLM) for the eradication of illiteracy. 3+3+4=10

*Or*

- (b) What is liberal education? Explain liberal education through open learning system. 3+7=10

2. (a) Why do we need population education? Highlight the relation between population education and sex education. 4+6=10

Or

- (b) Mention the problems of population education. What measures can be taken to solve the problem of population education? 5+5=10

3. (a) Explain the concept of prioritizing education for women and girl education. Why do we need to promote gender equality? 5+5=10

Or

- (b) Discuss the problems of women education in India. Mention some of the schemes Government of India has implemented to promote girl education. 4+6=10

4. (a) Enumerate some programmes for value development. 10

Or

- (b) Write the meaning and significance of value education. What is the role of education in inculcating values? 2+2+6=10

( 3 )

5. (a) Explain the concept, need and scope of distance education. 3+3+4=10

Or

- (b) Discuss the modes of distance education. 10

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( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 25 )

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**SECTION—I**

( Marks : 15 )

**I. Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided :** 1×15=15

1. The National Literacy Mission (NLM) was set up by the Government of India on

- (a) 5th May, 1988      (    )
- (b) 5th August, 1988      (    )
- (c) 5th May, 1989      (    )
- (d) 5th August, 1989      (    )

2. The National Adult Education Programme (NAEP) was launched in order to eradicate illiteracy among the adults in the age group of
- (a) 15-37 years ( )
  - (b) 16-35 years ( )
  - (c) 15-35 years ( )
  - (d) 14-36 years ( )
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is/are the problem(s) of population education in India.
- (a) Lack of variety of languages ( )
  - (b) Lack of research ( )
  - (c) Lack of trained teachers ( )
  - (d) All of the above ( )
4. "Population education is an educational programme which provides for a study of population situation of the family, the community, nation and world, with the purpose of developing in the students rational and responsible attitudes and behaviour towards that situation." This statement was defined by
- (a) UNESCO ( )
  - (b) R. C. Sharma ( )
  - (c) Gopal Rao ( )
  - (d) None of the above ( )

5. Equal rights, equal opportunities and responsibilities for both women and men is associated with the concept of
- (a) natural equality ( )
  - (b) empowerment of women ( )
  - (c) gender equality ( )
  - (d) civil equality ( )
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is/are the barrier(s) for girl education.
- (a) High drop rate ( )
  - (b) Gender bias in curriculum ( )
  - (c) Both (a) and (b) ( )
  - (d) None of the above ( )
7. Those values that enable an individual in making a distinction between right and wrong, good and bad, etc., are called
- (a) behavioural values ( )
  - (b) moral values ( )
  - (c) ethical values ( )
  - (d) personal values ( )



8. The methods and strategies of value education include
- (a) classroom learning activities ( )
  - (b) socialized techniques and activities ( )
  - (c) incidental learning method ( )
  - (d) All of the above ( )
9. Open learning system is a kind of
- (a) non-formal education ( )
  - (b) formal education ( )
  - (c) informal education ( )
  - (d) combination of all the three systems ( )
10. Correspondence education refers to
- (a) providing instructional materials through mail or electronic transmission ( )
  - (b) employing multimedia approach including human contact ( )
  - (c) remote learning without participating physically in the teaching and learning process ( )
  - (d) All of the above ( )

11. In other words, vocational education is also called 'practical education'. This was first suggested by the

- (a) Wood's Despatch ( )
- (b) Charter Act ( )
- (c) Kothari Commission ( )
- (d) National Curriculum Framework ( )

12. Sex education refers to

- (a) family planning ( )
- (b) human reproductive biology and contraception ( )
- (c) preparation of youth for healthy sexual life ( )
- (d) education on physical, emotional, intellectual and social aspect of an individual's sexuality ( )

13. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao is a Central Government scheme includes which of the following?

- (a) Ensures girl child education ( )
- (b) Maximum age limit for enrolment is 10 years ( )
- (c) Offers monetary benefits to parents of girl children ( )
- (d) The scheme is available for newborn infants only ( )



14. Components of value education are

(a) character education ( )

(b) social education ( )

(c) Both (a) and (b) ( )

(d) None of the above ( )

15. Open learning system of education

(a) is the curriculum structured in a traditional way ( )

(b) advocates flexibility to the learner with regard to entry and exit, pace and phase of study, methods of study ( )

(c) is low choice of course ( )

(d) None of the above ( )

SECTION—II  
( Marks : 10 )

II. Write on any *five* of the following :

2×5=10

1. Objectives of adult education

2. NAEP

### 3. Population education

4. Value education

5. Social values



6. Advantages of correspondence education

7. Distance education

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