

## PG TRB - EDUCATION

### UNIT I,II,III

- Father of psychology – William Wunt
- Father of modern psychology – Sigmund Freud
- Father of education psychology - Pestalozzi
- Systems for pre – primary Education ARE – Nursery, Kindergarten, Montessori & Anganwadi
- ‘Mini’ in Tagore’s Cabuli Wallah is a child full of questions about things – Intellectual Health
- The Child looks for love and belongingness and says it is ‘My School’ ‘My Teacher’ and trying to learn ‘good’ as different from the ‘bad’ is the best example for – Emotional Health
- Who is called as the ‘Father of Kindergarten’? – Froebel
- Froebel’s full name is – Friedrich William August Froebel
- Froebel was a – German Educator
- Who is the author of the books ‘The Education of Man’, ‘Pedagogies of Kindergarten’ and ‘Mother plays & Nursery Songs’? – Froebel
- Where did Froebel establish ‘The garden of Children’ or ‘Kindergarten’? – Blankenburg Village in Germany
- ‘Things before words’ is the – Pestalozzian Experience.
- Rousseau is associated with – Nature Education.
- Who is a great Naturalist? – Rousseau
- Rousseau was a French – Philosopher
- Who is the author of the books ‘Emile’ and ‘The Social Contract’? – Rousseau
- The ‘Sargent Report – 1944’ Recommended – Pre – primary Education
- Maria Montessori was a – Italian Lady Doctor
- Maria Montessori was born in – 1870
- Maria Montessori came to India in – 1940
- The Word ‘Casa – de – Bambini’ means that – ‘Children’s Home’ or ‘School for children’
- Maria Montessori named her school as – The children’s house /home
- Maria Montessori introduced the apparatus for self – learning & self correcting is – Didactic Apparatus.
- The author of ‘Discovery of the child’ is – Maria Montessori
- ‘The gate way of knowledge’ is – Senses of our body
- ‘No rewards’ and ‘No punishment’ is the system of – Montessori method

- 3rs are – Reading, Writing & Arithmetic
- The teacher who is called as ‘Directress’ in - Montessori school’ system
- What’s are the expansion of UPE? = Universalization of Primary Education
  
- Which Article in Ensuring the free and compulsory education for all children up to 14 years – Article 44
- Which article is ensuring the Universal Compulsory Education for SC/ST children – Article 46
- The Muslim’s (Sasic) system is known as – Maktab
- Which article, allotted ‘One Lakh Rupees’ for education to the Indian people first? – Charter Act – 1813
- When did the vernacular schools get Aid from the government - In 1831
- Who introduced ‘English’ education in India first – Lord Macaulay (1835)
- The expansion of B.B.E. is – Bombay Board of Education
- The ‘Theory of Downward Filtration’ was given by – Lord Macaulay
- The ‘Grant – in –Aid; system was brought by – Wood’s Despatch – 1854
- Which Deapatch recommended that the Vernacular languages can be adopted in the schools as the medium of instruction - Wood’s Despatch – 1854
- The Hunter commission 1882 was established to – Review the state of primary Education
- Which commission recommended to run the Local bodies schools – The Hunter Commission 1882
- Who allotted Rs. 3. 5 Lakhs for the first time for the school’s Infrastructure and spreading of primary Education - Lord curzen (1864)
- Who, the first raised the voice for ‘Free compulsory primary Education?’ – DadabaiNaoroji.
- Who the first raised his voice for compulsory Free Primary Education for ‘Boys’ only? – Gobala Krishna Kokle
- When was the resolution passed for ‘Basic Education’ or ‘Wardha Education system’ and by whom? – In 1937 Gandhiji
- What was the percentage of Literacy rate in India in 1747? – 17%
- When did the ‘Five Year plan’ start? – In 1951

- The expansion of primary Education throughout India was recommended by – The first five year plan (1951)
- A child/ pupil, who leaves the school before the completion of its school course is called – Wastage
- When did the ‘Secondary Educationa Commission’ start ? – In 1952
- Secondary Education is otherwise known as – Mudaliar commission
- Quality Education in concentrated in Secondary Education and help me student for – ‘Satisfying bread and Butter Aim’
- When did English become the court language – In 1837
- When did the Government start Universities at first in India – 1857 (Bombay – Madras & Calcutta)
- The Indian Educational Commission was started in – 1902
- The Calcutta University Commission recommended – The Function of Intermediate Colleges
- The Sargent Report 1944 recommended the academic and the Technical Educations in High Schools for – Students later life
  
- The Draft National Educational Policy 1979 recommended the – 10 + 2+ 3 system & Vocational and Academic system in +2
- To eradicate untouchability Gandhiji called those who lowered in the birth class – people of the Lord (Harijan)
- National Education Report was submitted in – 1968
- When did National Education policy establish - 1986
- What was the important recommendation of national Education policy 1986? – Those who are in below 14years – should be given free and compulsory primary education (According to Article 45)
- New Educational policy was established in – 1986
- The three functions of the teacher – placet, docet and movet are given by – Erasmus
- SUPW is recommended by – Eswar Roy Patel – 1977
- The expansion of SUPW is – Socially Useful and Productive work.
- Weaker section in the society are – SC/ ST, B.C. and Women.

- NFE stands for – Non – Formal Education
  - NEP stands for – New Education policy 1986
  - NFE established for imparting education to – Dropouts, children from habitations without, schools, working children and girls
  - In 1971 the literacy rate of India was – 29.35% (men : 39.5% + women : 18.5%)
  - The Period of progress in Adult Education was – 1918- 1927
  - The period of Decline in Adult Education was – 1937 -1942
  - The Period of Enthusiasm in Adult Education was – 1937- 1942
  - The period of set back was – 1942 – 1947
  - Night schools were started for – Adults
  - Adult Education is otherwise known as – Social Education
  - ‘Social Education’ is a course of study directed towards the production of consciousness of citizenship among adults said by – HumayunKabir
  - International Educational Commission was established in – 1972
  - ECCE stands for – Early childhood care and Education
  - ‘Navodaya’ or ‘Pace – setting schools’ are established for – Talented children for Rural Areas
  - Navodaya schools were started during – Rajiv Gandhiji’s period
  - AICTE stands for – All India Council for Technical Education
  - Non – Formal Education is also called as – Incidental Education
  - IGNOU established in – 1985 (HQ – New Delhi)
  - CBTE stands for – Competency Based Teacher Education
  - PBTE stands for – Performance based Teacher Education
  - AACTE stands for – American Association of colleges of Teacher Education
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- Ivan Llich is associated with – De- Schooling society
  - ‘De- schooling’ means – A World without schools
  - CIDOC stands for – Center for Inter Cultural Documentaion
  - Teaching based on Individualized instruction at the primary level is known as – The Winnektka plan (1919) by Carleton wash Borne

- 'Quincy system' is an inductive method for – Arithmetic & Geography thought field trips.
- Rudolf Steiner introduced Waldorf education which deals about 0- Education on religious and spiritual development
- CBSE – Central Board of secondary Education
- In +2 level Vocational courses are otherwise known as – Terminal courses
- Talented young men and women emigrate from India after securing specialized education in professional colleges in known as – The Brain Drain
- The Slogan Catch them young is associated with – Population Education
- Who coined the term 'Population Education'? – Noel David Burleson
- An education which deals about prevention of sexual diseases and promoting family planning is – Sex Education
- National seminar on 'Population Education; held in – Bombay (1969)
- Who framed the curriculum for population education – GopalRao
- Why did the Government plan to spread mass education – To Eradicate poverty
- PAG stands for – Protein Advisory Group
- WHO stands for – World Health Organization
- FAO stands for – Food and Agriculture Organization
- UNICEF stands for – United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (Now United Nations Children's Fund)
- 'Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defense of peace must be constructed' – said – UNESCO
- UNESCO stands for – United Nations Education Science and Cultural Organization
- 'Education is a powerful 'Tool' of bringing about National Integration' said – Thiruvalluvar
- CAPE stands for – Comprehensive Access in Primary Education
- CAPE is set up for – Dropouts (by UNICEF)
- MPFL stands for – Mass Programme of Functional Literacy
- NLM stands for – National Literacy Mission
- JSN stands for – Jana Shiksha Nilayam
- Administration is centered as – 'POSD CORB'

- 'POSD CORB' stands for
  - P – Planning
  - O – Organizing
  - S – Staffing
  - D – Directing
  - Co – Coordinating
  - R – Reporting
  - B – Budgeting
- Where do we find the 'Montessori School' in Tamil Nadu? – Chindaripet in Chennai
- MLL is consisting of – 738 Competencies (Basic Competencies)
- DPEP stands for – District Primary Education Programme
- LOE stands for – Life Oriented Education
- OBB stands for – Operationa Black Board ( 1986)
- 'Learning without burden' said – Yesbal
- The term education is derived from the latin word – Educate
- 'Open School' is started in Tamil Nadu in – 1985 (In Chennai by DTERT)
- ILO stands for – International Labour Organization
- UNFPA stands for – United Nations Fund for Population Activities
- MHRD stands for – Ministry of Human Resource Development
- NCERT stands for – National Council for Educational Research and Training
- DTERT stands for - Directorate of Teacher Education, Research and Training
- NEPA stands for – National Educational planning and Administration
- DIET stands for – District Institute of Education and Training
- CRC stands for – Cluster Resource Centre
- BRC stands for – Block Resource Centre
- ICDE stands for – International Council for Distance Education
- CSIR stands for – Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
- LLE stands for – Life Long Education
- DSHE stands for – Department of Secondary and Higher Education
- DEE stands for – Directorate of Elementary Education

- SLET stands for – State Level Eligibility Test
- DDJ stands for – Delinking Degrees for Job
- Polyvalent Adult Education 1967 was established in Bombay – To Educate Illiterate Industrial Labours
- Nehru YuvakKendras 1973 was started to give – Non – formal Education
- Which program was started to reduce the mortality rate of new born Children? – Integrated Child Development Program 1978 (ICDP 1978)
  
- Where is the rural university situated in Tamil Nadu – Thindukkal (Gandhi Gramam).
- Bilingual Education system is existing in – Tamil Nadu
- Expansion of UER is – Integrated Education for Disabled
- The task of the teacher is breaking – Castesim, Communalism and Narrow mindendness
- For what aim the UNO and UNESCO have been established? – To maintain PEACE among the nations by ‘BALANCE OF POWER’
- The two women universities are in – Bombay and Kodaikanal
- Acceleration (Double promotion) system is suggested for – Gifted children
- The three dimension of communication are – Horizontal, Downward & Upward
- Which was the capital of Chera Kings? – Vanji( Karur)
- The symbol in the Cheras flag was - Arrow
- To celebrate their victory, the Cheras used to garland – Palm flowers
- Which was the capital of chola kings – Cauveripoompattinam
- Who was the famous king among cholas - karikalan
- The Symbol in Chola’s flag was – Tiger
- To celebrate their Victory, the Cholas were used to wear the garland was – Fig Flowers
- Which was the capital of Pandiya Kings?- Madurai
- Who was the best king among the Pandiyas? – Neducheizhian
- Which book does depict the real life of the people lived during period of Nedunchizhian? – Chilappathigaram
- Tamil sangams were flourished in – Pandiya’s Dynasty
- The Symbol in Pandiya’s flag was – Fish
- To celebrate their victory, the Pandiya’s were used to wear the garland – Neem flowers

- Appar, Sundar and Sambandar were called as – Alvars(Vainavam)
- The author of the holy book ‘ Devaram’- Thirugnanasambandar
- The author of the holy book ‘Thiruvagasam’ – Manikkavasakar
- Who was the ancient Tamil Poetess? – KakkaiPadiniyar, Avvaiyar and Adhimandhiyar

