

52

Unit Wise & Topic Wise



NTA UGC-NET

Previous Years' Solved Papers
of last

15 Years

PAPER-1 (COMPULSORY)

**TEACHING AND
RESEARCH APTITUDE**

- Precise Theory
- Latest Dec 2023 Exam Papers Covered
- Detailed Explanations of all Questions

Useful for NET-JRF & SET



SYLLABUS

PAPER 1

The main objective is to assess the teaching and research capabilities of the candidates. The test aims at assessing the teaching and research aptitude as well. Candidates are expected to possess and exhibit cognitive abilities, which include comprehension, analysis, evaluation, understanding the structure of arguments, deductive and inductive reasoning. The candidates are also expected to have a general awareness about teaching and learning processes in higher education system. Further, they should be aware of interaction between people, environment, natural resources and their impact on the quality of life.

The details of syllabi (As Per NTA) are as follows:

Unit-1: Teaching Aptitude

- Teaching: Concept, Objectives, Levels of teaching (Memory, Understanding and Reflective), Characteristics and basic requirements.
- Learner's characteristics: Characteristics of adolescent and adult learners (Academic, Social, Emotional and Cognitive), Individual differences.
- Factors affecting teaching related to: Teacher, Learner, Support material, Instructional facilities, Learning environment and Institution.
- Methods of teaching in Institutions of higher learning: Teacher centred vs. Learner centred methods; Off-line vs. On-line methods (Swayam, Swayamprabha, MOOCs etc.).
- Teaching Support System: Traditional, Modern and ICT based.
- Evaluation Systems: Elements and Types of evaluation, Evaluation in Choice Based Credit System in Higher education, Computer based testing, Innovations in evaluation systems.

Unit-2: Research Aptitude

- Research: Meaning, Types, and Characteristics, Positivism and Postpositivistic approach to research.
- Methods of Research: Experimental, Descriptive, Historical, Qualitative and Quantitative methods.
- Steps of Research.
- Thesis and Article writing: Format and styles of referencing.
- Application of ICT in research.
- Research ethics.

Unit-3: Comprehension

- A passage of text be given. Questions be asked from the passage to be answered.

Unit-4: Communication

- Communication: Meaning, types and characteristics of communication.
- Effective communication: Verbal and Non-verbal, Inter-Cultural and group communications, Classroom communication.
- Barriers to effective communication.
- Mass-Media and Society.

Unit-5: Mathematical Reasoning and Aptitude

- Types of reasoning.
- Number series, Letter series, Codes and Relationships.
- Mathematical Aptitude (Fraction, Time & Distance, Ratio, Proportion and Percentage, Profit and Loss, Interest and Discounting, Averages etc.).

Unit-6: Logical Reasoning

- Understanding the structure of arguments: argument forms, structure of categorical propositions, Mood and Figure, Formal and Informal fallacies, Uses of language, Connotations and denotations of terms, Classical square of opposition.
- Evaluating and distinguishing deductive and inductive reasoning.
- Analogies.
- Venn diagram: Simple and multiple use for establishing validity of arguments.
- Indian Logic: Means of knowledge.

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Direction (1-5): The following Table - I shows the percentage distribution of overseas tourist traffic from India to different Countries and Table-I shows the percentage distribution of overseas tourist traffic from India according to their age during the year 2022. Based on the data in the tables, answer the questions that follow.

Table - I Country-wise Distribution of Indian Overseas Tourists

List-I (Country-wise)			
Japan	USA	UK	Others
30%	40%	10%	20%

Table - II Age-wise Distribution of Indian Overseas Tourists

List-II (Age-wise)			
<30 years	(30-40) years	(40-50) Years	≥ 50 years
15%	15%	20%	50%
Where [L-M] years means age is ≥L years and < M years.			

- If amongst other countries, Switzerland accounted for 25% of the Indian tourist traffic and a total of 25 lakh Indian tourists had gone to Switzerland during the year, then the number of (30-40) years old Indian tourists who went abroad in that year is
 - 18.75 lakh
 - 25 lakh
 - 75 lakh
 - 50 lakh
- If the tourist traffic from India to USA is 165000 more than that of UK then what is the difference between the Indian overseas tourist traffic in the age group of (40-50) years and (30-40) years?
 - 72500
 - 27500
 - 55000
 - 42000
- Consider that the total number of Indian tourists who went to Japan in 2022 was 24000. If A is the number of Indian tourists who went to UK and B is the number of Indian overseas tourists who were ≥50 years old then (A,B) =
 - (5000,25000)
 - (6000,30000)
 - (7000,35000)
 - (8000,40000)
- If the total number of Indian tourists who went abroad to countries other than Japan, USA and UK was 5 lakhs in 2022, then what was the volume of Indian tourists to USA in that year?
 - 10 lakhs
 - 8 lakhs
 - 6 lakhs
 - 12 lakhs
- The ratio of the number of Indian tourists who went to USA to the number of Indian tourists who went abroad and were below 40 years of age, is
 - 2 : 1
 - 8 : 3
 - 3 : 8
 - 4 : 3
- Which of the following are the two basic psychological functions of intra-personal communication?

- Internalisation of culturally organised ways of thinking
- Promotion of leader centric speech
- Regulation of one's own mental activity
- Orientation towards enhancing social disorders

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A and B only
 - A and C only
 - B and C only
 - C and D only
- The content and the outcome of an interaction together constitute
 - Physical order
 - Secret order
 - Political order
 - Textual order
- Find the missing term in the following letter series
AMZ, BLY, CNX, DKW, EOY, ?
 - FPU
 - FJU
 - FQX
 - FRU
- Which of the following test statistics is useful for conducting Analysis of Variance?
 - F
 - t
 - Chi square
 - Z
- Given below are two statements:
Statement-I: Flip (ICT tool) allows users to record and share short video responses
Statement-II: Flip (ICT tool) is primarily used for video discussions and presentations
In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below
 - Both statement-I and Statement-II are correct
 - Both statement-I and Statement-II are incorrect
 - Statement-I is correct but statement-II is incorrect
 - Statement-I incorrect but statement-II is correct
- Given below are two statements:
Statement-I: A valid deductive argument cannot have all true premises and a false conclusion
Statement-II: The concept of truth cannot be applied to arguments
In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below.
 - Both Statement-I and Statement-II are true.
 - Both Statement-I and Statement-II are false.
 - Statement-I is true but Statement-II is false.
 - Statement-I is false but Statement-II is true.

12. It takes 10 men to finish a work in 2 days. Four (4) men started to execute the work but after one (1) day, 3 of them left. How many days it will take the lone man to finish the remaining work?
- (1) 12 days (2) 14 days
(3) 15 days (4) 16 days
13. From the communication viewpoint, Adi Shankara's philosophical concept provides primacy to
- (1) Personal ego (2) Materialistic desires
(3) Self-consciousness (4) Social conflicts
14. Which of the following statements are true?
- A. One of the main advantages of ROM is that the information stored on the ROM chip is not lost even when the power to the computer is turned
- B. ASCII is an acronym for American Standard Code for Intelligent Information
- C. Compared to desktop computers, laptop computers are portable since all its components are together in one single unit
- (1) A and B only (2) A and C only
(3) B and C only (4) A, B and C
15. Give below are two statements:
- Statement-I:** A fallacy is a defect in an argument that consists of something other than merely false premises
- Statement-II:** If an argument is unsound or uncogent, it has one or more false premises, or it contains a fallacy or both
- In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below.
- (1) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are true
(2) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are false
(3) Statement-I is true but Statement-II is false.
(4) Statement-I is false but Statement-II is true
16. Match List-I with List-II.
- | List-I
(Use) | | List-II
(Appropriate Input Device) | |
|-----------------|--|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| A. | To select options from a list | I. | Keyboard |
| B. | To type data into a database | II. | OMR |
| C. | To input candidate's MCQ answer marked in pre-determined positions | III. | Chip Reader |
| D. | To input data directly from a bank card | IV. | Mouse |
- (1) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV
(2) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV
(3) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
(4) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III
17. The degree to which the measure of a concept truly reflects that concept, refers to
- (1) Ecological fallacy (2) Measurement validity
(3) Ecological validity (4) External validity

18. A Person sells an item at a discount of 40% and still makes a profit of 20%. By what percentage was the marked price of the item more than the cost price of the item?
- (1) 50% (2) 100%
(3) 150% (4) 120%
19. Given below are two statements
- Statement-I:** Implicit memory refers to intentional or conscious recollection of information.
- Statement-II:** Explicit memory refers to memories people are not consciously aware of, but that can affect their subsequent performance and behaviour.
- In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below
- (1) Both statement-I and Statement-II are correct
(2) Both statement-I and Statement-II are incorrect
(3) Statement-I is correct but statement-II is incorrect
(4) Statement-I incorrect but statement-II is correct
20. The Education/Despatch of 1854 suggested professional training in
- A. Library science B. Law
C. Medicine D. Civil Engineering
E. Material science
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
- (1) A, B and C only (2) B, C and D only
(3) C, D and E only (4) A, B and E only
21. According to UGC regulations 2018 for Prevention of Plagiarism, which among the following similarities would constitute Level 3 plagiarism?
- A. 38% B. 45%
C. 54% D. 63%
E. 71%
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below
- (1) A and B only (2) B, C and D only
(3) D and E only (4) E only
22. "If you love hot cakes and you love ice creams, then you will surely love hot cake ice cream". Which fallacy is committed in the above argument?
- (1) Fallacy of composition (2) Slippery slope
(3) Fallacy of division (4) Hasty generalization
23. Given below are two statements
- Statement-I:** In mass communication, the message is rapid and public
- Statement-II:** New technology has blurred the distinction between inter-personal communication and mass communication
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
- (1) Both statement-I and Statement-II are correct
(2) Both statement-I and Statement-II are incorrect
(3) Statement-I is correct but statement-II is incorrect
(4) Statement-I incorrect but statement-II is correct
24. Ujjain, in ancient India, was famous for the study of
- (1) Veterinary science (2) Chinese philosophy
(3) Astronomy (4) Community work

47. Which of the following facts related to climate change are true?
- The global leaders are indifferent to the issue of climate change
 - The climate change talks are sometimes directed towards political and economic gain rather than climate change
 - It is about the shift in economic balance from the developed economies to the emerging economies
 - Developing economies like India can afford to spend large sums of money to cut emissions

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- B and C only
- A, B and C only
- B, C and D only
- A and D only

48. What should India first and foremost focus on?

- Developing indigenous technologies to cut emissions
- Importing technologies to cut emissions
- Provide food, health and education to its people
- Spend large sums of money to cut down emissions

49. The main focus of the passage is on

- Climate change and its impact
- Climate change and geopolitics
- Climate change and developmental imperatives
- Climate change and mitigation strategies

50. What are the problems faced by developing economies like India?

- They are extremely poor
- Many people in India lack basic health amenities
- They are extremely rich
- Millions of people still depend on firewood and kerosene to light up their homes

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A, B and D only
- B and D only
- B, C and D only
- A and D only

SOLUTIONS

1. (3) Let the total number of overseas tourist from India be x.

Then, 25% of 20% of x = 25 lakh

$\Rightarrow 5\% \text{ of } x = 25 \text{ lakh}$

Required number of tourist = $15\% \text{ of } x = \frac{25}{5} \times 15 = 75 \text{ lakh}$

2. (2) $(40\% - 10\%) \text{ of total Indian tourist} = 165000$

$\Rightarrow 30\% \text{ of total Indian tourist} = 165000$

$\Rightarrow \text{Required difference} = (20\% - 15\%) \times \text{of total Indian tourist}$

$= 5\% \text{ of total Indian tourist} = \frac{16500}{30} \times 5 = 27500$

3. (4) Let the total number of overseas tourist from India be y

Then, 30% of y = 24000

$A = 10\% \text{ of } y = \frac{24000}{30} \times 10 = 8000$

$B = 50\% \text{ of } y = 5 \times 8000 = 40000$

4. (1) Let the total number of overseas tourist from India be n.

Then, 20% of n = 5 lakh

$\Rightarrow 40\% \text{ of } n = 2 \times 5 \text{ lakh} = 10 \text{ lakh}$

5. (4) Required ratio = $40 : (15 + 15) = 40 : 30 = 4 : 3$

6. (2) A. Internalisation of culturally organised ways of thinking involves the process of adopting and internalizing the norms, values, and ways of thinking that are culturally organized.

C. Regulation of one's mental activity involves the ability to monitor and control one's thoughts, emotions, and behaviours. This function is essential for effective intra-personal communication.

7. (4) Textual order refers to the structure and meaning created through language and communication, encompassing both the content conveyed and the resulting outcomes or implications of the interaction.

8. (2) First A $\xrightarrow{+1}$ B $\xrightarrow{+1}$ C $\xrightarrow{+1}$ D $\xrightarrow{+1}$ E $\xrightarrow{+1}$ F
Letter: (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)
Second M $\xrightarrow{-1}$ L $\xrightarrow{+2}$ N $\xrightarrow{-3}$ K $\xrightarrow{+4}$ O $\xrightarrow{-5}$ J
Letter: (13) (12) (14) (11) (15) (10)
Third Z $\xrightarrow{-1}$ Y $\xrightarrow{-1}$ X $\xrightarrow{-1}$ W $\xrightarrow{-1}$ V $\xrightarrow{-1}$ U
Letter: (26) (25) (24) (23) (22) (21)

So, the missing term is FJU.

9. (1) 1. F - Correct. The F-statistic compares variances between and within groups in ANOVA.
2. t - Used to test differences between two group means or a sample mean and a population mean. Not used in ANOVA where there are multiple groups.
3. Chi square - Used to test relationships between categorical variables. Not suitable for ANOVA with quantitative dependent variables.
4. Z - Standardized test statistic used in tests such as one sample Z-test. Not used in ANOVA.

10. (1) Flip (formerly known as Flipgrid) is an educational technology tool that allows users to record and share short video responses to prompts or topics set by the instructor. It is used primarily for video discussions and presentations in educational settings, where students can create video responses and can also view and reply to videos from their peers, thereby fostering a digital environment for discussions. Therefore both statements are correct.

11. (1) Statement-I: In deductive reasoning, validity refers to the logical relationship between premises and conclusion. An argument is considered valid if the conclusion logically follows from the premises, meaning that if the premises are true, the conclusion must also be true.

Statement-II: we do not evaluate arguments themselves as "true" or "false", but rather we evaluate the logic, validity, soundness etc. based only on the information available within the statements provided. Hence the concept of truth doesn't apply in the statement.

12. (4) Let the required number of days be x .

According to question,

$$10 \times 2 = 4 \times 1 + (4 - 3) \times x$$

$$\Rightarrow 20 = 4 + x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 16$$

13. (3) Adi Shankara's philosophy emphasizes the concept of Advaita Vedanta, which teaches the non-duality of the self (Atman) and the ultimate reality (Brahman).

Adi Shankara's philosophical concept provides primacy to Self-consciousness. This self-awareness and realization of the underlying unity of existence are central themes in Advaita Vedanta, highlighting the importance of self-consciousness in understanding the nature of reality and communication with oneself and others.

14. (2) ROM, which stands for Read-Only Memory, is a type of storage medium that is used in computers and other electronic devices to store data that is not intended to be modified frequently. The key characteristic of ROM is its non-volatile nature, meaning it does not require a constant power supply to retain the information stored on it. This makes it ideal for storing firmware or system software that needs to persist even when the device is powered down. Therefore, this statement is true.

The correct full form of ASCII is the American Standard Code for Information Interchange, not "Intelligent Information.". ASCII is a character encoding standard for electronic communication. so, this statement is false.

Laptops are designed with portability in mind, which is a significant advantage over desktop computers. A laptop's components such as the display, keyboard, trackpad, microprocessor, memory, and hard drive are integrated into a single unit. This integration allows laptops to be compact, lightweight, and ready to use on the go. As a result, this statement is true.

15. (1) Statement-I correctly defines a fallacy as a defect in an argument that goes beyond merely having false premises. Fallacies can arise from various errors in reasoning, such as flaws in logic, misleading rhetoric, or invalid inference patterns.

Statement-II accurately states that an argument can be unsound or uncogent due to one or more false premises, the presence of a fallacy, or both. An unsound argument is one with at least one false premise, while an uncogent argument lacks proper support or reasoning, which could be due to the presence of a fallacy or false premises.

16. (3) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

17. (2) Measurement validity is a fundamental concept in research methodology, particularly in quantitative research. It pertains to the extent to which a measuring instrument accurately measures what it is intended to measure. In other words, measurement validity assesses whether the operationalization or measurement of a concept accurately captures the underlying construct or phenomenon it is meant to represent.

18. (2) $\therefore$ Discount (%) = 40%

$$\therefore \text{S.P.} = \text{M.P.} - \text{M.P.} \times 40\%$$

$$= \text{M.P.} \times (100 - 40)\% = 60\% \text{ of MP} \quad \dots(i)$$

Also,

$$\therefore \text{Profit (\%)} = 20\%$$

$$\therefore \text{S.P.} = \text{C.P.} + 20\% \text{ of C.P.}$$

$$= (100 + 20)\% \text{ of C.P.} = 120\% \text{ of C.P.} \quad \dots(ii)$$

From (i) and (ii)

$$60\% \text{ of MP} = 120\% \text{ of CP}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{MP} = 2\text{CP or } 200\% \text{ of CP}$$

$$\therefore \text{MP is } 100\% \text{ more than CP.}$$

19. (2) Statement-I is incorrect because it defines implicit memory as being conscious and intentional recollection when implicit memory is unconscious.

Statement-II is also incorrect because it mixes up the definitions and suggests explicit memory is being unaware - but explicit memory is conscious recollection.

The correct definitions are:

Implicit memory refers to memories that are not part of conscious awareness, but that influence behavior. Things like habits, behaviours learned through classical conditioning, emotional responses, skills etc. Come under implicit memory. For example - riding a bike. Once you learn it, you don't consciously think about all the parts of riding. But the memory guides your behaviour.

Explicit memory refers to conscious, intentional recollection of facts, events, or details. For example - remembering what you had for dinner last night, or the details of a news article you read. It involves conscious thought and recall of information.

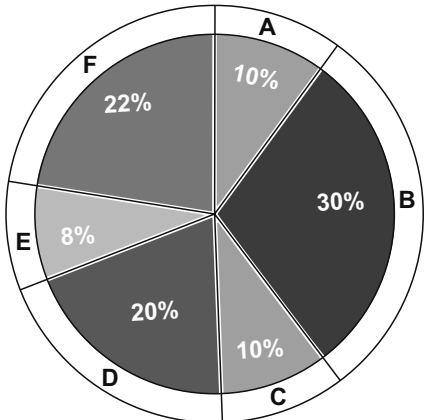
20. (2) The Education/Dispatch of 1854 was a comprehensive plan for the development of education in India, made by Sir Charles Wood, the President of the Board of Control of the East India Company. It focused primarily on enhancing facilities for the study of English, modern sciences, literature and various professions. Specifically, it suggested professional training in medicine, law and civil engineering. There was no mention of library science or material science.

21. (3) Levels of plagiarism and Penalty

S. No.	Levels	Penalty
1.	Level 0: Similarities up to 10%	Minor Similarities, No penalty
2.	Level 1: Similarities up to 10% to 40%	Students shall be asked to revise the script and submit it within six months

UNIT 10

HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

SYLLABUS (As Per NTA)			TOPIC WEIGHTAGE (Based on 50 Papers)
	Topic	No. of Ques.	Analysis
A.	Institutions of Higher Learning and Education in Ancient India	25	
B.	Evolution of Higher Learning and Research in Post Independence India	74	
C.	Oriental, Conventional and Non-Conventional Learning Programmes in India	24	
D.	Professional, Technical and Skill Based Education	49	
E.	Value Education and Environmental Education	21	
F.	Policies, Governance, and Administration	56	

Institutions of Higher Learning and Education in Ancient India

Ancient Indian Knowledge System

In India, a rich tradition of knowledge sharing and societal development has existed since ancient times. Dating back to the Vedic period, this tradition was exemplified through Gurukuls, where students resided

with their revered teachers. Learning in these Gurukuls was deeply rooted in the oral tradition, with students memorizing the vast knowledge imparted by their Gurus.

As society evolved, structured educational institutions emerged, marking the beginning of a formalised education system. This evolution led to the establishment of universities, becoming centres of profound learning and enlightenment. In the subsequent discussion, we will delve deeper into this historical journey, exploring the significant role these institutions played in shaping India's intellectual and cultural fabric.

Ancient Education Centres of India

S. No.	University	Time	Place	Major Area	Key Points
1.	Taxila	500 BC-500 AD	Taxila, Gandhar (Currently Rawalpindi, Pakistan)	Buddhist Studies, Tantra Shastra, Arthashastra, Surgery, etc.	World's oldest University, Teachers like Chanakya, Panini, and Charvaka taught here
2.	Nalanda	427 BC-1197 AD	Nalanda (Rajgrah, Bihar)	Mahayana Buddhism, Medicine, Law, Religion, Art, Archery, Mathematics, Astronomy	Major Development under King Kumar Gupta (414-445 AD), Hiuen Tsang taught here in 7 th CE.
3.	Vallabhi	600 AD-1400 AD	Vallabhi (Bhavnagar, Gujrat)	Hinayana Buddhism, Arthashastra (Economics), Niti Shastra (Law), Chikitsa Shastra (Medicine)	Under the patronage of Maitraka Kings (475-775 AD), Hiuen Tsang and I-Tsing also visited here.
4.	Vikramshila	800 AD-1023 AD	Vikramshila (Bhagalpur, Bihar)	Vyakaran, Logic, Philosophy, Tantra Shastra, and Karmakanda (Later on Tantra Shastra gained Prominence)	Established by Dharam Pala (8 th CE), Mahayana Buddhism is major but All 64 subjects of Hinduism are also taught. Mahasthabir (Kulpati) is the highest authority of the university.

5.	Mithila	12 th CE-15 th CE	Mithila (Bihar)	Tarka Shastra, Nayay Darshan (Philosophy), Fine arts, Scientific Subjects	Gangeshopadhyaya formed a new school of Nayay Darshan, Navya Nayay here. Even up to King Akber, this university works well.
6.	Odantapuri	8 th CE-13 th CE	Bihar Sharif (Bihar)	Buddhist Studies	Flourished under the Pala Dynasty from the 8 th CE to the 10 th CE. Tibetan Records also mentions the university scholars
7.	Jagaddala University	11 th CE-12 th CE AD	Varendra, North Bengal (Currently Bangladesh)	Buddhist Center of Study	Pal Dynasty King Raja Ram Pal. Centre of education for nearly 100 years.
8.	Nadia (Navadweep) University	12 th CE-15 th CE AD	Bengal	Centre for Hindu culture and education	Famous writers Raghunath Shiromani and Jaidev belong to this education centre
9.	Sharada Peetham	6 th CE-12 th CE AD	Kashmir	Philosophy, Literature, Language and Culture	In the northern area of India, this centre of education has a special place. Famous scholars like Kalhana, Bilhana, Patanjali etc. belong to this institute.
10.	Salotgi	Operated till 945 AD	Salotgi (Karnataka)	Centre of Education in the South.	Minister of Krishna 3 rd , Narayana richly endowed this.
11.	Ennayiram	—	Tamil Nadu	Provided free hostel and education to 340 students	Sringeri and Kanchi are other centres of education in south India.

Evolution of Higher Learning and Research in Post-independence India

Before Colonization, there was a rich and structured system of learning in India. As we have learned about education centers and universities of

India now moving forward we will see how after colonization British promoted their education methods in India. In this topic, we will learn about acts and amendments made by Britishers during the colonial period. First, we will see the pre-independence era, and then we explore the improvements made by post-independence governments.

Pre-Independence

S. No.	Act/Report/Commission	Time/Year	Recommendation	Key Facts
1.		1781	Established a Madarsa for learning of Muslim law (Kolkata, Bengal)	Established by Warren Hastings
2.		1791	Sanskrit College for learning for Hindu texts (Varanasi, UP)	Jonathan Duncan
3.	Charter Act	1813	Establishment of Colleges	
4.		1817	The first college Presidency was established in Calcutta	A step towards modern education, (Made a University by GOI in 2010)
5.	Elphinstone Minutes (Report)	1823	Reported need for establishing English and modern education	This report opens the door for modern education in British India
6.	Macaulay Minutes	1834	Advocated for English Education	
7.	William Bentinck's Plan	1835	Infiltration Theory (Objective to create an Indian who is Indian by color and English by thought)	Establishment of Elphinstone College (Bombay), and Calcutta Medical College
8.	Sir Charles Wood's Dispatch Report	1854	Recommended properly articulated education system from primary to university. Proposed coherent education policy.	Known as the "Magna Carta of English Education in India"
9.		1857	Universities were established in Madras, Bombay & Calcutta Presidency.	Follow up on Wood's Dispatch Report

10.	Hunter Commission	1882-83	Recommended segregation of education into primary and higher education.	Also known as “Indian Education Commission 1882-83”
11.	University of Allahabad	23 September, 1887	Established under the act of Institute of National Importance by British India	Muir Central College, established in 1876 later evolved as this university.
12.	Indian University Commission	1902	This commission aims to find out the condition of Indian universities and their prospects.	Sir Thomas Raleigh is the chief of this commission. Indian Universities Act, 1904 is based on this commission’s recommendation.
13.	Inter-University Board & National Council for Education	1905	Leaders of freedom movement created National Council for Education	Bengal is the center for this activity.
14.	Sadler Commission (Calcutta University Commission)	1917	This commission recommended creating a separate education board for secondary and higher secondary education. Also proposes a 3 year Pass and honours university programme.	As per the commission’s recommendation education was moved to the state list and the responsibility to operate the university was given to provinces in 1919.
15.	Osmania University	1918	Established by Nizam of Hyderabad	Medium of education is the Urdu language
16.	Aligarh Muslim University	1920	Presided by Sar Saiyad Ahmad Khan	
17.	Hartog Commission	1929	Focus on primary education, improvement for admission process in university	Sir Philip Hartog is chairman of this commission, CAGE (Central Education Advisory Board) is established on this commission’s recommendation This board still functions today.
18.	Sapru Commission	1934	This committee is formed to investigate the reasons for Unemployment	Established by the Central Province
19.	Abbot - Wood Report	1937	Commission recommended English medium education	Polytechnic and commercial institutes are formed by this commission’s commission’s recommendation
20.	Wardha Scheme Of Education	1937	This is based on the visions of Mahatma Gandhi. This committee recommended free and compulsory education for children aged between 7 to 14 years and the medium of education should be the mother tongue.	This report was formed by a committee led by Dr. Jakir Hussain.
21.	Sargent Commission	1944	This commission recommended the following points - 1. Free and compulsory education for children aged between 6 to 11 2. Formation of primary and secondary school. 3. Higher education should be divided into 2 parts, technical and commercial, second is education.	This committee is chaired by Sir John Sargent. This report is also known as a document for education development in India after the war.

350A	Uniform system of education	Seeks to develop a uniform system of education across the country. Calls for a national curriculum framework.
351	Scientific and technical education	Encourages the promotion of scientific and technical education by the union and the states.
371-I	Establishment of central universities	Enables Parliament to establish universities for common arts, science, engineering and medical education.
30	Right of minorities to establish education institutions	Gives all religious and linguistic minorities the right to establish and run educational institutions of their choice.

Statutory Body

A statutory body in India refers to a body under the government of India which functions in pertinence to a particular matter at hand. Statutory bodies are organizations that are established by an Act of Parliament. They have legislative backing and defined roles/functions.

List of some important Statutory Bodies:

- National Commission for Minorities.
- Armed Forces Tribunal.
- National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission.
- National Law Commission.
- National Commission for Women.
- National Human Rights Commission.
- National Green Tribunal.
- National Commission for Backward Classes.
- University Grants Commission (UGC) - Statutory organization set up by UGC Act, 1956.
- All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) - Statutory body set up by AICTE Act, 1987.

Constitutional Body

The Indian Constitution provides for several constitutional bodies, which are institutions with specific powers and functions outlined in the Constitution. These bodies play a crucial role in upholding the principles of democracy, ensuring accountability, and safeguarding the rights of the citizens. Here are some important constitutional bodies in the Indian Constitution

Constitutional Body	Article	Key Functions
Election Commission of India	Article 324	Conducts free and fair elections
Union Public Service Commission	Article 315	Recruits civil servants for central government
State Public Service Commissions	Article 315	Recruits civil servants for state governments
Finance Commission of India	Article 280	Defines financial relations between center and states
Comptroller and Auditor General of India	Article 148	Audits government accounts, reports on fiscal health
National Commission for Scheduled Castes	Article 338	Monitors safeguards for backward castes
National Commission for Scheduled Tribes	Article 338A	Monitors safeguards for scheduled tribes

Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities	Article 350B	Protects interests of linguistic minorities
Advocate General	Article 165	Chief legal advisor to state government
Attorney General	Article 76	Chief legal advisor to central government
Inter-State Council	Article 263	Promotes cooperation between states and center
Goods and Services Tax Council	Article 279A	Harmonizes laws and policies concerning GST

NIRF Ranking of Institutions, 2023

NIRF ranks universities and institutes in India across different categories and domains. India Rankings started in 2016 are annual university rankings published by the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF). In the first edition of India Rankings in 2016, the top rank in the overall category was awarded to: Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (IISc)

1. India Rankings 2023 Top 15 in Overall:

Name	City	State	Rank
Indian Institute of Technology Madras	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	1
Indian Institute of Science	Bengaluru	Karnataka	2
Indian Institute of Technology Delhi	New Delhi	Delhi	3
Indian Institute of Technology Bombay	Mumbai	Maharashtra	4
Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	5
All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Delhi	New Delhi	Delhi	6
Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur	Kharagpur	West Bengal	7
Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee	Roorkee	Uttarakhand	8
Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati	Guwahati	Assam	9

Jawaharlal Nehru University	New Delhi	Delhi	10
Banaras Hindu University	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	11
Jamia Millia Islamia-New Delhi	New Delhi	Delhi	12
Jadavpur University	Kolkata	West Bengal	13
Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Telangana	14
Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	15

2. India Rankings 2023 Top 15 Universities:

Name	City	State	Rank
Indian Institute of Science	Bengaluru	Karnataka	1
Jawaharlal Nehru University	New Delhi	Delhi	2
Jamia Millia Islamia-New Delhi	New Delhi	Delhi	3
Jadavpur University	Kolkata	West Bengal	4
Banaras Hindu University	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	5
Manipal Academy of Higher Education-Manipal	Manipal	Karnataka	6
Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	7
Vellore Institute of Technology	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	8
Aligarh Muslim University	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	9
University of Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Telangana	10
University of Delhi	Delhi	Delhi	11
Calcutta University	Kolkata	West Bengal	12
Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	13
Anna University	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	14
Siksha 'O' Anusandhan	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	15

3. India Rankings 2023 Top 15 Colleges:

Name	City	State	Rank
Miranda House	Delhi	Delhi	1
Hindu College	Delhi	Delhi	2
Presidency College	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	3
PSGR Krishnammal College for Women	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	4
St. Xavier's College	Kolkata	West Bengal	5
Atma Ram Sanatam Dharm College	New Delhi	Delhi	6
Loyola College	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	7
Rama Krishna Mission Vivekananda Centenary College	Kolkata	West Bengal	8
Kirori Mal College	Delhi	Delhi	9
Lady Shri Ram College for Women	New Delhi	Delhi	10
Shri Ram College of Commerce	Delhi	Delhi	11
Hans Raj College	Delhi	Delhi	12
Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi	Delhi	13
St. Stephen's College	Delhi	Delhi	14
Ramakrishna Mission Vidyamandira	Howrah	West Bengal	15

4. India Rankings 2023 Top 10 Research Institutions:

Name	City	State	Rank
Indian Institute of Science	Bengaluru	Karnataka	1
Indian Institute of Technology Madras	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	2
Indian Institute of Technology Delhi	New Delhi	Delhi	3
Indian Institute of Technology Bombay	Mumbai	Maharashtra	4
Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur	Kharagpur	West Bengal	5
Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	6
Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee	Roorkee	Uttarakhand	7

All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Delhi	New Delhi	Delhi	8
Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati	Guwahati	Assam	9
Tata Institute of Fundamental Research	Mumbai	Maharashtra	10

5. India Rankings 2023 Top 05 in Engineering:

Name	City	State	Rank
Indian Institute of Technology Madras	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	1
Indian Institute of Technology Delhi	New Delhi	Delhi	2
Indian Institute of Technology Bombay	Mumbai	Maharashtra	3
Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	4
Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee	Roorkee	Uttarakhand	5

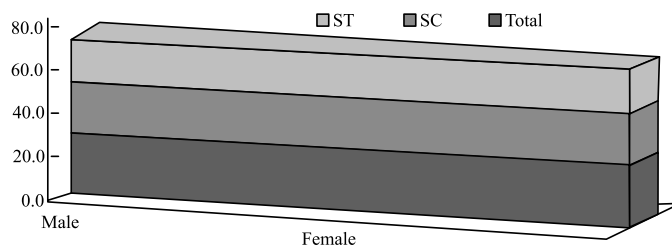
Discipline Wise Distribution

The total enrolment at Undergraduate Level in major discipline/subject based on actual response is given in Table. The highest number of students are enrolled in Arts courses (104 lakh, out of which 52% are female), followed by Science (48.17 lakh students out of which 52% are female), Commerce (with 43.23 lakh students enrolled, out of which 48.5% are female) and Engineering and Technology is the fourth major stream (36.86 lakh student enrolment of which 71% are male).

S. No.	Discipline	Enrollment (%)
1.	Arts	33.52
2.	Engineering & Technology	11.87
3.	Science	15.52
4.	Commerce	13.93
5.	Education	5.31
6.	Medical Science	4.92
7.	Management	2.62
8.	Others (Foreign Language, Agriculture, Law, Area Study, Home Science)	12.31

Gross Enrolment Ratio In Higher Education (18-23 Year)

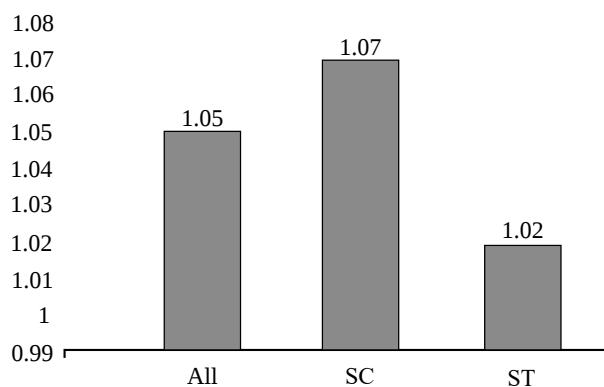
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher Education, estimated using population projections based on 2011 Census for the 18-23 age group is 27.3. For Scheduled Castes it is 23.1 and for Scheduled Tribes it is 18.9. The concept of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is total number of enrolled students of a particular age group divided by the total population of that age group. GER is a statistical measure that indicates the ratio of enrolled students in a particular level.



Gender Parity Index (GPI)

Gender Parity Index in primary, secondary and tertiary education is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education to the number of male students in each level. In short, GPI at various levels reflect equitable participation of girls in the School system.

Figure shows Gender Parity Index (GPI) for All Categories, SCs and STs. It may be seen that Female participation in Higher Education for All Categories is 105 per 100 males and for Scheduled Casts (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) it is 107 and 102s per 100 males respectively.



PREVIOUS YEAR'S PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Institutions of Higher Learning and Education in Ancient India

1. Match List-I with List-II

[June 2023]

List-I (Ancient field of study)		List-II (Meaning)	
A.	Siksha	I.	Metre
B.	Nirukta	II.	Phonetics
C.	Kalpa	III.	Etymology
D.	Chhandas	IV.	Religious Practices

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-I (2) A-I, B-II, C-VI, D-III
(3) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I (4) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

2. The ancient Indian University famous for specialized study in 'Hinayana' was

[Nov 2020]

- (1) Nadia University (2) Nalanda University
(3) Vallabhi University (4) Vikramshila University

3. In which of the following Ancient Indian universities, the culture and civilization of Tibet was built mainly through the writings of the schools?

[June 2019]

- (1) Nalanda (2) Vikramshila
(3) Jagaddala (4) Mithil

4. Given below are two statements:

[20 June 2023 (M)]

Statements-I: In Ancient times, Nalanda attained greatest and most brilliant achievements in the field of logic.

Statement-II: Each professor in Nalanda had charge of one subject only.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (1) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct
(2) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are incorrect
(3) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(4) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

5. Higher education in ancient India was based on an integrated system of

[19 June 2023 (E)]

- A. Ahimsa (Non-violence) B. Dharma (Religion)
C. Darshan (Philosophy) D. Arth Shastra (Economics)
E. Niti (Ethics)

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) A, B and C only (2) A, C and D only
(3) A, D and E only (4) B, C, D and E only

6. Which of the following universities have their locations in Bihar?

[16 June 2023 (M)]

- A. Vallabhi B. Vikramshila
C. Shridhanya katak D. Odantapuri

7. In the earlier days of higher education in India, the focus was mostly on disciplines of

[16 June 2023 (E)]

- (1) Agriculture (2) Medicine
(3) Arts (4) Law

8. At which of the following ancient place of higher learning did the famous royal physician Jivaka, who had cured the king Bimbisara study?

[16 June 2023 (E)]

- (1) Takshashila (2) Kanchi
(3) Jayender Vihar (4) Vallabhi

9. Given below are two statements:

[15 June 2023 (M)]

Statement-I: Curriculum at Taxila was varied and included technical sciences.

Statement-II: Curriculum of Nalanda excluded technical sciences.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (1) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct
(2) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are incorrect
(3) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(4) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

10. In the light of Buddhist system of education student was expected to follow 'Das Sikha Padani' Which of the following does not represent the code of conduct:-

[13 June 2023 (M)]

- A. To avoid food at odd times
B. To avoid untrue speech
C. To relish music and dance
D. To avoid stealing
E. To accept gifts in charity

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) A & B (2) B & C
(3) C & D (4) C & E

11. The ancient system of education in India included education of which of the following ancient texts?

[1 March 2023 (M)]

- A. Vedas B. Brahmanas
C. Upanishads D. Dharma sutras

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (1) A and C Only (2) B and D Only
(3) A, C and D Only (4) A, B, C and D

12. Taxila was one of the chief centres for imparting:

[14 March 2023 (M)]

- (1) Veterinary science (2) Trade and Commerce
(3) International relations (4) Medical science and surgery

13. Where is Chanakya said to have composed his Arthashastra?

[14 Oct 2022 (E)]

- (1) Sarnatha (2) Takshashila
(3) Nalanda (4) Vikramshila

14. Match List-I with List-II [14 Oct 2022 (E)]

List-I Name of the Subject		List-II Domain and Subject Matter	
A.	Kavya	I.	Agriculture, trade, commerce, animal husbandry
B.	Aniviksiki	II.	Etymology
C.	Varta	III.	Logic
D.	Ntrukta	IV.	Imaginative and creative literature

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I (2) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II
(3) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II (4) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III

15. Charaka is known for [21 Oct 2022 (E)]

- (1) Medical treatise (2) Jataka tales
(3) Dharmasutras (4) Ashtadhyayi

16. Match List-I with List-II. Match the features of education of various types. [21 Nov 2021 (M)]

List-I		List-II	
A.	Ancient Vedic Education	I.	Equality was the foundation of student-teacher relationship
B.	Post Vedic Education	II.	Enrichment of knowledge and experience
C.	Brahminic Education	III.	Knowledge results in wiping out falsehood
D.	Buddhist system of Education	IV.	Emphasis on character building and self-realisation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) A-I, B-IV, C-III, D-II (2) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
(3) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV (4) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

17. University of the ancient period which has been declared by UNESCO as a heritage site is: [24 Nov 2021 (M)]

- A. Mithila B. Vallabhi
C. Pushpagiri D. Takshashila
E. Nalanda

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) A and B only (2) B and C only
(3) C and D only (4) D and E only

18. Which of the following ancient educational institutions was situated at the banks of river Ganga? [9 Oct 2020 (M)]

- (1) Nalanda University (2) Pushpagiri University
(3) Vikramshila University (4) Takahashila University

19. Match the following. [11 Nov 2020 (E)]

List-I		List-II	
A.	Nirukta	I.	Phonetics
B.	Chhandas	II.	Ritual
C.	Shiksha	III.	Metrics
D.	Kalpa	IV.	Etymology

- (1) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I (2) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
(3) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV (4) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III

20. Ayurveda, which deals with indigenous system of medicine, could be traced to: [17 Oct 2020 (M)]

- (1) Rigveda (2) Yajurveda
(3) Samveda (4) Atharveda

21. Which one of the following ancient universities provided for the teaching of a special subject 'Vajrayana Buddhism' along with other subjects? [30 Sept 2020 (M)]

- (1) Mithila University (2) Jagaddala University
(3) Nalanda University (4) Odantapuri University

22. The Ancient Indian University known as the chief centre for advanced and specialized studies in Nyaya or Logic was [2 Dec 2019 (M)]

- (1) Jagaddala University (2) Mithila University
(3) Nadia University (4) Valabhi University

23. Match the following historic places with their distinguishing discipline of learning [4 Dec 2019 (E)]

List-I Historic places		List-II Discipline	
A.	Takshila	I.	Astronomy
B.	Ujjain	II.	Buddhism
C.	Sarnath	III.	Art, Architecture and Painting
D.	Ajanta	IV.	Medicine

Choose the correct option from those given below:

- (1) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV (2) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
(3) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I (5) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

24. Who among the following scholars carried back scriptures from Nalanda University and wrote about architecture and learning of this university? [6 Dec 2019 (E)]

- (1) Kim Huang (Korea) (2) Jin Tan Yang (Korea)
(3) Xuan Zang (China) (4) Junha Meng (China)

25. In which of the following Ancient Indian universities, the culture and civilization of Tibet was built mainly through the writings of the scholars? [20 June 2019 (E)]

- (1) Nalanda (2) Vikramsila
(3) Jagaddala (4) Mithila

Evolution of Higher Learning and Research in Post Independence India

26. Which of the following universities were established in the year 1916? [June 2023]

- A. Delhi University
B. Banaras University
C. Mysore University
D. S. N. D. T. Women's University

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) A, B & C only (2) A & D only
(3) A & C only (4) B, C & D only

246. The Right to Information Act, 2005 makes the provision of [1 June 2010]
- (1) Dissemination of all types of information by all Public authorities to any person.
 - (2) Establishment of Central, State and District Level Information Commissions as an appellate body.
 - (3) Transparency and accountability in Public authorities.
 - (4) All of the above
247. According to Article 120 of the Constitution of India, the business in Parliament shall be transacted in [1 June 2009]
- (1) English only
 - (2) Hindi only
 - (3) English and Hindi both
 - (4) All the languages included in Eighth Schedule of the Constitution

248. The Parliament in India is composed of [1 June 2009]
- (1) Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha
 - (2) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha & Vice President
 - (3) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha & President
 - (4) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha with their Secretariats
249. The enrolment in higher education in India is contributed both by Formal System of Education and by System of Distance Education. Distance education contributes [1 June 2009]
- (1) 50% of formal system
 - (2) 25% of formal system
 - (3) 10% of the formal system
 - (4) Distance education system's contribution is not taken into account while considering the figures of enrolment in higher education

SOLUTIONS

1. (3) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I.
 2. (3) Hinayana represents a branch of Buddhist learning. This particular school does not advocate for the divinity of Lord Buddha. Instead, it emphasizes that each person can attain salvation through self-discipline. Vallabhi University served as a significant hub for Hinayana studies from 600 to 1200 CE. It is situated in Bhavnagar, Gujarat. This university flourished under the patronage of the Maitraka king during 475-775 AD.
 3. (2) Vikramshila University was an ancient centre of learning in India, established by King Dharmapala in the late 8th or early 9th century CE. It was a renowned for Buddhist education and a prominent centre for Tantric studies. Located in present-day Bihar. Vikramshila University was known for its excellence in various fields of learning, attracting scholars and students from across the Indian subcontinent and beyond. Unfortunately, the university declined and eventually fell into ruins around the 12th century due to various factors, including invasions and a shift in patronage.
 4. (2) Nalanda University in ancient times did achieve great success in various fields, including logic. However, it is historically documented that professors in Nalanda were not limited to one subject only; they were well-versed in multiple subjects and had a broad range of expertise.
 5. (4) In ancient Indian education, the study of philosophy (Darshan) was integral across disciplines. Religious studies (Dharma) as well as ethics (Niti) also featured prominently. Economics (Arthashastra) was an important field tackling practical life. However, Non-violence (Ahimsa) was not a core founding principle of learning systems.
 6. (2) Vallabhi: Vallabhi was an ancient city and a renowned center of learning, believed to be in present-day Gujarat, India. Vikramshila: Vikramshila was an ancient center of learning located near Bhagalpur in present-day Bihar, India.
- Shridhanya Katak: This well-known historical university is located in Katak, present day Odisha.
- Odantapuri: Odantapuri was an ancient Buddhist Mahavihara located in Bihar, India.
7. (3) In the earlier days of higher education in India, the focus was mostly on disciplines of Arts.
 8. (1) Jivaka was appointed as the royal physician of king Bimbisara of the Magadha kingdom. He learned the science of medicine by studying under the distinguished physicians of Takshashila.
 9. (3) The curriculum at Taxila was indeed varied and included technical sciences, while the statement about the curriculum of Nalanda excluding technical sciences is incorrect. Nalanda was also known for its diverse curriculum, which included a wide range of subjects, including science and technology.
 10. (4) Buddhism place importance on self control compassion and kindness. Students in maths and viharas were made to adhere to 10 rules, called 'Das Sikha Padhani' for character formation. Which are following-
 - (i) Avoid violence
 - (ii) Avoid stealing
 - (iii) Avoid Bad conduct
 - (iv) Avoid untreth speech
 - (v) Avoid intoxicating material
 - (vi) Avoid taking food at odd times
 - (vii) Avoid Backbiting
 - (viii) Stay away from dance and music
 - (ix) Avoid luxury goods
 - (x) Renounce costly gift in charity.
 11. (4) Vedas, Brahmanas, Upanishads & Dharma sutras all are part of ancient indian education system.

12. (4) Taxila was an important ancient center of learning located in present-day Pakistan. It was renowned for its medical school and teachings in the field of medicine and surgery. Students across the ancient world would travel to Taxila to receive education and training from famous physicians like Charaka.
13. (2) Takshashila
14. (2) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II.
15. (1) Charaka is known for a medical treatise. Specifically, he is associated with the compilation of the ancient Indian text on Ayurveda known as the "Charaka Samhita,"
16. (4) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV.
17. (4) The university of the ancient period that has been declared by UNESCO as a heritage site is Nalanda and Takshashila.
18. (3) Nalanda University, an ancient educational institution, was situated at the banks of the river Ganga.
19. (2) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I.
20. (4) Ayurveda, the indigenous system of medicine, can be traced back to the Atharvaveda.
21. (2) Jagaddala University founded by King Ramapala (1077–1129)
22. (2) The Ancient Indian University known as the chief centre for advanced and specialized studies in Nyaya or Logic was Mithila University.
23. (4) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
24. (3) Xuanzang (Hsüan-tsang) (602–664)
25. (2) The culture and civilization of Tibet were built mainly through the writings of the scholars of vikramsila university.
26. (4) 1916: Banaras hindu University was founded by Pt. madan mohan malviya ji.
1922: The University of Delhi was established in 1922.
1916: The University of Mysore was established on 27th July 1916 during the reign of the Maharaja of Mysore.
1916: Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey (SNDT) Women's University is the first Women's university in India as well as in South-East Asia. The University was founded by Maharshi Dr. Dhondo Keshav Karve in 1916.
27. (3) Kothari Commission was constituted in 1964. This committee is chaired by Dr. D. S. Kothari. The committee consisted of a total of 17 members. The Commission submitted its report on June 29, 1996. The committee's recommendations are focused on education technology, ethics and national integration. Some key recommendations are the following:
1. Recommended improving teacher education and training for qualified educators. Selecting teachers at the national level exams.
 2. Suggested expanding higher education opportunities, establishing more universities, and promoting research.
 3. Highlighted the need for technical and professional education to meet industry demands.
 4. Restrict the expansion of higher education.
 5. Provide autonomy to the universities.
28. (1) The growth of Technical Education before independence in the Country has been very slow. The number of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics (including Pharmacy and Architecture Institutions) in 1947 was 44 and 43 only. Due to efforts and initiatives taken during successive Five Year Plans and particularly due to policy changes in the eighties to allow the participation of Private and Voluntary Organizations in the setting up of Technical Institutions on a self-financing basis, the growth of Technical Education has been phenomenal. After a successive development from the fourth five-year plan, the focus shifted towards improving the quality and standard of technical education.
29. (3) The National Knowledge Commission (NKC) was established in June 2005 by Prime Minister Dr Manmohan Singh, led by Mr Sam Pitroda, aiming to devise a plan for restructuring our educational institutions and infrastructure concerning knowledge. This initiative aimed to equip India to tackle forthcoming challenges. The NKC's objectives included:
1. Enhancing educational excellence to address 21st-century knowledge challenges, thereby boosting India's competitive edge across various knowledge domains.
 2. Encouraging the generation of knowledge within Science and technology research centres.
 3. Enhancing the administration of institutions involved in Intellectual Property Rights.
 4. Facilitating knowledge application in Agriculture and Industry.
 5. Leveraging knowledge capabilities to enhance government efficiency, transparency, and accountability in citizen services while encouraging widespread knowledge sharing.
30. (3) A committee was set up under the chairmanship of Acharya Ramamurthy in May 1990 to review NPE and to make recommendations for its modifications. That committee submitted its report in December 1990 with 81 main points in it. Its major suggestions are -
- Decentralized and participative mode of planning in higher education.
 - Focus of universities on teaching post-graduate classes and research.
 - Inservice training for university and college teachers to improve the quality of teaching.
31. (4) Statement-I, regarding NAAC promoting the fostering of local competencies among students and teachers in higher education institutions, lacks direct association or explicit emphasis within NAAC's core values. NAAC primarily focuses on the assessment and accreditation of institutions based on certain criteria related to infrastructure, teaching-learning processes, research, etc.
- Statement-II accurately aligns with the objectives of RUSA. Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan primarily aims to enhance the overall quality of state institutions through strategic funding and various measures aimed at improving the standard of higher education across states in India.
- Hence, Statement-I seems to lack direct alignment with NAAC's core values, while Statement-II aligns with RUSA's objectives.
32. (3) National Knowledge Commission, 2005-08
- (i) Commission Chairman - Sam Pitroda.
 - (ii) The gross enrollment ratio (GER) should be increased to 15 % from 7%.

Previous Sessions Covered

- December 2023 Session - 2 Papers
- June 2023 Session - 7 Papers
- December 2022 Session (Held in March 2023) - 5 Papers
- Merged Session of June 2022 & Dec 2021 (Held in July-Oct 2022) - 5 Papers
- Merged Session of Dec 2020 & June 2021 (Held in Nov-Dec 2021) - 7 Papers
- Session of June 2020 (Held in Oct-Nov 2020) - 6 Papers
- Dec 2019 Session - 3 Papers
- June 2019 Session - 3 Papers
- Dec 2018 Session - 1 Paper
- July 2018 Session - 1 Paper
- Nov 2017 Session - 1 Paper
- Jan 2017 Session - 1 Paper
- Aug 2016 Session - 1 Paper
- July 2016 Session - 1 Paper
- Dec 2015 Session - 1 Paper
- June 2015 Session - 1 Paper
- Dec 2014 Session - 1 Paper
- Dec 2013 Session - 1 Paper
- Dec 2012 Session - 1 Paper
- June 2011 Session - 1 Paper
- June 2010 Session - 1 Paper
- Dec 2009 Session - 1 Paper

KEY FEATURES

- ✓ **Latest Pattern Practice:** Prepare for the latest exam format by studying 38 shift papers from the last 8 sessions since June 2019 along with 14 Papers between 2009-2018, ensuring you're familiar with the latest trends and patterns in the exam.
- ✓ **Verified Solutions:** Access detailed and verified solutions for each question, aiding in your understanding of concepts and helping you learn from your mistakes effectively.
- ✓ **Updated Content:** Stay abreast of the latest developments in ICT, environmental studies, and policy changes relevant to your exam, ensuring your knowledge is up-to-date and aligned with current trends.
- ✓ **Clear Presentation:** Easily grasp complex concepts through clear and understandable theory presented alongside tables and graphs, facilitating comprehension and retention of key information.
- ✓ **Weightage Guidance:** Identify the importance of each topic within the syllabus, enabling you to prioritize your study efforts effectively and focus on areas with higher weightage for better exam preparation.

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