

Higher Education

Date

No.

* Key Developments of Modern Education System

1. CHARTER ACT (1813):

- The goal was to spread scientific knowledge throughout British India.
- Many schools were started in India with the purpose of Christianising and 'civilising' the native Indians.
- This Act was the first step towards education being made an objective of the govt.
- The Hindu College was founded in Calcutta in 1817, then later in 1855 had become Presidency College and further in 2010 became Presidency University.
- For the 1st time, 1 lakh rupees were set aside for education purposes.

2. Elphinstone Report (1823):

- The Elphinstone Report advocated for the appointment of school supervisors, district examination officers and teacher training.
- In 1835, the Elphinstone College (Bombay) and the Calcutta Medical College were set.

3. Macaulay's Minutes (1835):

- In 1835, under Lord William Bentick, it was decided to introduce English as the medium of instruction.
- Macaulay minutes refer to his proposal of education for the Indians.

4. Wood Dispatch (1854):

- Wood Dispatch was the first higher education policy measure. It recommended the establishment of three universities, one each in Madras, Calcutta and Bombay, which were established in 1857.

- Introduced a system for affiliated colleges.
 - Jan 24, 1857 - University of Calcutta (that is Kolkata)
 - July 18, 1857 - University of Mumbai (Bombay)
 - Sep 5, 1857 - University of Madras (that is Chennai)
- were found.

5) Hunter Commission (1882-1883) :

- Suggested the segregation of primary and higher education.

6) Universities Commission (1902) :

- Lord Curzon was the first person to appoint a commission on university education.
- The Commission was set up under Sir Thomas Raleigh to enquire into conditions and prospects of setting up universities in India.
- Indian Universities Act was passed in 1904.

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7) National Council of Education (1905) :

In 1905, National Council of Education was set up in 1905 by Swadeshi Nationalist leaders and Jadavpur University is the result of it.

8) Saddler Commission (1917) :

- Popular as the Calcutta University Commission
- Suggested the separation of intermediate education from degree colleges.
- Suggested the setting up of Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE)
- Govt. of India made Education as a provincial subject.

- 9) Hartog Committee (1929):
 - Focused on quality and standards of education.
- 10) Sapru Committee (1934):
 - Focused upon unemployment issue.
- 11) Abbot Wood Report (1937):
 - Recommended English as a medium of instruction at university level.
- 12) Wardha Scheme of Education (1937):
 - Recommended Nai Tilim or Basic Education, as a recommendation of Mahatma Gandhi.
- 13) Sargent Report (1944):
 - Also called Scheme of post war Educational development in India.
 - Recommended setting up of UAC.
 - It recommended the introduction of free and compulsory education for all Indian children in the 6-11 years age group.

HIGHER EDUCATION AFTER INDEPENDENCE

- ✓ Radhakrishnan Commission (1948-49) -
- Also known as University Education Commission
 - Suggested Integration of Secondary education and higher education by setting up of UAC.
 - Recommended setting up of several universities.

2) Mudaliar Commission - (1952-53) -

- Also known as the Secondary Education Commission.
- Recommended introducing a three year Secondary and a four year higher education system.
- Advocated setting up of multipurpose schools and vocational training institutions.

3) Committee on Emotional Integration. (1961):

- Set up under the chairmanship of Dr. Sampurnanand to study the role of educational programmes in order to strengthen the process of emotional integration.

4) Kothari Commission (1964-66)

- was established on July 14, 1964.
- The commission's report was titled 'Education and National Development'.
- Considered as very progressive-thinking report.
- It proposed a three-year degree programme and a four-year honours degree course.
- Suggested that the Indian Education Service (IES) be established to improve the quality of India's higher education.
- Suggested that 6% of national income must be spent on education.

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Four main themes were:

- Productivity Improvement
- Education and Modernization
- Promoting Social and National Integration
- Educating children in social, moral and spiritual values.

* One of the Commission's key recommendations was the creation of a National Policy of Education, and the bill was passed in 1968 by the fourth Lok Sabha meet, which was elected in 1967 under Indira Gandhi's leadership.

Important Recommendations:

- 1) Free as well as Compulsory Education:
 - Recommended that children aged 6 to 14 years receive free and compulsory education.
- 2) Languages:
 - Recommended that states adopt a three-language formula.
 - Goal was to promote Hindi, English, as well as a regional language in states where Hindi was not spoken.
 - Promotion of Regional languages.
- 3) Suggested that the teachers should be given favourable and adequate working conditions, as well as the freedom to conduct research and publish their findings.
- 4) Focus on girls' education, education of tribal people, backward classes, physically and mentally handicapped children in order to promote social justice.
- 5) Focus on improving university education, especially on research & training.

Sections of the Kothari Commission:

- 1) 1st section - General Issues
- 2) 2nd section - Education at various stages
- 3) section 3 - Implementation of the Commission's various recommendations & programmes.
- 4) Section 4 - Made up of Supplementary papers.

5) SAM PITRODA Committee:

- Set up in 2005
- Popularly known as National Knowledge Commission (CNKC)
- Recommended restructuring of curricula to meet the demand for multidisciplinary professionals and criteria based resource allocation to ensure maintenance of standard and strategic preferences to promote excellence in higher education

Knowledge of different subjects

7) National Policy on Education: (NPE)

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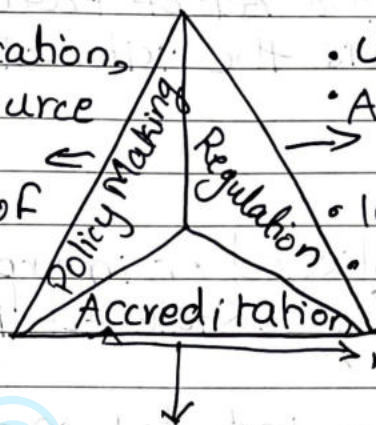
- Policy formulated by the Govt. of India to promote education among Indian population.
- The first policy was promulgated in 1968 by the govt. of PM Indira Gandhi, and the second NPE by PM Rajiv Gandhi in 1986.
- Both policies emphasized on improving the quality of higher education level and also proposed imparting higher education by distance learning mode.

8) Yashpal Committee (2009) -

- Suggested scrapping of all higher education, regulatory or monitoring bodies and creation of a super regulator, that is a seven member Commission for higher education and research (CHER)

Regulatory Framework of Higher Education in India

- Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development,
- Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE)
- State Councils for Higher Education



- UAC
- AICTE, MCI, PCI, DEC, BCI, NCTE
- ICAR, ICMR, ICSSR, CSIR
- State Regulators

means giving ranks

gives ranks to programs

• National Board of Accreditation

• National Assessment & Accreditation Council

→ gives ranks to universities & institutions.

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- UAC - University Grants Commission
- AICTE - Technical Education (All India Council for Technical Education)
- NCTE - National Council of Teacher Education
- ICAR - Agricultural Research Indian Council of Agricultural Research
- ICMR - Indian Council of Medical Research
- ICSSR - Indian Council of Social Sciences Research
- CSIR - Council of Scientific & Industrial Research

* Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE)

→ Oldest and the most important advisory body of the Govt. of India, first established in 1920.

→ Set up for coordination and cooperation between the union and the states in the field of education, including policy making.

→ CABE is chaired by Union Human Resources Development Minister, the tenure is for 3 years.

* Central Universities:

- A central university or a union university in India is established by the Act of Parliament.
- President of India is the visitor of all Central Universities.

* State Universities:

- A university established or incorporated by a Provincial Act or by a State Act is called a state university.
- State Universities are included in the List of 12CB of UGC Act, 1956 and are eligible for central assistance.

* Private Universities:

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- A university established through the state or central act by a sponsoring body, namely a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or any other corresponding law for time being in force in a state or a public trust or a company registered under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 is called private University.

* Deemed to be University:

- A deemed to be university, commonly known as a deemed university, refers to a high-performing institution, as declared by the Central Govt. under the Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956.

- Created for a specific purpose.

eg: Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi
National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.
Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai.

* Total No. of Universities in the Country as on 06.08.2021

State Universities — 437

Deemed to be Universities — 126

Central Universities — 54

Private Universities — 388

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* Meta Universities

- Main purpose of the Meta University is to share learning resources by different universities by using latest technologies available in order to enable students to benefit from learning resources available in other institutions. @ugcnet-notes
- Meta Univ. represent 2nd Generation universities, free from physical boundary conditions and able to operate in virtual space, taking advantage of the innovation and flexible work possible in such domains.

* Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)

- IGNOU was established in 1985 by an act of Parliament
- to enhance access and equity to higher education through distance mode -
- promote, coordinate and determine standards in open learning and distance education systems.

* Five main goals for higher education:

1. Access
2. Equity
3. Quality and Excellence
4. Relevance
5. Value-based education

* The Four Pillars of Education

• One of the most influential concepts of the 1996 Delors Report was that of the 4 pillars of learning.

1. Learning to know:

a broad general knowledge with the opportunity to work in depth on a small no. of subjects.

2. Learning to do:

to acquire not only occupational skills but also the competence to deal with many situations and to work in teams.

3. Learning to be:

to develop one's personality and to be able to act with growing autonomy, judgement and personal responsibility.

4. Learning to live together:

by developing an understanding of other people and appreciation of interdependence.

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* National Educational Alliance for Technology (NEAT):

- To use technology for better learning outcomes in Higher Education.

- Use of Artificial Intelligence & Adaptive Learning

* India's first national sports university:

• The Union Cabinet, had on May 23, 2020 approved an ordinance to set up the country's first national sports university in Imphal.

• National Sports University is a sports university in Manipur, India.

* AKTE fixes 1:15 faculty-student ratio, One teacher per 15 students, AICTE's rule for autonomous, deemed colleges:

Unit 10

Higher Education System

1. Main governing body at the tertiary level of edu" — UAC
2. UAC was established by the Act of Parliament in 1956.
3. Regulator of higher edu" — UAC
4. The idea of Four Pillars of Edu" was suggested by UNESCO.
5. The name of the plan to increase enrolment in the higher edu" institutions is — Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)
6. UNESCO put forward the concept of proactive university.
7. 'Destiny of India is being shaped in her classroom'. This is stated in Education Commission (1964-1966)
8. CHEER — Children Enrichment Education through Radio.

9. Charles Wood's dispatch is termed as the Magna Carta of English education in India.
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10. In 1857, Presidency Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were set up following the recommendation of Wood's dispatch.

11. The University of Allahabad was founded in the year 1887.

12. The report of central advisory board of edu" on post war educational development in India is also termed as Sargent Report.

13. Saddler Commission is known as Calcutta University Commission.

14. Wood's dispatch is regarded as the first policy measure regarding higher education in India.

15. Saddler Commission is precursor to 10+2+3

16. Radhakrishnan Commission recommended setting up UAC and is also known as the University Education Commission.

17) Kothari Commission report is titled as education and national development report.

18) National committee on 10+2+3 education structure set up in 1972 was headed by Dr. P.D. Shukla.

19) After independence commissions -

- University Eduⁿ Commⁿ
- Secondary Eduⁿ Commⁿ
- Eduⁿ Commⁿ

20) National Knowledge Commission (NKC) "was headed by Sam Pitroda."

21) Delhi has the maximum no. of central universities.

22) 16 universities were set up under Central Univ. Act, 2009.

23) State Universities constitute the majority of institutions within the univ. system.

24) MHRD provides funding to IGNOU.

25) The state with most universities is Tamil Nadu & deemed univ.

26) EHEI - Equity in Higher Education Index.

27) API - Academic Performance Indicator

28) National literacy mission was established in 1988

29) National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT) was established in 1961

30) National Assessment & Accreditation Council (NAAC) is headquartered in Bengaluru.

31) No. of Representatives of Central Govt. in UAC - 2

32) The National Board of Accreditation (NBA) was set up in the year 1987 by AICTE

33) National Education Day - Nov 11

34) Pilot project to provide education through massive satellite connectivity up to grass-root level is Rajiv Gandhi Project.

- 35) No. of Central Univ. in India is 54.
- 36) IGNOU was set up in the year 1985.
- 37) The apex body for open & distance learning (ODL) system in the country is DEC (Distance Education Council) ^(dissolved) _(now its UGC).
- 38) MHRD was created in 1985.
- 39) Shri C.D. Deshmukh was the first chairman of UGC.
- 40) The first open University in India was ⁱⁿ Andhra Pradesh Open University.
- 41) First Univ. in India to start correspondence course was Delhi University.
- 42) The concept of Meta Univ was first propounded by Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).
- 43) Networking of libraries through electronic media is INFLIBNET.

- 44) First Virtual University in India - Tamil Nadu
- 45) National Board of Accreditation (NBA) - 1994
- 46) First Education Minister of India - Abul Kalam Azad
- 47) SITE - Satellite Instructional Television Experiment
- 48) PACER - Professional Action Committee for Educational Reforms.
- 49) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the chairperson of the Drafting Committee of Indian Constitution.
- 50) Fundamental duties were incorporated in the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Amendment
- 51) The idea of democratic decentralization in India was popularized by B.R. Mehta Committee, 1957.
- 52) Habeas Corpus Writs may be issued by Supreme Court to enforce a fundamental right.
- 53) Article 280 - Finance Commission
Article 324 - Election Commission
Article 323 - Administrative Tribunals
Article 315 - UPSC

54) The Parliament of India consists of - Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and President.

55) Maximum strength of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha - 543 & 250.

56) Vice-President is the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

57) Uttar Pradesh has the maximum representation of 80 in the Lok Sabha.

58) 12 members of the Rajya Sabha are nominated by the President of India.

59) Rajya Sabha is also called House of Elders.

60) Tenure of Rajya Sabha - 6 years

61) Prime Minister is the ex-officio Chairman of the NITI Aayog.

62) Article 356 of the Constitution of India deals with The proclamation of President's Rule in a state.

63) The Governor of a state is appointed by the President.

Steps of Value education?

1. Value collection through Imitation
 2. Value assessment through inner evaluation
 3. Value clarification through exposure
 4. Value consolidation through integration
- As last stage, value consolidation will be considered as advanced stage

64) NITI Aayog

- National Institution for Transforming India
- Policy think-tank of Government
- Provide strategic & technical advice to the Central and State Govt.
- Formed on 1st Jan, 2015

65) NITI Aayog was established by Cabinet Resolution

66) Highest Law officer in a state - Advocate General

67) Zilla Parishad is at the apex of the three-tier system of Panchayati Raj.

68) NITI Aayog is a Advisory and non-statutory body.

69) Supreme Court holds the power of judicial review in India.

70) Supreme Court of India consists of a Chief Justice and 30 Judges.

71) Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) is the Chief Accountant & Auditor for Union and State Governments.

71) Official Language as per Indian Constitution - Hindi with English as an additional language

72) The National Language of India is No National Language.

73) Right to Education Act (RTE) was enacted in 2009

74) No. of Classical Languages in India - 6

75) Longest Amendment to the Constitution of India - 42nd Amendment.

76) The normal tenure of the Governor of a state is 5 years.

77) Lord Macaulay introduced Indian Penal Code

78) GIAN -

Global Initiative for Academic Network

79) The Council of Rural Institutes Authority is situated at Hyderabad. [Dec, 2018]

80) First Open University in India is at B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad (1982). [Dec, 2018]

- 81) 'e-Pathshala' is an initiative by NCERT. [Dec, 2018]
- 82) National Adult Education Programme was launched on 2nd Oct, 1978.
- 83) Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) providing strategic funding to eligible state higher education institutions was launched in 2013.
- 84) Takshashila, an ancient centre for higher learning in India, was declared as a heritage site by the UNESCO in 1980.
- 85) Krishi Darsan - 1967 - Indian television program
Gyan Vani (- 2001 - FM Radio)
Gyan Darshan - 1997 - Television channel
Vyas - 2004 - Educational channel.
- 86) National Educational Alliance for Technology (NEAT) - To use technology for better learning outcomes in Higher Education.

The first National Sports University (a central Govt. University) is in the state of Manipur.

88) Administrative and Academic Reform Committee of the UAC recommended the Choice-based Credit System (CBCS) in higher education.

89) MHRD, Govt of India, Scheme ARIIA stands for Atal Ranking of Institutions on Innovation Achievements.

90) Vikramshila University was situated at the banks of river Ganga.

91) UAC portal e-SARTS is for Scholarship-Fellowship Award Registration Tracking System.

92) Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in India has increased to 27.1%. (prev)

93) All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) was set up as a statutory body in 1987 by an Act of Parliament.

94) Explain the concept of Values.

→ Values are beliefs tied inextricably to human emotion and behaviour.

→ Values refer to desirable goals people strive

to attain.

→ Values are ordered by importance relative to one another.

95) The ancient Indian University famous for specialized study in Hinayana was Vadlabhi University.

96) Which of the following portals include the list of 'on-line courses'?

- swayam.gov.in
- npTEL.ac.in

97) HEFA — Higher Education Finance Agency

98) Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) aims to achieve Equity, Access & Excellence in Higher Education System.

99) In Gupta Period India became a centre of higher learning.

100) SWAYAM — Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring minds

→ Launched by President Pranab Mukherjee in 2017.

To avail web based education to everyone.
Offers - video lectures,
printed & downloaded material
Quizzes & test,
Discussion forum's.

101) ICSSR, Delhi coordinates, promotes, and funds research activities of all social Sciences research.
ICSSR - Indian Council of Social Science Research.

102) National Academic Depository is an online store house of all academic awards like certificates, diplomas, degrees, mark sheets etc.

103) Main functions of UAC -

- Recognition of institutions
- Maintenance of quality and standards.
- Giving grants to institutions.

104) SPARC - Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration.

105) NMEICT - National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology.

106) The education imported through institutions of higher learning in India such as 'Sanskrit Vidyapith' is an example of Oriental Learning Programmes.
(Oriental means Traditional)

107) First distance learning (correspondence course) was started by Delhi University in 1962.

108) The Vice-chancellor of a University is an executive head who is vested with administrative as well as academic responsibilities.
For a charismatic leadership attribute in a vice chancellor both transactional as well as transformational leadership competencies are needed.

109) Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) in Higher Education for the year 2018-19, in India is 26.3%.

110) The Universities centred on the viharas during the Ancient India Period ~~is~~ were situated at Nalanda, Valabhi, Jagaddala.

- 'Unnat Bharat Abhiyan' aims to link higher educational institution in the country with at least 5 villages-

110) Features of 'Deemed to be University':

- Is a non-affiliating University
- The institution must be atleast 20 years old.
- Its NAAC CGPA is atleast 3.26
- It figures in top 100 ranks of NIRF in overall category of institutions & universities.
- Teacher-student ratio at least 1:20

111) NEAT - Scheme of MHRD, Govt. of India
National Educational Alliance for Technology

112) An Inter-University Center for Yogic sciences has been set up by UGC in Karnataka

113) MOODLE -
Modular Object-Oriented Dynamic Learning Environment

114) The Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) in 1944 presented a scheme of education "Postwar Educational Development in India," popularly known as the "Sergeant Plan."

115) The Pancha Kosh Theory of Education was elaborated by Aurobindo.

Social Science Research in policy formulation, implementation and evaluation - ICSSR-IMPRESS

* Radhakrishnan Commission (1948-1949)

- also known as University Education Commission
- Suggested integration of secondary education and higher education by setting up of UGC.
- Recommended setting up of rural Universities.

* Kothari Commission (1964-1966)

- Titled as 'Education and National Development' report.
- Proposed a three-year degree course and a four-year honours degree course.
- It recommended that 6% of the national income should be spent on education.

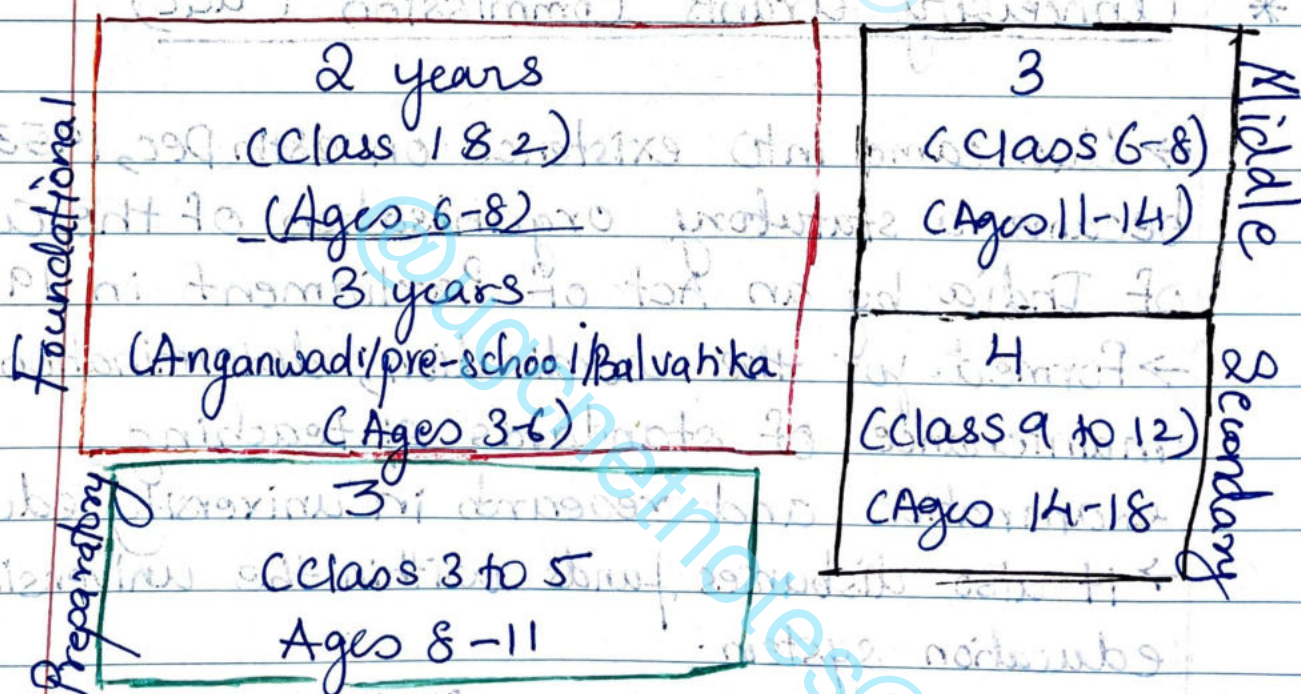
* University Grants Commission (UGC)

- UGC came into existence on 28th Dec, 1953 and became a statutory organisation of the Govt. of India by an Act of Parliament in 1956.
- Formed for the coordination, determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in university education.
- It also disburses funds within the university education system.
- Dr. C.D. Deshmukh was the first Chairman of UGC.

* New Education Policy 2020 *

- Aims to restructure both school and higher education in India.
- Replaced the National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986.
- Built on the foundation pillars of Access, Equity, Quality, Affordability & Accountability.
- Gross enrolment Ratio in higher education including vocational education from 26.3% (2018) to 50% by 2035.
- Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) will be set up as a single regulator.

New Pedagogical & Curricular Structure



PAPER 1
Ugcnet - notes

NITI AAYOG

NITI Aayog's Three Year Action Agenda (PE)
The three-year action plan (2017-2020)

NITI Aayog was set to create -

- 15-year long-term vision and
- subsequently the seven-year policy strategy along with → Three Year Action Agenda.

- * Three Year Action Agenda forms part of a larger vision document which spans a seven-year strategy and a 15-year vision document.
- * The action agenda has replaced the five-year plans of the erstwhile Planning Commission.
- * It covers the different sectors of the economy - agriculture, industry and manufacturing.
- * It discusses the policies necessary for urban and rural transformation.
- * It is the move from plan to strategy.
- * Expansion in expenditures by 20-19-20 on education, health, agriculture, rural development, defence, railways, roads and other categories of capital expenditure.

UNIT-10-HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

1. Academic Council: Main academic body of University.

2. Vice-chancellor is the Executive officer of University.

3. As per the AISHE report, the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) in Higher Education for the year 2020-21, in India is 27.1%.

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4. MHRD, Govt of India, scheme 'RUSA' supports the following components:

- Upgrading autonomous colleges to the status of a University

- Setting up of new professional colleges in un-served and under-served areas of the country.

- Providing Infrastructure grants to colleges and universities to scale up capacity.

- More Scholarship programmes to supplement the cost of education.

- Support for Faculty Recruitment.

- Data gathering and planning.

5. A De-novo institution is characterized by focus on teaching & research in unique and emerging areas of knowledge.

Unit-10 - Higher Education System

1. National Educational Alliance for Technology (NEAT)
Scheme aims to use Artificial Intelligence to make learning more personalized and customized as per the requirements of the learner.
 - All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) would be the implementing agency for the NEAT programme.
2. National Sports University (first central university in focusing on sports education) is located in Imphal in Manipur in India.
@ugcnet notes
3. National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF)
 - NSQF organizes qualifications according to a series of levels of knowledge, skills and aptitude.
 - These levels are defined in terms of learning outcomes which the learner possess regardless of whether they were acquired through formal, non-formal or informal learning.
 - NSQF is a quality assurance framework.

- Level Descriptors

NSQF is composed of ten levels, each representing a different level of complexity, knowledge and autonomy required to demonstrate that a learner needs to acquire in order to be certified for that level.

The NSQF level descriptors are given below:

Level 1. No responsibility, reading and writing core skill, close supervision, pertains to school level education.

- Level 2: No responsibility, Works under instruction and close supervision, limited skill, pertains to school level education.
- Level 3: Some responsibility for own work within defined limit, under close supervision, school level education.
- Level 4: Responsibility for own work and learning, Work in familiar routine, pertains to school level education.
- Level 5: Responsibility for own work and learning and ^{some} for other's work too, well developed skills, Diploma level.
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- Level 6: Responsibility for own work and learning and full responsibilities for others, demands wide range of specialised technical skill, clarity and knowledge, Advance Diploma.
- Level 7: Full responsibilities for output of group and development, wide range of cognitive and practical skills, pertains to Graduation level.
- Level 8: Exercise management and supervision in the context of work/study having unpredictable changes, responsible for development of self and others. Honours at Undergraduate level.
- Level 9: Responsible for decision making in complex technical activities, involving unpredictable study/work situations, Masters level.
- Level 10: Responsible for strategic decisions in unpredictable complex situations of work/study. Doctoral level.

- 4) According to NSQF, the level 8 competency is equivalent to Undergraduate (honors) degree (PYQ) (2020)
5. Administrative and Academic Reform Committee of the UAC recommended the Choice-based credit System in higher education
6. In ancient India, the eligibility criterion in respect of age for students seeking admission to Takshila University was set at 16 years.
7. AICTE has fixed 1:15 faculty-student ratio, one teacher per 15 students: AICTE's rule for autonomous, deemed colleges. Government colleges will continue to have a ratio of 1:20 @ugcnet-notes
8. Vikramshila University ancient educational institution was situated at the banks of river Ganga.
9. As per NSQF, requirements of Credits of Coursework.

	<u>Award</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Total Credits awarded</u>
1.	Diploma	2 Semesters	60
2.	Advanced Diploma	4 Semesters	120
3.	B. Voc. Degree	6 Semesters	180

10. The education imparted through institutions of higher learning in India such as 'sanskrit Vidyapith' is an example of Oriental learning Programmes.

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11) Skill Acquisition and knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) Project:

- Launched on 19th Jan, 2018.
- To strengthen institutional mechanisms for skill development and increase to quality and market-relevant training for youth across the country.
- SANKALP has a six-year implementation period till march 2023.
- Four key result areas: @ugcnet-notes
 - 1) Institutional Strengthening at Central, State & District Level;
 - 2) Quality Assurance of Skill development programmes,
 - 3) Inclusion of marginalized population in skill development programmes,
 - 4) Expanding skills through PPPs. (Private Public Partnerships)

12) 'Unnat Bharat Abhiyan' aims to link higher educational institution in the country with at least 5 villages.

13) Features of 'Deemed to be University'

- Is a non-affiliating University
- The institution must be atleast 20 years old
- Its NAAC GPA is atleast 3.26
- It figures in top 100 ranks of NIRF in overall category of institutions & universities.
- Teacher-student ratio should be atleast 1:20

14) Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) aims to achieve equity, Access & excellence in Higher Education System

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2021 PYQs.

- 1) National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 has recommended for setting up Multidisciplinary Education and Research University (MERU)
- 2) MERU is a proposed model to encourage holistic and multidisciplinary education.
- 3) In context of Higher Education, Hon'ble Supreme Court directed UAC to frame and prescribe a course in Environment Education.
- 4) Bhaktavatsalan committee recommended that the government and public should both act jointly, realise their responsibilities and proceed in a planned manner with regard to education of girls in future.
- 5) GSAT-15 satellite is used for transmission and telecast of SWAYAMPRAKASH.
- 6) National Education Day - 11th Nov.

Types of Education	Features
A) Ancient Vedic Education	Enrichment of knowledge and experience
B) Post Vedic Education	Knowledge results in wiping out falsehood
C) Brahmanic Education	Emphasis on character building and self realisation
D) Buddhist system of Education	Equality was the foundation of student-teacher relationship

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8) The Indian council of Social Science Research was established for-

- promoting researchers in social science
- enhancing quality of social science as a discipline.

9) The NEP 2020 prioritises the increase in GER in preschool to secondary level by 100% by the year 2030.

10) For maintenance of standards of teaching examination research and coordination of University education Section 12 should be referred

11) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan was the Chairman of University Education Commission (1948)

12) The first regulatory body in higher education in India was set up under the subric of MCI (Medical Council of India)

13) Stages of Value development

<u>List I</u>	<u>List II</u>
(A) Stage I - Value Collection	These are acquired from the members of the community
(B) Stage II - Value assessment	Helps the individual learn to choose and imbibe the values one cherishes
(C) Stage III - Value Clarification	When there are gaps between practiced and preached values
(D) Stage IV - Value Consolidation	Provides predictability of human behaviour.

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- 14) NEP-2020 proposes to establish SSSA, PARAKH, IITI bodies.

IITI - Indian Institution of Translation and Interpretation
SSSA - State School Standards Authority by 2023
PARAKH - Performance Assessment, Review and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development.

- 15) Sh C.D. Deshmukh was the first Chairman of UGC.

- 16) The NEP-2020 proposes to prepare framework -
- National Curriculum Framework for School Education
 - National Curriculum Framework for Adult Education
 - National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education

- 17) For continuous professional development and self improvement, every teacher is supposed to at least devote 50 hours every year.

- 18) Inter University Board set up in 1928 to promote University activities by sharing information and cooperation in the field of education, culture, sports and allied areas is now known as Association of Indian Universities.

- 19) Ancient Indian Education laid emphasis on complete realisation and liberation of self.

20) The main reason for low enrollment in vocational education courses in India is Wrong perception of vocational education among students and parents.

21) Value development requires conscious, planned and deliberate attempts by the school and the teachers.

22) A group of DTH channels devoted to telecasting educational programmes 24x7 basis is Swayam prabha.

23) In Kadambari text, importance has been given to multidisciplinary education.

24)	List I	List II
	A) Charak	Medicine
	B) Sushrut	Surgery
	C) Varahmihira	Astronomy
	D) Kanad	Physics

25) UAC has been established by an act of Indian Parliament to regulate the quality of higher education

26)	List I	List II
	A) UAC	General Education
	B) AICTE	Technical Education
	C) NCTE	Teacher Education
	D) MCI	Medicine

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27) The President of India is the visitor of all the Central Universities

28) Modern Universities in India were established first during colonial period.

29)	<u>List I Organisations</u>	<u>List II-Disciplinary Domain</u>
	A) ICSSR	Social Science
	B) DST	Sciences
	C) ICMR	Medicine
	D) ICPR	Philosophy

DST - Department of Science & Technology

ICMR - Indian Council of Medical Research

ICPR - Indian Council of Philosophical Research

30) SWAYAM Prabha is a group of 34 DTH Channels devoted to telecast high quality educational programmes on 24x7 basis

31)	<u>List I</u>	<u>List II</u>
	A) NAAC	Bengaluru
	B) NIEDA	Delhi
	C) NDRI	Karnal
	D) CDRI	Lucknow

NEIDA - Narendra Educational Institutions & Defence Academy

NDRI - National Dairy Research Institute

CDRI - Central Drug Research Institute

- 32) Wood's despatch led to the formulation of 10+2+3 system of education
- 33) ERIC is a unit in NCERT.
A standing committee of NCERT, called Educational Research and Innovations Committee (ERIC) acts as a catalyst to promote and support research in priority areas of school and teacher education
- 34) As per NEP-2020, the responsibility to develop Adult Educator Framework has been given to NCERT.
- 35) "Destiny of India is being shaped in her classrooms." This is stated in Education Commission.
- 36) As a result of Wood's despatch, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Universities were established in 1857.
- 37) Acc. to NEP-20, the primary activities of the NRF will be to -
• Fund competitive peer reviewed grant proposals of all types across all disciplines
• Act as a liason between researchers and relevant branches of government as well as industry
- 38) A holistic and multi-disciplinary education aims to develop intellectual, aesthetic, social, physical, emotional and moral capacities of students.

- 39) In Banabhatta's Kadambri, good education has been described as having knowledge of 64 Kalaa or arts and it includes Arts, Vocational Courses, engineering, Medicine, Mathematics, Science and many other subjects.
- 40) Quality of higher education can be improved by:
- Improving facilities for faculty members and students.
 - Providing exposure to the faculty members and students to good foreign universities
 - Strengthening secondary education system
- 41) Objectives of Open Distance Learning (ODL) and online programmes are:
- To improve access to higher education
 - To increase Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)
 - To provide opportunities for lifelong learning
- 42) Values are an enduring belief about the way things should be done or about the ends we desire.
- 43) AYUSH stands for:
- Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy.
- 44) The time gap between two sessions of the Parliament should not exceed 6 months.
- 45) Global Citizenship Education (GCE) aims at -
- Helping students to understand contemporary global challenges

- / — / —
- Making students to become promoters of peaceful societies.

46) Prakrit languages have similarities and differences with Sanskrit in many ways. Prakrit languages when formalized for literary use their variation from conventional vedic languages was: Apabhramsha.

47) Measuring productivity in higher education is challenging due to—

- Joint production of multiple outputs.
- Heterogenous inputs and outputs.
- Quality change over time
- Quality variation across institutions & systems.

48) The first commission for higher education in post-Independence period in India was headed by S. Radhakrishnan.

49) NSFQ organises qualification according to series of levels of knowledge, skills, Aptitude.

50) Based on the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, UAC has introduced - Module on Environmental Studies at UG level.

51) UAC was established on the recommendation of University Education Commission

52) DEB has the regulatory authority to grant recognition to open distance education courses

53)	<u>List I</u>	<u>List II</u>
	A. The Education Commission	1964-66
	B. National Policy on Education	1986
	C. University Education Commission	1948-49
	D. National Knowledge Commission	2009

- 54) The UGC has mandated a six-month module syllabus for UG courses for all branches of higher education with the objective.
- to enhance knowledge, skills and attitude towards the environment
 - to provide first-hand knowledge on various local environmental aspects.

55)	<u>List I</u>	<u>List II</u>
	A. Establishment of NAAC	1994
	B. Establishment of NCTE	1995
	C. Establishment of AICTE	1945
	D. Establishment of ICSSR	1969

- 56) UGC has introduced CBCS for all higher education institution as:
- There is a need to allow the flexibility so that students can choose courses of their interests.

57)	<u>List I</u>	<u>List II</u>
	A) NIEPA	Planning and management of education
	B) NAAC	Accreditation of higher education institutions
	C) AICTE	Promotion of quality in technical education
	D) ICSSR	To promote research in social sciences

58) The Key Objective of RUSA is to improve:
Access, Equity and Quality.

59) BITS Pilani is a private university

60) NIRF - National Institutional Ranking Framework
NIRF is a methodology adopted by the Ministry of Education, to rank institutions of higher education in India. The Framework uses several parameters for ranking purposes like resources, research, and stakeholder perception

The NIRF Ranking is prepared on five parameters:

1. Teaching, Learning & Resources
2. Research and Professional practise
3. Graduation Outcomes
4. Outreach and Inclusivity
5. Peer perception

61) SWAYAM is initiated by Govt of India with an objective to -

- Ensure best quality content produced and delivered
- Teach all classes from class-IX to PG
- Accessed by anyone, anywhere at anytime

62) Association of Indian Universities (AIU) is established with an objective to:

- Serve as an Inter-University Organization
- To facilitate communication, co-ordination and mutual consultation amongst universities
- To act as a liaison between the universities and the governments.

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63) The statutory body responsible for maintaining quality and standard of teacher education in the country is NCTE

64) Organisation	Nature of course for mooc
CEC	Undergraduate education
IGNOU	Out of School students
NIOS	School education
NITTR	Teacher Training Programme

CEC - Consortium for Educational Communication

NIOS - National Institute of Open Schooling

NITTR - National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research

65) Global Citizenship Education promotes More peaceful, tolerant, inclusive, secure and sustainable societies.

66) NSQF will be aligned with the International Standard Classification of Occupations maintained ILO - International Labour Organization

67) SWAYAM platform was developed by Ministry of Education and with the help of Google Inc.

68) The need to establish an Independent Regulatory Authority for Higher Education (IRAHE) was recommended by the National Knowledge Commission

69) SARTHAC

Student and Teachers' Holistic Advancement through Quality Education

- Implementation plan for NEP-2020.
- It is an indicative and suggestive implementation plan for school education established by the Dept. of School Education and Literacy.

70) Acc. to NEP 2020, by 2025, at least 90% of learners shall have vocational exposure through school and higher education. Every child is supposed to learn at least one vocation and be exposed to several more. The NEP 2020 states that there will be 'no hard separation' between the 'vocational' and academic streams.

71) The National Repository of Open Educational Resources is managed by Central Institute of Educational Technology, NCERT.

72)

List I	List II
A. Taxila	Medicine
B. Ujjain	Astronomy
C. Vikramshila	Tantrik teachings
C. Mangalkheta	Dvaita school of thought

73) The web portal of Swayam Prabha is maintained by INFLIBNET Centre.

74) The oldest University in India was Takshashila.

75) List I	List II
A. State with the highest number of universities	Rajasthan
B. State with the lowest number of universities	Mizoram
C. State with the highest GER in higher education	Sikkim
D. State with the lowest GER in higher education	Bihar

76) NPTEL is the national coordinator for engineering courses to be launched on SWAYAM platform

77) Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Number of enrolments in higher education}}{\text{Total population in the age group of 18-23}} \times 100$$

78) NEP-2020 regarding B.Ed courses-

- 4 year integrated B.Ed will be dual major holistic Bachelor's degree which will be the minimal degree qualification for school teachers
- A two-year B.Ed course for students having Bachelor's degree in a specialized subject
- An one-year B.Ed course for students with 4-year undergraduate degree in a specialized subject will be the pre-requisite for being a school teacher

79) The aim of vocationalisation of Education is -
Preparing students for a vocation along with regular general education.

80) Wood's Despatch is termed as the Magna Carta of English Education in India.

81) The complexity of the social context in which higher education exists in India, very likely, makes systematic reforms impossible. The inadequacy of infrastructure and the attitude of the academic community to prefer status quo than taking risks, with experiments and innovation that require initiative and considerable efforts, are the principle impediments.

82) Acc. to NEP-2020, the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) will be set up:

- as an umbrella institution to look into regulation accreditation, funding and academic standard
- as a regulatory authority to maintain quality and standard
- to maintain academic standard of higher education institutions.

83) List I - Regulatory Institutions as per NEP-2020	List II - Responsibilities
A. NHERC	Regulation
B. NAC	Accreditation
C. HEGC	Financing
D. GEC	Academic standards

NHERC - National Higher Education Regulatory Council
 HEGC - Higher Education Grants Council
 GEC - General Education Council

81) Acc. to NEP-2020, National Research Foundation (NRF) may be established to enable a culture of research to permeate through universities.

82) The name of the MOOC platform developed by IIT Kanpur is MookIT.

83) Dr. Durgabai Deshmukh chaired the first committee constituted by Govt. of India on women's education after independence.

84) List I: GoI projects

- A. Shodhganga
- B. SWAYAM Prabha
- C. Vidwan
- D. SAKSHAT

List II

- Thesis database
- DTH educational channel
- Expert database + Researcher network
- Online content delivery platform.

85) An undergraduate degree with Honors in a discipline may be awarded if a student completes-

- 14 core papers in that discipline
- 2 Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses
- Minimum 2 Skill Enhancement courses
- 4 papers each from a list of discipline specific elective and generic elective papers

86) 197 Indian languages have been declared endangered by UNESCO.

87) The major objective of Value education in institutions is Developing responsible and good citizens.

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88)	<u>List I</u>	<u>List II</u>
	A. University Education Commission	Dr. Radha Krishnan
	B. Secondary Education Comm"	Dr. L. Mudaliyar
	C. Education Commission	Dr. D.S. Kothari
	D. National knowledge Comm"	Dr. Sam Pitroda

89) The Woods Despatch recognized for the first time that the government should give frank and cordial support to female education and take effective measure for its expansion.
 Girl candidates were allowed to appear in the matriculation examination for the first time by Calcutta University.

90)	<u>List I</u>	<u>List II</u>
	A. Central Institute of English and Foreign languages	Hyderabad
	B. Gramodyaya Vishwa Vidyalyaya	Chitrakoot
	C. Central Institute of Tibetan Studies	Dharamshala
	D. Indian Institute of Science	Bangalore

91) The NEP-2020 envisions higher education as

- playing an important role in promoting human as well as societal well being
- a system with identified sets of skills and values to be incorporated at each stage of learning from preschool to higher education
- a system which needs complete overhaul and energising to overcome the challenges faced by the system.

- 92) In the ancient Buddhist system of education, the student after being admitted to a monastery had to renounce all the worldly and family relationships. This was termed as Pravajya.
- 93) Key mandate areas of the National Knowledge Commission Access, Concepts, Applications, Services.
- 94) Nalanda was established in 5th Century.
- 95) 'Open learning' denotes -
 • Flexibility with respect to time and space
 • Flexibility with respect to evaluation.
- 96) 'Deemed to be University' is established by -
 A notification of the Central Government on the advice of UAC.
- 97)

Institutions offering courses through SWAYAM	Level of Education
A. NCERT	School Education
B. IGNOU	Postgraduate Education
C. CEC	Post school Education
D. UAC	Undergraduate Education
- 98) The first education commission in Independent India is University Education Commission.
- 99) Gender Parity Index in higher education in India is 1.01.

100) The Gender Parity Index is the ratio of the number of females by the no. of males enrolled in a given stage of education.

101)	List I	List II
	A. Lay down standards of legal education	BCI
	B. Maintaining the quality of technical education	AICTE
	C. Maintenance of standards in teacher education	NCTE
	D. Access to quality and affordable medical education	NMC

NMC - National Medical Commission
BCI - Bar Council of India.

102)	List I	List II
	A. AICTE	Promotion of quality in Technical Education
	B. ICAR	Promotes research in history
	C. ICPR	Promotes research in Philosophy
	D. ICSSR	Promotes research in Social Sciences.

103) Educational Research and Innovations Committee (ERIC), a standing committee of NCERT, serves as a catalyst for promoting and supporting research in key areas of school & teacher education. A sub-committee of ERIC called the (SPMC) (Screening-cum-Progress Monitoring Committee) reviews each proposal for financial support received under ERIC.

NEP 2020

One of the key changes which NEP will implement is the setting up of a 'single overarching umbrella body for the entire higher education', Higher Education Commission of India (HECI).

Though there will be a single body, there will be distinct and independent bodies which will each assume separate functions of accreditation, funding, and academic standard setting. These bodies will replace autonomous bodies like University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE), and National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC).

The first vertical of HECI will be the National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC). It will function as a common, single point regulator for the higher education sector including teacher education but excluding medical and legal education. Up until now, UGC was responsible for regulating higher education, AICTE regulated technical and engineering education, and NCTE was responsible for regulating teacher training and education.

The second vertical of HECI will be the National Accreditation Council (NAC). NAC will accredit institutes based on basic norms, public self-disclosure, good governance, and outcomes.

The third vertical will be Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC) which will facilitate funding and financing of higher education based on transparent criteria.

The fourth vertical of HECI will be the General Education Council (GEC). It will frame expected learning outcomes for higher education programmers, also called 'graduate attributes'. GEC will also frame a National Higher Education Qualification Framework (NHEQF).

Functioning of HECI and all its verticals will be transparent. Use of technology is also stressed in NEP to reduce human interface to ensure efficiency and transparency in their work.

The professional councils such as the Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR), Veterinary Council of India (VCI), National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), Council of Architecture (CoA), National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) etc., will act as Professional Standard Setting Bodies (PSSBs).