

Education

Exercises

Q. 1 A. Choose the right option and rewrite the sentence.

The scientist who developed the Param-8000 supercomputer -

- A. Dr. Vijay Bhatkar**
- B. Dr. R. H. Dave**
- C. P Parthasarathy**
- D. None of the above**

Answer : Dr. Vijay Bhatkar developed the Param-8000 supercomputer.

Note: It was developed at the Centre for Development for Advanced Computing (C-DAC) Pune, in 1991.

Q. 1 B. Choose the right option and rewrite the sentence.

The magazine Jeevan Shikshan is published by the following institute-

- A. Balbharati**
- B. University Education Commission**
- C. MSCERT**

Answer : The magazine Jeevan Shikshan is published by MSCERT (Maharashtra State Council of Educational Research and Training).

Note: Jeevan Shikshan is a periodical issued by MSCERT which is known for its academic authority in the Maharastra state.

Q. 1 C. Choose the right option and rewrite the sentence.

The educational institution called IIT is famous for education in the area of -

- A. Agriculture**
- B. Medicine**
- C. Skilled managers**
- D. Engineering**

Answer : sThe educational institution called IIT is famous for education in the area of Engineering.

Note: Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) was first established in Kharagpur, West Bengal in 1951 with the objective of advancing higher education and research in all branches of engineering in the country.

Q. 2 A. Do as directed.

1. Complete the table below with details about individuals in the education field and their work.

Individual	Work
First education minister of India
.....	Chairman of the University Education Commission
Prof Sayyad Rauf
.....	Kosbad Project

Answer :

Individual	Work
First education minister of India	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan.	Chairman of the University Education Commission
Prof SayyadRauf	Prepared the draft of common state-wide curriculum for Stds I to VII for Maharashtra State Board in 1960.
Anutai Wagh	Kosbad Project

Q. 2 B. Do as directed.

Obtain information about the National Council of Educational Research and Training, from the internet, and present it in the form of a timeline.

Answer :

Year	Event
1961	NCERT Established
1968	First national policy statement on education formulated. The policy recommended adoption of a country wide uniform pattern of school education consisting of 10 years of general education followed by 2 years of diversified schooling.
1975	Framework for the Ten-year school programme implemented. Curriculum research and development activities to adapt content and educational processes to Indian context.
1988	National Curriculum for Elementary and Secondary Education It was a revised curriculum framework modeled on the National Policy on Education (1986). It envisioned 12 years of school education and suggested curricular reorientation.
2000	National Curriculum Framework for School Education It emphasized on the need for a healthy, enjoyable and stress-free childhood and recommended reduction of the curricular load. New subjects like environmental education was included.

Q. 3 A. Explain the following statements giving reasons for your answer.

The District Primary Education Programme was undertaken.

Answer : District Primary Education Programme was started in 1994 with the aim to universalise primary education. It was implemented in seven states including Maharashtra with a vision of 100% attendance, reducing school drop-out rates, education of girls and physically handicapped.

Q. 3 B. Explain the following statements giving reasons for your answer.

The NCERT was established.

Answer :

The NCERT was established in 1961 with the objective to assist Central Govt. in formulation and implementation of a comprehensive Education policy. It became responsible for educational research and development, training, extension, educational programmes, restructuring of school curriculum and textbooks.

Q. 3 C. Explain the following statements giving reasons for your answer.

The farmers were benefited by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

Answer : Indian Agricultural Research Institute was given University stature in 1958 and worked towards the development of agricultural sciences, soil science, economic

botany etc. The fundamental research conducted in the field of multiple cropping greatly benefited the farmers helping them grow more than one crop within a single year.

Q. 4 A. Write notes.

Indira Gandhi National Open University

Answer : IGNOU was formally established in 1985 with the objective of enabling distance learning outside the regular classroom. It has many courses in various branches for knowledge, with concessions in eligibility, age and other criteria for admission. It started an audio-visual distance education programme in 1990 with the help of Akashvani and Doordarshan.

Q. 4 B Write notes.

Kothari Commission

Answer : Appointed in 1965, The Kothari Commission recommended the 10+2+3 pattern for secondary, higher secondary and university education which was implemented in 1972. The commission also recommended a uniform system of education, inclusion of mother tongue, Hindi and English language in the curriculum, and other measures to make education trickle down to the lowest rungs of society. It also underlined the need for increasing govt. expenditure on education of neglected sections of the society.

Q. 4 C. Write notes.

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre

Answer : The centre was established in 1954 by renowned scientist Homi J. Bhabha and has contributed valuable research in the fields of nuclear physics, solid state physics, spectroscopy, chemical and life sciences. It also has a dedicated school towards training scientists in setting up nuclear reactors.

Q. 4 D. Write notes.

Balbharati

Answer : Balbharati is the popular name of the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research. It prepares textbooks for children in eight languages namely Marathi, Hindi, English, Urdu, Kannada, Sindhi, Gujarati, and Telugu. It also publishes a monthly magazine for children called 'Kishor'.

Q. 5 A. Answer the following questions in detail.

Which programmes were included in the Operation Blackboard scheme?

Answer : The Operation Blackboard was started by the central government in 1988 for the spread of primary education and improving educational standards. The govt. provided funds to fulfill minimum educational needs like proper classrooms, toilets, a blackboard, maps, laboratory apparatus, a small library, a playground, sports equipment, etc. besides provision for more female teachers in schools. In 1994 the scheme was expanded and District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) was started with the aim to universalize primary education in seven states including Maharashtra.

Q. 5 B. Answer the following questions in detail.

What role do the agriculture schools/colleges play in the development of agriculture?

Answer : Agricultural schools and colleges play an important role in the supporting and encouraging research in the field of agricultural sciences, soil sciences and economic botany. It helps farmers in improving crop yield and practicing crop rotation. The Green Revolution of the 1960s was an outcome of such an invested research in wheat which made India food sufficient.

Q. 5 C. Answer the following questions in detail.

Describe with examples the progress that India has made in the field of medicine.

Answer : India has made great progress in the field of medicine since Independence, some of these achievements include:

1. The Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR) was established in 1949 for providing guidance and financial support research activities.
2. The All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) was established as India's premium medical college and research institute that provides medical treatment to common people at nominal costs.
3. Special colleges were established for training in nursing and super specialty centers for treatment of disorders of the heart, brain, and eyes.
4. Medical Council of India was restructured and entrusted with the task of formulating criteria for quality of medical education, its supervision, and inspection.
5. Tata Memorial Centre was established for advanced Cancer treatment, research, and education.

Q. 5 D. Answer the following questions in detail.

Write a note on the curricular and co-curricular activities conducted in your school.

Answer : Our school has a host of curricular and co-curricular activities for students of all standards, some of these include:

1. Debate
2. Extemporary
3. Science Fair
4. Quiz competition
5. Dance, drams & music events

The Sports day celebration in our school is a big annual event that brings together the entire school to celebrate sports and the spirit of sportsmanship. Individual events like High Jump, Short distance races, and swimming see active participation from all classes. For team events like a relay race, football, basketball, and kabaddi, students are divided into groups with respect to their houses. The events take place in the school ground in high spirits; even the teachers get enthusiastic about the competition. The podium finishers are selected to represent the school in the Interschool competitions.