CUET PG 2026 MA Education Question Paper with Solutions(Memory Based)

Time Allowed :1 Hour 30 Mins	**Maximum Marks :**300	**Total Questions :**75

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- The exam lasts 90 minutes (1 hour 30 minutes).
- There are 75 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) to be answered.
- +4 marks for every correct answer. -1 mark (negative marking) for every incorrect answer. 0 marks for unanswered or un-attempted questions.
- For any discrepancy in questions, the English version is considered final (except for language-specific papers).
- Click one of the four options to choose an answer.
- You must click "Save & Next" to confirm your response. Only saved answers are considered for evaluation.
- Use "Mark for Review & Next" to flag a question for later. You can unselect or change your answer using the "Clear Response" button.
- All calculations must be done on the Rough Sheets provided at the centre. These must be returned to the invigilator after the exam.

1. "Education is the manifestation of divine perfection already existing in man" was said by which philosopher?
(A) Plato
(B) Swami Vivekananda
(C) Mahatma Gandhi
(D) Rabindranath Tagore

Correct Answer: (2) Swami Vivekananda

Solution:

Concept: Different philosophers have given definitions of education based on their philosophical views. These definitions often reflect their ideas about human nature, knowledge, and the purpose of education. Some well-known perspectives include:

- Education as the development of the individual's potential.
- Education as the process of drawing out inherent qualities within a person.
- Education as the holistic development of body, mind, and spirit.

Swami Vivekananda viewed education as a process that reveals the **inner perfection already present in every human being**.
Step 1: Understanding the statement about education.
The statement:

> "Education is the manifestation of divine perfection already existing in man."

means that education is not merely the accumulation of information. Instead, it is a process that helps individuals **realize and express the perfection and potential that already exist within them**.
Step 2: Identifying the philosopher associated with this idea.
This definition of education was given by **Swami Vivekananda**, who believed that:

- Every human being possesses infinite potential.
- Education should help in the **manifestation of this inner power and perfection**.
- True education develops **character, strength, and self-confidence**.

Thus, the correct answer is:

$$\boxed{\text{Swami Vivekananda}}$$

Quick Tip

Swami Vivekananda defined education as: *"Education is the manifestation of the perfection already in man."*
This definition emphasizes the idea that education should help in bringing out the **inner potential and spiritual strength** present in every individual.

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2. Which school of thought is associated with the thinker Jean Jacques Rousseau?
(A) Idealism
(B) Naturalism
(C) Pragmatism
(D) Realism

Correct Answer: (2) Naturalism

Solution:

Concept: Educational philosophy is divided into different schools of thought based on how they interpret knowledge, reality, and the purpose of education. Some major philosophical schools include:

- **Idealism:** Focuses on ideas, values, and spiritual reality.
- **Naturalism:** Emphasizes nature, natural development, and learning through experience.

- **Pragmatism:** Focuses on practical experiences and learning by doing.
- **Realism:** Emphasizes objective reality and scientific knowledge.

Each school is associated with influential philosophers who contributed to educational thought.
Step 1: Understanding the philosophy of Jean Jacques Rousseau.
Jean Jacques Rousseau believed that:

- Human beings are naturally good.
- Education should follow the **natural development of the child**.
- Children should learn through **direct interaction with nature and experiences**.

He strongly opposed rigid traditional education systems that imposed excessive discipline on children.
Step 2: Identifying the school of thought associated with Rousseau.
Rousseau's ideas emphasize:

- Learning according to the **laws of nature**.
- Freedom and natural growth of the child.
- Minimal interference from society and teachers.

These principles form the foundation of the philosophical school known as **Naturalism**.
Therefore, the correct answer is:

$$\boxed{\text{Naturalism}}$$

Quick Tip

Jean Jacques Rousseau is known as the **father of Naturalism in education**. His famous work *Emile* emphasizes that education should follow the **natural growth and development of the child**.

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3. Who is known as the "Father of the Indian Constitution"?
(A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
(D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Correct Answer: (3) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Solution:

Concept: The Constitution of India is the supreme law of the country. It lays down the framework that defines the political principles, structure, procedures, powers, and duties of government institutions. The drafting of the Constitution involved several leaders and committees in the Constituent Assembly.
Key points regarding the drafting process include:

- The **Constituent Assembly** was responsible for framing the Constitution of India.
- A **Drafting Committee** was formed to prepare the draft of the Constitution.
- The committee studied constitutions of various countries and incorporated suitable provisions.

Step 1: Identifying the chairman of the Drafting Committee.
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar served as the **Chairman of the Drafting Committee** of the Constituent Assembly. His leadership and deep knowledge of law and governance played a crucial role in shaping the Constitution.
Step 2: Recognizing his contribution to the Constitution.
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar made significant contributions such as:

- Structuring the constitutional framework.
- Ensuring the inclusion of **fundamental rights**.
- Promoting principles of **justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity**.

Because of his major role in drafting and shaping the Constitution, he is widely known as the:

$$\boxed{\text{Father of the Indian Constitution}}$$

Quick Tip

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was the **Chairman of the Drafting Committee** of the Indian Constitution. Due to his pivotal role in drafting and shaping the Constitution, he is known as the **"Father of the Indian Constitution."**

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4. Which educational philosophy is most closely associated with the concept of "Learning by Doing"?
(A) Idealism
(B) Pragmatism
(C) Naturalism
(D) Realism

Correct Answer: (2) Pragmatism

Solution:

Concept: Educational philosophies guide the aims, methods, and practices of education. Different schools of thought emphasize different approaches to teaching and learning. Some important educational philosophies include:

- **Idealism:** Focuses on ideas, values, and moral development.
- **Naturalism:** Emphasizes learning through nature and natural development of the child.

- **Pragmatism:** Focuses on practical experiences and learning through activity.
- **Realism:** Emphasizes objective knowledge and scientific understanding of reality.

Among these philosophies, **Pragmatism** highlights the importance of experience and practical activity in the learning process.
Step 1: Understanding the idea of "Learning by Doing".
The phrase *"Learning by Doing"* means that students learn most effectively when they are actively involved in practical activities rather than only listening to theoretical explanations. This approach encourages:

- Active participation of learners
- Problem-solving and experimentation
- Practical application of knowledge

Step 2: Identifying the philosophy related to this idea.
The concept of *Learning by Doing* is a central principle of the educational philosophy known as **Pragmatism**. This philosophy emphasizes:

- Experience-based learning
- Activity-centered education
- Practical problem-solving

Thus, the correct answer is:

$$\boxed{\text{Pragmatism}}$$

Quick Tip

The concept of **"Learning by Doing"** is strongly associated with the philosophy of **Pragmatism**, especially promoted by the philosopher John Dewey. It emphasizes activity-based and experiential learning.

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5. Sri Aurobindo is a representative of which school of philosophy?
(A) Naturalism
(B) Idealism
(C) Pragmatism
(D) Realism

Correct Answer: (2) Idealism

Solution:

Concept: Educational philosophy explains the fundamental beliefs about education, knowledge, and reality. Different philosophers support different philosophical schools such as:

- **Idealism:** Emphasizes spiritual reality, values, and the development of mind and soul.
- **Naturalism:** Focuses on nature and the natural development of the child.
- **Pragmatism:** Focuses on practical experiences and learning through activity.
- **Realism:** Emphasizes the objective world and scientific knowledge.

Among these philosophies, **Idealism** stresses the importance of spiritual values, self-realization, and the development of inner consciousness.
Step 1: Understanding the philosophy of Sri Aurobindo.
Sri Aurobindo believed that education should aim at the **complete development of human personality**, including:

- Physical development
- Mental development
- Emotional development
- Spiritual development

He emphasized the concept of **Integral Education**, which focuses on the development of the body, mind, and soul.
Step 2: Identifying the philosophical school he represents.
Sri Aurobindo's ideas strongly emphasize:

- Spiritual growth
- Self-realization
- Inner development of the individual

These ideas align closely with the principles of **Idealism**. Therefore, Sri Aurobindo is regarded as a representative of the **Idealistic school of philosophy**.
Thus, the correct answer is:

$$\boxed{\text{Idealism}}$$

Quick Tip

Sri Aurobindo proposed the concept of **Integral Education**, which aims at the harmonious development of the **body, mind, and spirit**. This philosophy reflects the principles of **Idealism**.

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6. What is the mandatory age group for free and compulsory education under the Right to Education (RTE) Act 2009?
(A) 3 to 10 years
(B) 6 to 14 years
(C) 5 to 15 years

(D) 7 to 16 years

Correct Answer: (2) 6 to 14 years

Solution:

Concept: The Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 is an important legislation in India that ensures free and compulsory education to children. It was enacted to implement the provisions of **Article 21A** of the Constitution of India, which recognizes education as a fundamental right.
Key features of the RTE Act include:

- Free and compulsory education for children in a specified age group.
- No child shall be denied admission in school.
- Provision of basic infrastructure and qualified teachers in schools.
- Reservation of seats for disadvantaged groups in private schools.

Step 1: Understanding the age group specified under the RTE Act.
According to the **Right to Education Act, 2009**, the government must provide **free and compulsory education** to all children belonging to the age group:

$$6 \text{ to } 14 \text{ years}$$

This covers children from **Class I to Class VIII** in elementary education.
Step 2: Meaning of free and compulsory education.

- **Free education:** No child has to pay any fee or charges that may prevent them from completing elementary education.
- **Compulsory education:** It is the responsibility of the government to ensure that every child in this age group attends school.

Thus, the correct answer is:

$$\boxed{6 \text{ to } 14 \text{ years}}$$

Quick Tip

The **Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009** provides **free and compulsory education to all children aged 6–14 years**. It implements **Article 21A** of the Indian Constitution and covers elementary education from **Class I to VIII**.

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7. What is the primary goal of the "SWAYAM" initiative launched by the Government of India?

(A) To promote sports education in schools
(B) To provide free online courses and digital learning opportunities
(C) To provide scholarships for higher education abroad
(D) To improve school infrastructure in rural areas

Correct Answer: (2) To provide free online courses and digital learning opportunities

Solution:

Concept: The Government of India has introduced several digital initiatives to improve access to education and promote online learning. One such initiative is **SWAYAM** (Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds), which aims to make quality education accessible to everyone.
Key features of the SWAYAM platform include:

- Free online courses for students, teachers, and lifelong learners.
- Courses developed by reputed institutions such as IITs, IIMs, and central universities.
- Coverage of school education, undergraduate, postgraduate, and skill-based courses.

Step 1: Understanding the objective of SWAYAM.
The SWAYAM initiative was launched to ensure that the best teaching-learning resources are available to learners across the country. It focuses on:

- Bridging the digital divide in education.
- Providing high-quality learning materials through online platforms.
- Promoting technology-enabled learning.

Step 2: Identifying the main purpose of the initiative.
The primary aim of SWAYAM is to provide **free online courses and digital learning opportunities** to students and learners across India, enabling them to access quality education anytime and anywhere.
Thus, the correct answer is:

$$\boxed{\text{To provide free online courses and digital learning opportunities}}$$

Quick Tip

SWAYAM stands for *Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds*. It is a Government of India initiative that provides **free online courses and MOOCs** to make quality education accessible to all learners.

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8. What is the full form of 'DIKSHA', the national digital infrastructure for teachers?

(A) Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing and Hosting of Activities
(B) Digital Initiative for Knowledge Sharing and Human Advancement
(C) Digital India Knowledge System for Holistic Advancement
(D) Digital Integration of Knowledge and Skill for Higher Academics

Correct Answer: (1) Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing and Hosting of Activities

Solution:

Concept: The Government of India has introduced several digital platforms to strengthen the education system and improve the professional development of teachers. One such initiative is **DIKSHA**, which provides digital resources and training materials for teachers and students. Important features of DIKSHA include:

- Online teaching-learning resources for teachers and students.
- Digital textbooks, lesson plans, and teaching aids.
- Training programs and professional development modules for teachers.

Step 1: Understanding the purpose of DIKSHA.
DIKSHA is a national digital platform launched by the Government of India to support teachers by providing:

- High-quality digital learning materials.
- Teacher training and professional development resources.
- Interactive and technology-enabled learning tools.

Step 2: Identifying the full form of DIKSHA.
The acronym **DIKSHA** stands for:

$$\text{Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing and Hosting of Activities}$$

Thus, the correct answer is:

$$\boxed{\text{Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing and Hosting of Activities}}$$

Quick Tip

DIKSHA is a national digital platform launched by the Government of India to provide **digital resources, training modules, and teaching materials** for teachers and students across the country.

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9. The Sargent Report of 1944 proposed which welfare measures in schools?
(A) Mid-day meal program
(B) Free textbooks

(C) Free medical inspection and treatment
(D) All of the above

Correct Answer: (4) All of the above

Solution:

Concept: The **Sargent Report (1944)** was an important educational plan prepared during the British period in India. It was officially titled the *Post-War Educational Development in India* report and was prepared by the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) under the leadership of Sir John Sargent.
The report aimed to outline a comprehensive plan for the development of education in India after World War II.
Step 1: Understanding the objectives of the Sargent Report.
The Sargent Report focused not only on expanding education but also on improving the **health and welfare of students**. It recognized that proper welfare facilities are essential for effective learning.
Step 2: Identifying the welfare measures recommended.
The report recommended several welfare measures in schools, including:

- Provision of **mid-day meals** to improve nutrition among students.
- Supply of **free textbooks** to support economically weaker students.
- **Medical inspection and treatment** to ensure students' health and well-being.

Since all these measures were proposed in the report, the correct answer is:

$$\boxed{\text{All of the above}}$$

Quick Tip

The **Sargent Report (1944)** proposed several welfare provisions in schools such as **mid-day meals, free textbooks, and medical inspection**. It aimed to improve both the **educational and health conditions** of students.

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10. Which Five Year Plan in India focused on "Growth with Social Justice and Equity"?
(A) Ninth Five Year Plan
(B) Tenth Five Year Plan
(C) Eleventh Five Year Plan
(D) Twelfth Five Year Plan

Correct Answer: (1) Ninth Five Year Plan

Solution:

Concept: Five Year Plans were economic development strategies adopted by the Government of India to promote balanced national growth. Each plan had specific priorities such as economic development, poverty reduction, employment generation, and social welfare.
Important focus areas of some plans include:

- Economic growth and infrastructure development
- Poverty reduction and employment generation
- Social justice and equitable distribution of resources

Step 1: Understanding the theme "Growth with Social Justice and Equity".
The phrase *"Growth with Social Justice and Equity"* emphasizes that economic growth should benefit all sections of society, particularly the weaker and marginalized groups. It focuses on:

- Reducing poverty and inequality
- Promoting inclusive development
- Ensuring fair distribution of economic opportunities

Step 2: Identifying the Five Year Plan associated with this theme.
The **Ninth Five Year Plan (1997–2002)** adopted the objective of **"Growth with Social Justice and Equity."** It emphasized inclusive development and improving the living standards of disadvantaged sections of society.
Thus, the correct answer is:

$$\boxed{\text{Ninth Five Year Plan}}$$

Quick Tip

The **Ninth Five Year Plan (1997–2002)** emphasized the theme **"Growth with Social Justice and Equity."** Its goal was to ensure that economic development benefits all sections of society, especially the weaker and marginalized groups.

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11. What is the most important single factor underlying the success of a beginning teacher?
(A) Subject knowledge
(B) Teaching experience
(C) Teacher's personality
(D) Communication skills

Correct Answer: (3) Teacher's personality

Solution:

Concept: The success of a teacher depends on several factors such as subject knowledge, teaching methods, communication skills, and personal qualities. However, educational psychology emphasizes that a teacher's personality plays a crucial role in influencing students and creating an effective learning environment.
Key qualities that contribute to effective teaching include:

- Positive attitude and enthusiasm
- Patience and empathy toward students
- Confidence and leadership
- Ability to motivate learners

Step 1: Understanding the requirements of a beginning teacher.
A beginning teacher often has limited classroom experience. Therefore, their ability to connect with students and manage the classroom depends greatly on their **personal traits and attitude**.
Step 2: Identifying the most important factor.
Among the given options:

- Subject knowledge is essential but may develop with time.
- Teaching experience grows gradually with practice.
- Communication skills are important but are part of broader personality traits.
- **Teacher's personality** influences classroom climate, student motivation, and teacher-student relationships.

Thus, the most important single factor underlying the success of a beginning teacher is:

$$\boxed{\text{Teacher's personality}}$$

Quick Tip

A teacher's **personality**—including attitude, enthusiasm, patience, and empathy—greatly influences classroom environment and student motivation, making it a key factor in the success of a beginning teacher.

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12. The Kindergarten (KG) system of education is indebted to which educator?
(A) Maria Montessori
(B) Friedrich Froebel
(C) John Dewey
(D) Jean Piaget

Correct Answer: (2) Friedrich Froebel

Solution:

Concept: Early childhood education focuses on the development of young children through play, activities, and creative learning. Several educators contributed significantly to the development of early childhood education systems.
Some important contributors include:

- **Friedrich Froebel:** Founder of the Kindergarten system.
- **Maria Montessori:** Developed the Montessori method emphasizing self-directed learning.
- **John Dewey:** Promoted experiential learning and progressive education.
- **Jean Piaget:** Known for his theory of cognitive development.

Step 1: Understanding the concept of Kindergarten.
The word *Kindergarten* means **"Garden of Children."** It refers to an early childhood education system where children learn through:

- Play-based activities
- Creative work
- Songs, games, and interaction

Step 2: Identifying the educator associated with Kindergarten.
The Kindergarten system was developed by **Friedrich Froebel**, a German educator. He believed that children learn best through play and creative activities. He also introduced educational tools known as **Froebel's Gifts and Occupations** to support children's development.
Thus, the correct answer is:

$$\boxed{\text{Friedrich Froebel}}$$

Quick Tip

Friedrich Froebel is known as the **Father of Kindergarten**. He introduced play-based learning and designed educational materials called **Froebel's Gifts** for early childhood education.

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13. In which teaching method is the maximum participation of students possible?
(A) Lecture method
(B) Discussion method
(C) Demonstration method
(D) Project method

Correct Answer: (2) Discussion method

Solution:

Concept: Teaching methods determine how knowledge is delivered and how students participate in the learning process. Different teaching methods involve different levels of student participation.
Some commonly used teaching methods include:

- **Lecture Method:** Teacher-centered method where the teacher explains the content and students mainly listen.
- **Discussion Method:** Students actively exchange ideas, ask questions, and share opinions.
- **Demonstration Method:** Teacher shows a process or experiment while students observe.
- **Project Method:** Students work on projects and learn through practical tasks.

Step 1: Analyzing the level of student participation in each method.

- In the **lecture method**, student participation is usually minimal.
- In the **demonstration method**, students mostly observe the teacher.
- In the **project method**, students actively work but usually in groups on specific tasks.
- In the **discussion method**, students continuously interact, share views, and respond to others.

Step 2: Identifying the method with maximum participation.
The **discussion method** encourages students to:

- Express their ideas and opinions
- Ask and answer questions
- Participate actively in classroom interaction

Thus, it allows the **maximum participation of students** in the learning process.

$$\boxed{\text{Discussion method}}$$

Quick Tip

The **Discussion Method** promotes active learning by encouraging students to exchange ideas, ask questions, and participate in classroom dialogue, leading to maximum student participation.

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14. "Education is an instrument of Social Change." How does education primarily perform this role?
(A) By preserving traditional values only
(B) By promoting awareness, critical thinking, and new ideas

(C) By restricting cultural interaction
(D) By focusing only on academic knowledge

Correct Answer: (2) By promoting awareness, critical thinking, and new ideas

Solution:

Concept: Education plays a crucial role in shaping society and bringing about positive transformation. It not only imparts knowledge but also develops attitudes, values, and skills that help individuals adapt to changing social conditions.
Key roles of education in social change include:

- Creating awareness about social issues
- Promoting equality and social justice
- Encouraging innovation and new ideas
- Developing critical thinking and rational decision-making

Step 1: Understanding the meaning of social change.
Social change refers to the transformation in social structures, cultural values, and institutions over time. Education contributes to such transformation by preparing individuals to think independently and participate actively in society.
Step 2: Identifying how education brings about social change.
Education primarily performs this role by:

- Promoting **awareness** about social realities and problems.
- Encouraging **critical thinking** and questioning of outdated practices.
- Introducing **new knowledge and innovative ideas** that lead to progress.

Thus, the correct answer is:

$$\boxed{\text{By promoting awareness, critical thinking, and new ideas}}$$

Quick Tip

Education acts as a powerful **agent of social change** by developing **awareness, critical thinking, and innovative ideas**, enabling individuals to challenge outdated norms and contribute to societal progress.

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15. Which is the oldest text in the world among the four Vedas?
(A) Yajurveda
(B) Samaveda
(C) Rigveda

(D) Atharvaveda

Correct Answer: (3) Rigveda

Solution:

Concept: The **Vedas** are the most ancient sacred texts of Indian literature and form the foundation of Vedic knowledge and philosophy. They are written in Sanskrit and are considered among the oldest religious texts in the world.
The four Vedas are:

- **Rigveda**
- **Yajurveda**
- **Samaveda**
- **Atharvaveda**

Each Veda contains hymns, prayers, rituals, and philosophical teachings related to religion, nature, and human life.
Step 1: Understanding the historical importance of the Rigveda.
The **Rigveda** is regarded as the oldest of the four Vedas and one of the earliest known texts in human history. It consists of a large collection of **hymns (suktas)** dedicated to various deities such as Agni, Indra, and Varuna.
Step 2: Comparing the four Vedas.

- **Rigveda:** Oldest Veda containing hymns and prayers.
- **Yajurveda:** Contains sacrificial formulas and rituals.
- **Samaveda:** Focuses on chants and melodies used in rituals.
- **Atharvaveda:** Includes hymns, spells, and philosophical ideas.

Since the **Rigveda** is historically the earliest text among the four Vedas, the correct answer is:

$$\boxed{\text{Rigveda}}$$

Quick Tip

The **Rigveda** is the **oldest of the four Vedas** and one of the earliest known texts in the world. It mainly contains **hymns dedicated to various Vedic deities**.

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16. At what age did Gautama Buddha renounce his home?
(A) 25 years
(B) 29 years
(C) 30 years

(D) 35 years

Correct Answer: (2) 29 years

Solution:

Concept: Gautama Buddha, the founder of Buddhism, was born as **Siddhartha Gautama** in Lumbini (present-day Nepal). He was a prince of the Shakya clan and lived a life of luxury during his early years.
However, after witnessing the realities of human suffering, he decided to search for the truth about life and the path to liberation.
Step 1: Understanding the event of renunciation.
One day Siddhartha Gautama saw what are known as the **Four Sights**:

- An old man
- A sick person
- A dead body
- A wandering ascetic

These sights made him realize that life is full of suffering such as old age, disease, and death.
Step 2: Identifying the age at which he left home.
Deeply moved by these experiences, Siddhartha decided to leave his royal life in search of spiritual truth. This event is known as the **Great Renunciation**.
He renounced his home and worldly life at the age of:

$$\boxed{29 \text{ years}}$$

Quick Tip

Gautama Buddha (Siddhartha Gautama) renounced his royal life at the age of **29**. This event is called the **Great Renunciation**, after which he began his spiritual quest for enlightenment.

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17. Who was called the "Father of Indian Cinema"?
(A) Satyajit Ray
(B) Dadasaheb Phalke
(C) Raj Kapoor
(D) Guru Dutt

Correct Answer: (2) Dadasaheb Phalke

Solution:

Concept: Indian cinema has a rich history that began in the early 20th century. Several pioneers contributed to the development of the film industry in India, but one individual played a particularly significant role in establishing it.
Step 1: Understanding the contribution to Indian cinema.
Dadasaheb Phalke is regarded as the pioneer of the Indian film industry. He produced and directed India's first full-length feature film titled *Raja Harishchandra* in 1913.
This film marked the beginning of the Indian film industry and laid the foundation for the growth of cinema in India.
Step 2: Identifying why he is called the Father of Indian Cinema.
Dadasaheb Phalke made significant contributions such as:

- Producing the first Indian feature film.
- Establishing early filmmaking techniques in India.
- Inspiring the development of the Indian film industry.

Due to his pioneering work and immense contribution, he is known as the:

$$\boxed{\text{Father of Indian Cinema}}$$

Quick Tip

Dadasaheb Phalke directed India's first full-length feature film *Raja Harishchandra* in 1913. Because of his pioneering role, he is known as the **Father of Indian Cinema**.