

Ba/EDN M-3



2 0 2 5
(FYUGP)
(3rd Semester)

EDUCATION
(MINOR)

Paper Code : EDN M-3

(Trends and Issues of Modern Indian Education)

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

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

1. (a) Define adult education. Elaborate on the key efforts undertaken by the National Literacy Mission (NLM) in promoting adult literacy in India. 3+7=10

Or

- (b) What is liberal education? Explain the challenges associated with implementing vocational education programs in the country. 3+7=10
2. (a) Define population education. Discuss the major challenges hindering its effective implementation in India. 3+7=10

Or

- (b) What is sex education? Explain its relationship with population education. 3+7=10
3. (a) Explain the concept and critical need for prioritizing education for women and girls. What remedial measures can be undertaken to improve its status in the country? 5+5=10

Or

- (b) Educating a women, educates a nation. Discuss. 10
4. (a) Define value education. Discuss the role that education plays in inculcating values in our society. 3+7=10

Or

- (b) Explain the significance of value education. Describe the various methods and programmes used for development of values among students.

3+7=10

5. (a) Outline the scope of distance education. Explain the modes of distance education.

3+7=10

Or

- (b) Explain the concept and need of distance education. State its key advantages and limitations.

3+3+4=10

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(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Marks : 15)

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

1. National Adult Education Programme was set up by
the Government of India on

(a) 5th September, 1977 ()

(b) 8th October, 1978 ()

(c) 2nd September, 1977 ()

(d) 2nd October, 1978 ()

2. The beneficiaries of continuing education programme are

- (a) neo-literates ()
- (b) school-dropouts ()
- (c) common villagers ()
- (d) All of the above ()

3. The Department of Adult Continuing Education and Extension has been renamed as lifelong learning and extension from which plan period?

- (a) IXth Plan ()
- (b) XIth Plan ()
- (c) Xth Plan ()
- (d) XIIth Plan ()

4. The first attempt to conceptualize population education in India was made in the year

- (a) 1959 ()
- (b) 1979 ()
- (c) 1969 ()
- (d) 1989 ()

5. According to Malthusian theory, the population grows at which rate?

(a) Arithmetic ()

(b) Geometric ()

(c) Logarithmic ()

(d) Linear ()

6. The population of a country will increase when

(a) birthrates and death rates are high ()

(b) birthrates and death rates are low ()

(c) birthrates are high and death rates are low ()

(d) birthrates are low and death rates are high ()

7. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides special power to the State Government to make special provision for women?

(a) Article 15(3) ()

(b) Article 15(1) ()

(c) Article 14(1) ()

(d) Article 12 ()

8. When was the Dowry Prohibition Act passed?

(a) 1967 ()

(b) 1961 ()

(c) 1959 ()

(d) 1952 ()

9. The Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme focus on

(a) reducing child labour ()

(b) promoting women's participation in politics ()

(c) providing loans to women entrepreneur ()

(d) preventing female infanticide and improving girl child education ()

10. "Value is an enduring belief, a specific mode of conduct or end along a continuum of relative importance." Who gave the above definition?

(a) Perry ()

(b) Rokeach ()

(c) Henderson ()

(d) N. K. Dutt ()

11. _____ values are values that are pursued and possessed for their own sake.

(a) Behavioural ()

(b) Extrinsic ()

(c) Intrinsic ()

(d) Instrumental ()

12. Which statement is most accurate about spiritual values?

(a) They are concerned with the fulfilment of material and physical needs ()

(b) They have no connection to religious beliefs or personal fulfilment ()

(c) They add meaning to life and address non-material human needs ()

(d) They are fundamental beliefs shared by all members of society ()

13. Which is the first Open University in India?

(a) Nalanda Open University ()

(b) Indira Gandhi National Open University ()

(c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Open University ()

(d) Netaji Subhas Open University ()

14. The first education channel launched by the IGNOU is

(a) Gyandarshan ()

(b) Vyas ()

(c) Doordarshan ()

(d) Vidya Darshan ()

15. Which among the following is not an example of synchronous technology in distance learning?

(a) Telephonic conversation ()

(b) Web conferencing ()

(c) CD-ROM ()

(d) Internet ()

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

Write on any *five* of the following :

2×5=10

1. Total Literacy Campaign (TLC)

2. Vocational Education

- (10)
- (A) ...
 - (B) ...
 - (C) ...
 - (D) ...

14. The first education center:

- (A) Gyandharva
- (B) ...
- (C) ...
- (D) ...

15. Which one is not a form of communication?

- (A) Telephone
- (B) Web conference
- (C) ...
- (D) ...

3. Objectives of Population Education

4. Gender Equality

5. Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana

6. Moral Values

7. National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS)
