UP Board Class 12 Shikshashastra 2026 (Set 327 SL) Question Paper with Solutions

General Instructions

(i) This booklet contains 25 questions, each provided with a complete, step-by-step solution.

(ii) It comprises 10 single-correct multiple-choice questions.

(iii) Attempt each question on your own before reviewing the given solution.

1. Upanayan Sanskar is related to which education?

(A) Vedic

(B) Jain

(C) Buddhist

(D) Muslim

Correct Answer: (A) Vedic

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
Upanayan Sanskar is the sacred thread ceremony that marked a child's formal entry into schooling in the ancient Indian education system. It comes from the group of 16 sanskaras (rites of passage) described in Vedic tradition.

Step 2: Why option A is correct.
In the Vedic gurukul system, a boy was sent to live with a guru after this ceremony to begin his study of the Vedas, grammar, and other

shastras. The word "Upanayan" itself means "leading near," referring to the child being led near the guru to start education.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong.
Jain education centered on monastic teaching in upashrayas, not on a sanskrit-style thread ceremony. Buddhist education was organized around monasteries (viharas) and ordination as a monk, not a household sanskara. Muslim (Islamic) education in India was based on the maktab and madrasa system, again with no link to Upanayan.

Final Answer:
Upanayan Sanskar belongs to the Vedic education system. This corresponds to option (A).

Quick Tip: Recall that Upanayan is one of the 16 Vedic sanskaras, marking the start of a child's schooling under a guru.

2. According to Tagore, in what kind of environment should education be imparted?

(A) Strict discipline in the classroom

(B) In natural environment

(C) In urban environment

(D) In digital environment

Correct Answer: (B) In natural environment

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
Rabindranath Tagore founded Shantiniketan on the belief that a child learns best when free and close to nature, not confined to closed walls and strict rules.

Step 2: Why option B is correct.
Tagore held classes under trees, encouraged direct contact with plants, seasons, and open sky, and treated nature as a living teacher. This is the core idea behind his "natural environment" model of education.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong.
Tagore actively opposed rigid, rule-bound classroom discipline, calling it a "cage" for young minds, so option A contradicts his philosophy. An urban setting was not his ideal, since Shantiniketan was deliberately built in a rural, green setting. Digital environment is a modern concept that did not exist in Tagore's time and has no place in his writings.

Final Answer:
Tagore favoured a natural environment for education. This corresponds to option (B).

Quick Tip: Picture Shantiniketan's open-air classes under trees to recall Tagore's stand on a natural learning environment.

3. Which method of waste disposal is more practical to reduce environmental pollution?

(A) Bookish knowledge

(B) Watching disposal related video

(C) Discussing strategies

(D) Organic-Inorganic disposal practices

Correct Answer: (D) Organic-Inorganic disposal practices

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
Environmental education stresses "learning by doing." A method is judged practical when it changes real behaviour, not just when it adds information.

Step 2: Why option D is correct.
Actually separating waste into organic (biodegradable, like food scraps) and inorganic (non-biodegradable, like plastic) and disposing of each correctly is a hands-on habit that directly cuts pollution at the source.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong.
Bookish knowledge stays theoretical unless it is applied, so it does not by itself reduce waste. Watching a video is passive; it can inform but does not perform any disposal action. Discussing strategies is useful for planning but is still talk, not the practice itself.

Final Answer:
Real organic-inorganic segregation and disposal practice is the practical method. This corresponds to option (D).

Quick Tip: Ask which option is an actual action rather than just reading, watching, or talking about waste.

4. Which activity is most suitable for promoting girl education?

(A) Awareness Campaign

(B) Only school teaching

(C) Fee change

(D) Integration of schools

Correct Answer: (A) Awareness Campaign

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
Low girl enrollment in many areas is driven by family and community attitudes, not only by school-level factors. So the most effective activity is one that changes attitudes at a wide scale.

Step 2: Why option A is correct.
An awareness campaign reaches parents, communities, and children together, changing the mindset that blocks girls from attending or continuing school. This addresses the root cause, not just the symptom.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong.
Only school teaching helps girls already enrolled but does nothing for those kept out of school by family attitude. Fee change removes one barrier but leaves social resistance untouched. Integration of schools is an administrative step and does not by itself convince families to

send daughters to school.

Final Answer:
An awareness campaign is the most suitable activity. This corresponds to option (A).

Quick Tip: Think about whether the barrier to girl education is mostly social attitude or school infrastructure.

5. Mental health related program is conducted at global level by

(A) WHO

(B) UNO

(C) NASA

(D) UNESCO

Correct Answer: (A) WHO

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
Each global body has a defined area of work. Mental health falls under public health, which is the specific mandate of one of these four organisations.

Step 2: Why option A is correct.
The World Health Organisation (WHO) is the United Nations agency responsible for international public health, and it runs the world's main mental health programs and guidelines, such as its Mental Health Action Plan.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong.
UNO (the United Nations Organisation) is the parent body over many specialised agencies, but health programs are run through WHO specifically, not the UN as a whole. NASA deals with space research, unrelated to health. UNESCO's mandate is education, science, and culture, not clinical or public health programs.

Final Answer:
WHO leads global mental health programs. This corresponds to option (A).

Quick Tip: Match the subject 'health' to the one UN agency whose full mandate is public health.

6. If the child is mentally healthy, he

(A) Remains happy

(B) Irritates

(C) Remains sad

(D) Feels lonely

Correct Answer: (A) Remains happy

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
Mental health is defined as a state of emotional and psychological well-being in which a person can cope with normal stress and function positively. A mentally healthy child's everyday mood reflects

this state.

Step 2: Why option A is correct.
A child in good mental health typically shows a stable, positive mood, adjusts well to their surroundings, and stays generally happy and cheerful in daily life.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong.
Irritation, sadness, and loneliness are signs commonly linked to poor mental health, stress, or emotional difficulty, which is the opposite of what "mentally healthy" describes.

Final Answer:
A mentally healthy child remains happy. This corresponds to option (A).

Quick Tip: A mentally healthy state shows up as a stable, positive mood, so look for the option describing that.

7. Factor(s) of affecting mental health is/are

(A) Environment

(B) Heredity

(C) Education

(D) All of these

Correct Answer: (D) All of these

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
Mental health is shaped by more than one influence at a time. Psychologists group these influences broadly into biological, environmental, and social/educational factors.

Step 2: Why option D is correct.
Heredity sets a person's inborn temperament and vulnerability to stress. Environment, meaning family, surroundings, and life events, shapes daily emotional experience. Education, through the school climate, teacher behaviour, and learning pressure, also strongly affects a child's mental well-being. All three genuinely contribute.

Step 3: Why the single-factor options fall short.
Picking only environment, only heredity, or only education leaves out real, well-documented contributors, so none of the single options captures the full picture on its own.

Final Answer:
Environment, heredity, and education together affect mental health. This corresponds to option (D).

Quick Tip: Check each named factor (environment, heredity, education) for a real link to mental health before choosing.

8. Rorschach test is used to examine

(A) Level of intelligence

(B) Hearing ability

(C) Personality

(D) Educational level

Correct Answer: (C) Personality

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The Rorschach test is a projective psychological test developed by Hermann Rorschach. In a projective test, a person responds to an unclear stimulus, and their response reveals inner traits they may not state directly.

Step 2: Why option C is correct.
The test shows a person a set of symmetrical inkblots and asks what they see. Since the blots have no fixed meaning, the interpretation reflects the person's own thought patterns, emotions, and personality traits. This is why it is classed as a personality assessment tool.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong.
Intelligence is measured by tests like the Stanford-Binet or Wechsler scales, which use reasoning and problem-solving tasks, not inkblots. Hearing ability needs an audiometric test, not an image-based one. Educational level is checked through achievement tests on curriculum content, unrelated to the inkblot method.

Final Answer:
The Rorschach test examines personality. This corresponds to option (C).

Quick Tip: Remember the Rorschach test uses inkblots, a classic sign of a projective personality test.

9. Educational guidance is related to

(A) Vocational guidance

(B) Subject guidance

(C) Examination guidance

(D) All of these

Correct Answer: (D) All of these

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
Educational guidance is the broad support given to a student across their school life, not one narrow service. It is meant to help a student make sound choices at every stage of study.

Step 2: Why option D is correct.
Under educational guidance, a student is helped to choose the right subjects (subject guidance), plan a future career path (vocational guidance), and prepare effectively for tests (examination guidance). Each of these is a recognised part of the wider guidance service a school provides.

Step 3: Why the single-factor options fall short.
Naming only one of vocational, subject, or examination guidance describes just one slice of what educational guidance actually covers, leaving the other genuine parts out.

Final Answer:
Educational guidance covers all three areas together. This corresponds to option (D).

Quick Tip: Educational guidance is a broad umbrella term, so check if it covers more than just one of the listed services.

10. Achievement test measures

(A) Learning competence

(B) Intelligence

(C) Personality

(D) Creativity

Correct Answer: (A) Learning competence

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
An achievement test is designed to find out how much a student has actually learned from teaching already given, in a specific subject or course.

Step 2: Why option A is correct.
Because it is tied directly to a taught syllabus, an achievement test measures the student's learning competence, meaning the skills and knowledge gained from instruction, such as marks in a school exam on a subject studied.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong.
Intelligence is a general reasoning ability measured by intelligence tests, independent of any one subject taught. Personality is assessed with tools like the Rorschach test, not achievement tests. Creativity needs tests of original and flexible thinking, which is a separate construct from subject learning.

Final Answer:
An achievement test measures learning competence. This corresponds to option (A).

Quick Tip: An achievement test is built from taught content, so it measures how well that content was learned.

11. Write the features of Basic Education Scheme.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The Basic Education Scheme, also called "Nai Talim" (New Education), was proposed by Mahatma Gandhi in 1937 through the Wardha Scheme of Education. It aimed to link schooling with productive craft work and real life.

Step 2: Main features.
1. Education is given through a productive craft (spinning, weaving, gardening, or similar), so learning is tied to doing.
2. The medium of instruction is the mother tongue of the child.

3. Education is free and compulsory for children aged 7 to 14 years.
4. The school aims to be self-supporting, with income from the craft covering part of its running cost.
5. Teaching stays close to the child's social and physical environment, so lessons connect to daily community life.

Final Answer:
Basic Education links learning to craft work, uses the mother tongue, is free up to age 14, aims at self-support through craft income, and stays rooted in the child's own environment.

Quick Tip: Recall this is Gandhi's Wardha Scheme (Nai Talim, 1937), built around learning through a productive craft.

12. State the names of four (4) prominent female scholars of the Vedic period.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
Women in the Vedic period were not barred from learning. Several women are named as "rishikas" (women seers), meaning they composed hymns and took part in philosophical debate.

Step 2: Name four such scholars.
1. Gargi Vachaknavi, known for her sharp philosophical questioning of sage Yajnavalkya in the court of King Janaka.
2. Maitreyi, wife of sage Yajnavalkya, remembered for her deep

discussion on the nature of the self (atman) in the Brihadaranyaka Upanishad.
3. Lopamudra, wife of sage Agastya, credited with hymns in the Rig Veda.
4. Apala (or Ghosha), a rishika whose hymns also appear in the Rig Veda.

Final Answer:
Gargi Vachaknavi, Maitreyi, Lopamudra, and Apala (or Ghosha) are four well-known female scholars of the Vedic period.

Quick Tip: Recall the term 'rishika' for Vedic women scholars, and names like Gargi and Maitreyi.

13. Write a note on the problems caused by environmental pollution.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
Environmental pollution means the addition of harmful substances (in air, water, soil, or through noise) to the environment, at a level that disturbs natural balance and harms living things.

Step 2: Main problems it causes.
1. Health problems: air pollution causes breathing disease, water pollution spreads infections, and pollution overall raises the risk of many chronic illnesses.
2. Damage to ecosystems: pollution kills or displaces plants and

animals, reducing biodiversity.
3. Climate effects: pollutants like carbon dioxide trap heat, adding to global warming and unpredictable weather.
4. Reduced quality of life: noise and visual pollution add daily stress, and polluted surroundings lower general well-being.
5. Economic cost: cleaning polluted water and air, and treating pollution-linked illness, is a heavy cost on families and governments.

Final Answer:
Environmental pollution causes serious health, ecological, climate, and economic problems, all of which reduce the overall quality of human life.

Quick Tip: Cover health, ecosystem, climate, and economic angles for a complete note on pollution's problems.

14. Which devices will you use for safety in case of an earthquake?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
Earthquake safety devices and practices reduce injury and damage both during the shaking and right after it. They fall into preparation tools and immediate-response actions.

Step 2: List the key devices and measures.
1. A sturdy table or desk to take cover under (the "duck, cover, hold" method), protecting the head and body from falling debris.

2. An emergency kit with a torch, first-aid box, whistle, and drinking water, kept ready at home or school.
3. A battery or hand-crank radio to receive emergency information when power is cut.
4. Fire extinguishers, to control fires that can start from damaged gas lines or wiring.
5. Earthquake-resistant building fittings, like flexible gas pipe connectors and furniture anchored to walls, to reduce damage before the quake even starts.

Final Answer:
Cover under sturdy furniture, an emergency kit, a battery radio, a fire extinguisher, and anchored furniture together form the main safety devices used during an earthquake.

Quick Tip: Split your answer into what protects you during the shaking and what helps right after it stops.

15. Mention any four (4) problems of the present education system.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The present education system, while wide in reach, still carries several structural weaknesses that limit real learning and equal opportunity.

Step 2: Four common problems.
1. Rote learning: students often memorise answers for exams instead

of understanding concepts.
2. Exam-centered pressure: heavy focus on marks and results creates stress and narrows learning to test preparation.
3. Lack of resources: many government schools still face shortages of trained teachers, labs, and basic infrastructure.
4. Weak skill and value focus: the system often prioritises theoretical content over practical skills, creativity, and moral/social values.

Final Answer:
Rote learning, exam-centered pressure, resource shortage, and weak focus on skills and values are four major problems of the present education system.

Quick Tip: Look at teaching style, exam pressure, resources, and skill-versus-marks focus to find four problems.

16. Explain the factors affecting the learning process.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
Learning does not happen the same way for everyone. Several personal and environmental factors decide how fast and how well a person learns.

Step 2: Key factors.
1. Motivation: a learner who wants to learn engages more and remembers better than one who is forced to study.

2. Intelligence and aptitude: natural ability affects the speed and depth of understanding a topic.
3. Physical and mental health: tiredness, hunger, or anxiety all slow down attention and memory.
4. Method of teaching: clear, well-organised teaching helps learning; confusing or dull methods hurt it.
5. Environment: a calm, well-lit, distraction-free space supports learning; a noisy or stressful one blocks it.
6. Practice and repetition: skills and facts that are repeated and used stay in memory far longer than those learned once.

Final Answer:
Motivation, intelligence, health, teaching method, environment, and practice together decide how effectively a person learns.

Quick Tip: Split the factors into what's inside the learner (motivation, health) and what's outside (teaching, environment).

17. Explain the main causes of natural disaster.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
A natural disaster is a sudden event caused by natural forces that seriously damages life, property, or the environment. Its causes are grouped into geological, weather-related, and human-worsened causes.

Step 2: Geological causes.
Movement of the earth's tectonic plates causes earthquakes, and undersea earthquakes can trigger tsunamis. Volcanic eruptions release ash, lava, and gas that damage surrounding land.

Step 3: Weather-related causes.
Heavy, continuous rainfall causes floods. Very low rainfall over a long period causes drought. Strong pressure differences in the atmosphere create cyclones and storms.

Step 4: Human-worsened causes.
Cutting down forests removes natural flood control and increases landslide risk. Poor drainage planning in cities worsens flood damage. Climate change from pollution is making extreme weather events more frequent and severe.

Final Answer:
Natural disasters are mainly caused by tectonic and volcanic activity, extreme weather patterns, and are often worsened by human actions like deforestation and pollution.

Quick Tip: Group the causes into earth movement, weather extremes, and human actions that worsen them.

18. Explain the use of principle of Trial and Error in education.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The Trial and Error theory of learning was given by Edward Thorndike, based on his experiments with cats trying to escape a puzzle box. A learner tries different responses to a problem, and the response that brings success gets "stamped in" through repetition, while unsuccessful responses fade away.

Step 2: Thorndike's laws behind this.
1. Law of Effect: a response followed by satisfaction is strengthened; one followed by discomfort is weakened.
2. Law of Exercise: a response repeated often becomes stronger and more automatic.
3. Law of Readiness: learning works best when the learner is mentally and physically ready to act.

Step 3: Use in education.
1. Teachers let students attempt a problem themselves (like a maths sum or a science experiment) instead of only showing the method first, so students learn through their own successful and unsuccessful attempts.
2. Mistakes are treated as a normal, useful part of learning rather than something to fear.
3. Practice and repetition of correct responses are built into lessons and homework, matching the Law of Exercise.
4. Rewards, praise, and marks are used to strengthen correct responses, matching the Law of Effect.

Final Answer:
Trial and error is used in education by letting students attempt problems directly, treating mistakes as learning steps, reinforcing

correct responses through practice and reward, in line with Thorndike's laws of effect, exercise, and readiness.

Quick Tip: Recall Thorndike's cat-and-puzzle-box experiment, then connect it to letting students attempt and repeat successful responses.

19. Define mental health and name the factors affecting it.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Definition.
Mental health is a state of emotional, psychological, and social well-being in which a person can handle everyday stress, work productively, keep healthy relationships, and contribute to their community. It is not simply the absence of mental illness.

Step 2: Biological factors.
Heredity (inherited traits and vulnerability), brain chemistry, and physical health all shape a person's baseline mental health.

Step 3: Psychological factors.
Self-confidence, ability to handle stress, past emotional experiences, and personality traits affect how a person copes with life's demands.

Step 4: Social and environmental factors.
Family relationships, friendships, school or work environment, economic condition, and community support all influence mental well-being.

Final Answer:
Mental health is overall emotional, psychological, and social well-being, shaped by biological factors (heredity, brain chemistry), psychological factors (coping ability, personality), and social factors (family, environment, community support).

Quick Tip: Define mental health as overall well-being, then sort its factors into biological, psychological, and social groups.

20. What steps should a teacher take if symptoms of mental stress are seen in a student?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
When a student shows stress signs (withdrawal, irritability, falling marks, tiredness), the teacher's role is to notice early, respond calmly, and support the student without judgement.

Step 2: Step-by-step response.
1. Observe carefully: note specific changes in behaviour, attendance, or performance rather than reacting to a single bad day.
2. Talk privately: speak to the student alone, gently, to understand what is troubling them, without pressure or blame.
3. Build trust: listen without judging and assure the student that their feelings are taken seriously.
4. Adjust academic pressure: give the student some flexibility with

deadlines or workload while they are struggling.
5. Involve parents and counsellors: inform parents sensitively and refer the student to the school counsellor if the stress continues.
6. Create a supportive classroom: encourage peer support and avoid public criticism that could add to the stress.

Final Answer:
A teacher should observe, talk privately, build trust, ease academic pressure, involve parents or a counsellor, and keep the classroom supportive, so the student's stress is addressed early and sensitively.

Quick Tip: Order your answer as: notice, talk privately, ease pressure, involve parents/counsellor, support in class.

21. Explain the steps of construction of achievement test with example.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
An achievement test must be built carefully so that it truly measures what students learned from a specific course, not something else. This is done in defined steps.

Step 2: The steps.
1. Planning: decide the purpose of the test, the subject, and the class level. Example: a test on the chapter "Photosynthesis" for class 10 science.
2. Preparing a blueprint: make a table showing how many questions

will come from each topic, and at what difficulty and question-type (MCQ, short answer, etc.), so coverage is balanced.
3. Writing items: write the actual questions based on the blueprint, covering knowledge, understanding, and application of the topic.
4. Arranging items: order questions from easy to difficult, and group similar types together for clarity.
5. Preparing a marking scheme: fix the marks for each question and, for subjective answers, the key points expected.
6. Try-out (administering to a small group): give the draft test to a small sample of students first, to catch confusing questions.
7. Item analysis: review the try-out results to check if questions are of the right difficulty and correctly separate strong and weak students, then revise or drop poor items.
8. Finalising the test: prepare the final, corrected version ready for actual use.

Final Answer:
Planning, blueprint preparation, item writing, arranging, marking scheme, try-out, item analysis, and finalising are the steps, illustrated here with a class 10 "Photosynthesis" achievement test.

Quick Tip: Group the construction steps into planning, item-writing, and try-out/analysis phases, with a subject example.

22. Give some suggestions to help student suffering from examination anxiety.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Examination anxiety is excess fear or worry about an exam that hurts a student's performance and well-being, even when the student has actually prepared well.

Step 2: Suggestions before the exam.

1. Encourage steady, spaced-out study over time rather than last-minute cramming, which reduces panic closer to the exam.
2. Teach simple relaxation techniques, like slow deep breathing, to use when anxiety rises.
3. Hold mock tests in a low-pressure setting, so the real exam format feels familiar rather than frightening.

Step 3: Suggestions around the exam day.

1. Remind students to sleep well and eat properly before the exam, since tiredness worsens anxiety.
2. Teach time-management for the exam itself, such as reading the whole paper first, so students do not panic over the clock.
3. Reassure students that one exam does not define their whole worth, easing the pressure they put on themselves.

Step 4: Ongoing support.

1. Keep communication open with parents so pressure from home is also reduced.
2. Refer the student to a school counsellor if anxiety is severe or persistent, rather than assuming it will pass on its own.

Final Answer:

Spaced study, relaxation techniques, mock tests, good rest, exam

time-management, reassurance, and counsellor support together help reduce examination anxiety.

Quick Tip: Split your suggestions into what helps before the exam, on the day, and ongoing support if anxiety is severe.

23. Describe the Buddhist education system in detail.

Correct Answer: –

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
Buddhist education grew around monasteries (viharas), built to train monks in the teachings of the Buddha, and later opened to a wider student community. Famous centres included Nalanda, Taxila, and Vikramashila.

Step 2: Entry and daily life.
A student, usually a boy, was admitted through a formal ordination ceremony (pabbajja) and became a novice monk. Life in the vihara was disciplined, with a fixed daily routine of prayer, study, and simple living.

Step 3: Curriculum.
Study centred on Buddhist scriptures, ethics, and philosophy, but also covered subjects like logic, medicine, grammar, and, at large centres like Nalanda, mathematics and astronomy.

Step 4: Method of teaching.

Learning happened through the guru-shishya (teacher-student) method, with oral teaching, discussion, and debate central to how ideas were tested and understood.

Step 5: Notable features.
Education was largely free, supported by donations to the monastery. Large centres like Nalanda attracted students from across Asia, making them early international universities. Discipline and moral training were treated as equally important as academic learning.

Final Answer:
The Buddhist education system was monastery-based, entered through ordination, taught through the guru-shishya method, combined religious and secular subjects, and produced renowned centres of learning like Nalanda and Taxila that drew students internationally.

Quick Tip: Anchor your answer around a real center like Nalanda: ordination entry, guru-shishya method, mixed curriculum, wide reach.

OR

Describe the educational ideas of Rabindranath Tagore.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
Rabindranath Tagore built his educational ideas around the belief that a child's natural curiosity and creativity should guide learning, not fear or rigid rules. He put this into practice by founding

Shantiniketan in 1901.

Step 2: Education in a natural setting.
Tagore held classes in the open air, under trees, so students stayed in constant contact with nature, seasons, and living things, which he believed sharpened both the mind and the senses.

Step 3: Freedom and self-expression.
He opposed strict discipline and rote memorisation, and instead encouraged students to explore, question, and express themselves freely through art, music, dance, and drama.

Step 4: Mother tongue and Indian culture.
He supported teaching in the child's own language, and wanted education to keep students connected to Indian traditions and values, while still remaining open to world cultures.

Step 5: International outlook.
Tagore later founded Visva-Bharati University, meant to bring together the best of Indian and world thought, reflecting his belief that true education should build both national roots and universal understanding.

Final Answer:
Tagore's educational ideas centred on learning through nature, freedom of self-expression, mother-tongue instruction rooted in Indian culture, and an international outlook, put into practice through Shantiniketan and Visva-Bharati.

Quick Tip: Build your answer around Shantiniketan: nature-based, fear-free learning, self-expression, mother tongue, and later Visva-Bharati's world outlook.

24. Mention the schemes run by the Government of India for girl education.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The Government of India has launched several schemes over the years aimed specifically at raising girls' enrollment, retention, and safety in schools.

Step 2: Key schemes.
1. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (2015): aims to improve the child sex ratio and promote girls' education and empowerment through awareness and school support.
2. Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana: a savings scheme for a girl child's future, encouraging families to invest in her education and marriage needs, reducing the financial reason to hold girls back from school.
3. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV): sets up residential upper-primary schools for girls from disadvantaged communities in educationally backward blocks.
4. National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education: gives a fixed deposit to eligible girls on completing class 8, to encourage them to continue to secondary school.
5. Mid-Day Meal Scheme: while for all students, it particularly

encourages poorer families to send and keep daughters in school by removing the food-cost barrier.

Final Answer:
Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, the Incentive Scheme for Secondary Education, and the Mid-Day Meal Scheme are among the key government schemes supporting girl education.

Quick Tip: Group the schemes into money-support (Sukanya Samriddhi), access (KGBV), and attitude-change (Beti Bachao Beti Padhao) categories.

OR

Explain the schemes launched in India for the spread of education.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
Beyond girl-specific programs, India has run several broad schemes aimed at spreading education to all children, especially in poorer and rural areas.

Step 2: Key schemes.
1. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (2001): a flagship program to provide free and compulsory elementary education to all children aged 6 to 14, by building schools, training teachers, and reducing dropout.
2. Right to Education Act (2009): makes free and compulsory education a legal right for children aged 6 to 14, requiring schools to admit children regardless of background.

3. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA): extends the same push for access, quality, and equity to the secondary school level (classes 9 to 12).
4. Mid-Day Meal Scheme: provides free school meals, which both fights child hunger and encourages attendance and retention.
5. Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan: an integrated scheme (from 2018) that combines earlier programs like SSA and RMSA into one, covering school education from pre-school to class 12.

Final Answer:
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the Right to Education Act, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, and Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan are major schemes launched in India for the spread of education.

Quick Tip: Sort the schemes by school stage: elementary (SSA, RTE), secondary (RMSA), support (Mid-Day Meal), and the unified Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan.

25. State the meaning of motivation and explain its usefulness in learning.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning of Motivation.
Motivation is the inner drive or external push that starts, directs, and keeps up a person's effort toward a goal. In learning, it is what makes a student want to study, pay attention, and keep trying.

Step 2: Types of motivation.
Intrinsic motivation comes from within, such as genuine interest or the joy of learning itself. Extrinsic motivation comes from outside rewards, such as marks, praise, or prizes.

Step 3: Usefulness in learning - attention and focus.
A motivated student pays closer attention in class and to study material, since their mind is actively engaged rather than distracted.

Step 4: Usefulness in learning - effort and persistence.
Motivation keeps a student trying even when a topic is hard, instead of giving up at the first difficulty, which builds deeper understanding over time.

Step 5: Usefulness in learning - better retention and performance.
Because a motivated learner engages more actively (asking questions, practising, revising), the material is understood more deeply and remembered longer, which shows up as better performance in tests.

Final Answer:
Motivation is the drive that starts and sustains learning effort. It improves attention, keeps up persistence through difficulty, and leads to deeper understanding and better performance, whether it comes from inner interest or outside reward.

Quick Tip: Define motivation as the drive behind learning, name intrinsic vs extrinsic sources, then trace its effect on attention, effort, and results.

OR

What is meant by learning? Explain any one theory of learning with an example.

Correct Answer: –

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning of Learning.
Learning is a relatively lasting change in a person's behaviour or knowledge that happens as a result of experience or practice, rather than from natural growth alone.

Step 2: A theory of learning: Classical Conditioning (Pavlov).
Ivan Pavlov's theory of Classical Conditioning explains learning as forming a new link between a neutral stimulus and an automatic response, through repeated pairing.

Step 3: Pavlov's experiment.
Pavlov noticed that dogs naturally salivate (an unconditioned response) when given food (an unconditioned stimulus). He then rang a bell (a neutral stimulus) just before giving food, and repeated this pairing many times.

Step 4: The result.
After enough repetitions, the dogs began salivating at the sound of the bell alone, even with no food present. The bell had become a conditioned stimulus, and the salivation to it a conditioned response.

Step 5: Classroom example.
A teacher who always praises students right after they answer well (pairing a positive stimulus with the action) can eventually see students feel confident and eager just from being asked a question,

since the question itself becomes linked with a positive expectation.

Final Answer:
Learning is a lasting change in behaviour from experience, and Pavlov's Classical Conditioning theory explains one way this happens: a neutral stimulus, repeatedly paired with a natural response-triggering stimulus, comes to trigger that response on its own.

Quick Tip: Define learning as a lasting change from experience, then explain Pavlov's bell-and-food experiment as one theory.