

Assam Board Class 12, 2026 Education Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 Hours

Maximum Marks :70

Total questions :38

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. The paper is divided into Section A and Section B.
2. Section A includes objective-type questions.
3. All questions in Section A are compulsory.
4. Section B includes short answer, and long answer type questions.
5. Answers must be written legibly within the word limit.
6. Use of unfair means or electronic devices is prohibited.
7. Follow the correct format and instructions for each section.

Section - A

1. Which philosopher is known as the father of Naturalism in education?

- (A) Rousseau
- (B) Plato
- (C) John Dewey
- (D) Aristotle

Correct Answer: (A) Rousseau

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Naturalism in education.

Naturalism is an educational philosophy which emphasizes learning according to the natural development of the child. It believes that education should follow nature and focus on the child's interests, instincts and experiences rather than rigid discipline.

Step 2: Contribution of Jean Jacques Rousseau.

Jean Jacques Rousseau is considered the father of Naturalism in education. In his famous book *Emile*, he explained that education should be child-centered and should allow the child to develop naturally without unnecessary restrictions from society.

Step 3: Analysis of options.

- **(A) Rousseau:** Correct. He strongly advocated natural development and child-centered education.
- **(B) Plato:** Incorrect. Plato supported idealism and emphasized philosophical and moral education.
- **(C) John Dewey:** Incorrect. Dewey is associated with pragmatism and experiential learning.
- **(D) Aristotle:** Incorrect. Aristotle focused on realism and systematic knowledge.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, Jean Jacques Rousseau is known as the father of Naturalism in education.

Final Answer: Rousseau.

Quick Tip

Jean Jacques Rousseau's book *Emile* is a classic work in educational philosophy and strongly supports naturalistic and child-centered education.

2. Who is known as the father of Pragmatism in education?

- (A) John Locke
- (B) John Dewey
- (C) Spencer
- (D) Herbart

Correct Answer: (B) John Dewey

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Pragmatism in education.

Pragmatism is a philosophical approach which emphasizes practical experience and learning through doing. According to this philosophy, knowledge is gained through activity, experimentation and real-life experiences.

Step 2: Contribution of John Dewey.

John Dewey is widely regarded as the father of Pragmatism in education. He believed that education should be based on experience and that schools should prepare students for democratic life. Dewey promoted the concept of “learning by doing”.

Step 3: Analysis of options.

- **(A) John Locke:** Incorrect. Locke is associated with empiricism and the idea of the mind as a blank slate.
- **(B) John Dewey:** Correct. He developed pragmatic educational philosophy and experiential learning.
- **(C) Spencer:** Incorrect. Herbert Spencer supported naturalism and scientific education.
- **(D) Herbart:** Incorrect. Herbart focused on moral education and structured teaching methods.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Therefore, John Dewey is known as the father of Pragmatism in education.

Final Answer: John Dewey.

Quick Tip

Pragmatism in education emphasizes “learning by doing”, a principle strongly promoted by John Dewey.

3. The process of education continues throughout life. This concept is called

- (A) Formal education
- (B) Informal education

(C) Lifelong education

(D) Mass education

Correct Answer: (C) Lifelong education

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the concept of education.

Education is not limited to schools or colleges. It is a continuous process through which individuals gain knowledge, skills, values and experiences throughout their lives.

Step 2: Meaning of lifelong education.

Lifelong education refers to the idea that learning occurs continuously from birth to old age. It includes learning through formal institutions, personal experiences, social interactions and professional development.

Step 3: Analysis of options.

- **(A) Formal education:** Incorrect. Formal education refers to structured learning that occurs in schools and institutions.
- **(B) Informal education:** Incorrect. Informal education occurs outside formal institutions but does not necessarily emphasize learning throughout the entire life span.
- **(C) Lifelong education:** Correct. This concept specifically refers to continuous learning throughout life.
- **(D) Mass education:** Incorrect. Mass education refers to education provided to a large population.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, the concept that education continues throughout life is known as lifelong education.

Final Answer: Lifelong education.

Quick Tip

Lifelong education emphasizes continuous learning from birth to death through formal, informal and non-formal educational experiences.

4. Who wrote the famous book "Emile"?

- (A) Rousseau
- (B) Plato
- (C) Aristotle
- (D) Dewey

Correct Answer: (A) Rousseau

Solution:

Step 1: About the book Emile.

"Emile, or On Education" is a famous book written in 1762. It discusses the philosophy of education and explains how children should be educated according to their natural development.

Step 2: Contribution of Jean Jacques Rousseau.

Jean Jacques Rousseau, a French philosopher, wrote the book "Emile". In this book, he emphasized natural education, child-centered learning and the importance of freedom in the development of a child.

Step 3: Analysis of options.

- **(A) Rousseau:** Correct. He wrote the famous educational work "Emile".
- **(B) Plato:** Incorrect. Plato wrote philosophical works such as "The Republic".
- **(C) Aristotle:** Incorrect. Aristotle wrote works on philosophy, logic and science.
- **(D) Dewey:** Incorrect. John Dewey wrote about pragmatism and progressive education.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Therefore, the famous book "Emile" was written by Jean Jacques Rousseau.

Final Answer: Rousseau.

Quick Tip

Jean Jacques Rousseau's book "Emile" is one of the most influential works in the philosophy of education and strongly supports naturalistic education.

5. Which type of education is given in schools and colleges?

- (A) Informal education
- (B) Non-formal education
- (C) Formal education
- (D) Adult education

Correct Answer: (C) Formal education

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding types of education.

Education can be classified into three main types: formal, informal and non-formal education. Each type differs in structure, organization and the environment in which learning takes place.

Step 2: Meaning of formal education.

Formal education refers to the structured system of learning provided in schools, colleges and universities. It follows a fixed curriculum, organized teaching methods and specific stages of education.

Step 3: Analysis of options.

- **(A) Informal education:** Incorrect. Informal education occurs naturally through daily life experiences and social interactions.
- **(B) Non-formal education:** Incorrect. Non-formal education refers to organized learning outside formal institutions.
- **(C) Formal education:** Correct. Schools and colleges provide structured and systematic learning.
- **(D) Adult education:** Incorrect. Adult education is designed specifically for adults who missed earlier educational opportunities.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Therefore, the type of education provided in schools and colleges is known as formal education.

Final Answer: Formal education.

Quick Tip

Formal education is structured, curriculum-based learning conducted in educational institutions such as schools, colleges and universities.

6. Which commission recommended the 10+2+3 pattern of education in India?

- (A) Hunter Commission
- (B) Kothari Commission
- (C) Mudaliar Commission
- (D) Sadler Commission

Correct Answer: (B) Kothari Commission

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the 10+2+3 system.

The 10+2+3 system refers to the structure of education in India where students complete 10 years of school education, followed by 2 years of higher secondary education, and then 3 years of undergraduate studies in college.

Step 2: Role of the Kothari Commission.

The Kothari Commission (1964–1966), also known as the Education Commission of India, studied the entire education system and recommended major reforms to improve educational standards and uniformity.

Step 3: Major recommendation.

One of the most important recommendations of the Kothari Commission was the adoption of the 10+2+3 pattern of education across the country to bring uniformity in the education system.

Step 4: Analysis of options.

- **(A) Hunter Commission:** Incorrect. It focused mainly on primary education during the British period.

- **(B) Kothari Commission:** Correct. It recommended the 10+2+3 educational structure in India.
- **(C) Mudaliar Commission:** Incorrect. It dealt with reforms in secondary education.
- **(D) Sadler Commission:** Incorrect. It mainly studied university education in India.

Step 5: Conclusion.

Hence, the 10+2+3 pattern of education in India was recommended by the Kothari Commission.

Final Answer: Kothari Commission.

Quick Tip

The Kothari Commission (1964–66) is one of the most important education commissions in India and introduced the widely adopted 10+2+3 educational structure.

Section - B

7. Write two suggestions given by the Secondary Education Commission for the development of personality of the students.

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction.

The Secondary Education Commission (1952–53), also known as the Mudaliar Commission, emphasized the all-round development of students. The commission suggested several measures to promote the personality development of learners during secondary education.

Step 2: First suggestion – Co-curricular activities.

The commission recommended the inclusion of various **co-curricular activities** such as sports, debates, drama, music and social service programmes in schools. These activities help students develop leadership qualities, confidence, cooperation and social skills, which are essential for personality development.

Step 3: Second suggestion – Guidance and counselling.

The commission also emphasized the need for **guidance and counselling services** in schools. Proper educational and vocational guidance helps students understand their abilities, interests and future career opportunities. This support contributes significantly to the balanced development of their personality.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, by encouraging co-curricular activities and providing guidance and counselling services, the Secondary Education Commission aimed to promote the overall personality development of students.

Quick Tip

Personality development in education includes intellectual growth, social skills, leadership qualities and moral values.

8. Write two importance of vocationalisation of Secondary Education in India.

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction.

Vocationalisation of secondary education refers to the inclusion of vocational and skill-based courses in the school curriculum. It aims to prepare students for employment and practical life by providing training in different trades and occupations.

Step 2: First importance – Employment opportunities.

Vocational education helps students acquire practical skills required for different professions. This enables them to become self-reliant and increases their chances of getting employment after completing their education.

Step 3: Second importance – Reducing unemployment.

By providing technical and vocational training, students can enter the workforce directly instead of depending only on academic qualifications. This helps reduce unemployment and contributes to economic development.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Therefore, vocationalisation of secondary education plays an important role in developing

skilled manpower, increasing employment opportunities and promoting economic progress in the country.

Quick Tip

Vocational education focuses on practical skills and job-oriented training rather than purely theoretical knowledge.

9. How can the format of a selected chart element be changed? Explain.

Solution:

Step 1: Select the chart element.

First, click on the chart and then select the specific chart element that you want to modify such as the chart title, axis, legend, or data series.

Step 2: Open the formatting options.

After selecting the chart element, right-click on it and choose the option **Format Chart Element**. This will open a formatting dialog box or pane with different formatting settings.

Step 3: Modify appearance settings.

In the formatting pane, you can change several properties such as colour, font style, size, border style, background fill, alignment, and effects according to your requirements.

Step 4: Apply the changes.

After making the desired changes, click **OK** or close the formatting pane. The selected chart element will now appear with the updated format.

Step 5: Result of formatting.

Formatting chart elements improves the clarity, readability, and visual presentation of the chart, making the data easier to understand.

Quick Tip

Chart formatting helps enhance the visual appearance of charts by modifying colors, fonts, borders, and layout.

10. List any eight uses of accounting software.

Solution:

Step 1: Recording financial transactions.

Accounting software is used to record daily financial transactions such as sales, purchases, payments, and receipts in an organized manner.

Step 2: Preparation of financial statements.

It helps in generating important financial statements like the balance sheet, profit and loss account, and cash flow statement.

Step 3: Managing accounts payable and receivable.

The software keeps track of money owed by customers and payments due to suppliers.

Step 4: Inventory management.

Accounting software can monitor stock levels, purchases, and sales of goods.

Step 5: Payroll management.

It helps manage employee salaries, deductions, and tax calculations efficiently.

Step 6: Tax calculation and compliance.

The software automatically calculates taxes and helps businesses comply with tax regulations.

Step 7: Financial reporting and analysis.

It generates reports that help managers analyze the financial performance of the organization.

Step 8: Data storage and security.

Accounting software securely stores financial records and allows easy retrieval when required.

Quick Tip

Accounting software automates financial tasks, reduces errors, saves time, and helps businesses manage their financial data efficiently.

11. Define the concept of women empowerment.

Solution:**Step 1: Meaning of women empowerment.**

Women empowerment refers to the process of giving women the power, rights and opportunities to make their own decisions and control their lives. It aims at improving the social, economic, political and educational status of women in society.

Step 2: Importance of empowerment.

Women empowerment ensures gender equality and helps women participate actively in different fields such as education, employment, politics and social development. It enables women to express their opinions and take part in decision-making processes.

Step 3: Key aspects of women empowerment.

Women empowerment includes access to education, economic independence, legal rights, health care and equal opportunities. These aspects help women become confident, self-reliant and capable of contributing to national development.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, women empowerment is the process of strengthening the position of women in society so that they can enjoy equal rights, opportunities and dignity in all areas of life.

Quick Tip

Women empowerment focuses on equality, education, economic independence and participation in decision-making.

12. What is the theory of connectionism in learning?**Solution:****Step 1: Introduction to the theory.**

The theory of connectionism in learning was proposed by the American psychologist **Edward L. Thorndike**. This theory explains that learning occurs through the formation of connections between stimulus and response.

Step 2: Concept of stimulus and response.

According to this theory, when an individual faces a situation (stimulus), he or she responds

to it in a particular way (response). Through repeated practice and experience, the correct responses are strengthened while incorrect responses are gradually eliminated.

Step 3: Laws of learning.

Thorndike proposed three important laws of learning: the **Law of Readiness**, the **Law of Exercise**, and the **Law of Effect**. These laws explain how practice, motivation and satisfaction influence the learning process.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, the theory of connectionism states that learning takes place by establishing strong connections between stimulus and response through practice and reinforcement.

Quick Tip

Connectionism emphasizes learning through stimulus–response connections strengthened by practice and positive outcomes.

13. Mention two differences between maturation and learning.

Solution:

Step 1: Definition difference.

Maturation refers to the natural growth and development that occurs due to biological and genetic factors, whereas **learning** refers to the acquisition of knowledge, skills, and behaviour through experience, practice, or education.

Step 2: Influence difference.

Maturation takes place automatically with age and does not require training or practice. In contrast, learning occurs through interaction with the environment and requires instruction, experience, and effort.

Quick Tip

Maturation is a natural biological process, while learning is a process of gaining knowledge and skills through experience.

14. Write two objectives of Non-formal Education.

Solution:

Step 1: Providing education to all.

One important objective of non-formal education is to provide learning opportunities to those who cannot attend formal schools, such as working people, adults, or individuals living in remote areas.

Step 2: Development of practical skills.

Non-formal education aims to develop useful life skills, vocational abilities, and knowledge that help individuals improve their livelihood and social life.

Quick Tip

Non-formal education provides flexible learning opportunities outside the traditional classroom system.

15. Write two principles of Environmental Education.

Solution:

Step 1: Principle of awareness.

Environmental education should create awareness among individuals about environmental problems and the importance of protecting natural resources.

Step 2: Principle of conservation and sustainability.

It should encourage people to conserve natural resources and maintain ecological balance to ensure sustainable development for present and future generations.

Quick Tip

Environmental education teaches people to understand nature, solve environmental problems, and protect natural resources.

16. Write four defects of secondary education system of India as pointed out by the Secondary Education Commission.

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction.

The Secondary Education Commission (1952–53), also known as the Mudaliar Commission, examined the existing secondary education system in India and pointed out several weaknesses that affected its quality and effectiveness.

Step 2: Over-emphasis on bookish knowledge.

The commission observed that secondary education focused mainly on theoretical and bookish knowledge rather than practical skills. As a result, students lacked practical experience and real-life application of knowledge.

Step 3: Neglect of vocational education.

Another major defect was the lack of vocational and technical education in the curriculum. The education system did not prepare students for employment or skill-based professions, which led to unemployment among educated youth.

Step 4: Examination-oriented system.

The system was heavily dominated by examinations. Students focused more on passing exams rather than gaining true understanding and developing creativity or critical thinking skills.

Step 5: Lack of proper guidance and facilities.

The commission also pointed out the absence of proper guidance and counselling services in schools. In addition, many schools lacked adequate facilities such as laboratories, libraries and trained teachers.

Step 6: Conclusion.

Thus, the Secondary Education Commission identified several defects such as excessive focus on theoretical learning, lack of vocational training, examination dominance and inadequate educational facilities.

Quick Tip

The Mudaliar Commission (1952–53) highlighted the need to reform secondary education by introducing vocational courses and improving teaching methods.

17. Discuss any four importance of physical education for secondary school students.

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction.

Physical education is an important part of school education that focuses on the physical fitness and overall development of students through sports, games and physical activities.

Step 2: Improvement of physical health.

Regular participation in physical education activities helps students maintain good health and physical fitness. It strengthens muscles, improves stamina and helps prevent various health problems.

Step 3: Development of mental well-being.

Physical activities help reduce stress, anxiety and mental fatigue. They improve concentration and promote a positive attitude, which helps students perform better in their academic studies.

Step 4: Development of discipline and teamwork.

Sports and games teach students discipline, cooperation and teamwork. These qualities are important for personal development and success in life.

Step 5: Character building and leadership.

Physical education helps in developing leadership qualities, confidence and sportsmanship among students. It also teaches them how to accept victory and defeat gracefully.

Step 6: Conclusion.

Therefore, physical education plays a vital role in the overall development of secondary school students by improving their physical health, mental well-being and social skills.

Quick Tip

Physical education contributes to the balanced development of students by promoting health, discipline, teamwork and leadership skills.

18. What is distance education? Discuss the significant aspects of distance education.

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning of distance education.

Distance education is a system of education in which teaching and learning take place without the physical presence of the teacher and the learner in the same place. In this system, students study through printed materials, online resources, audio-visual media and other communication technologies. It provides opportunities for people who cannot attend regular classes.

Step 2: Flexibility in learning.

One of the most important aspects of distance education is flexibility. Students can learn at their own pace and according to their convenience of time and place. This system is very helpful for working people, housewives and those who cannot attend traditional educational institutions.

Step 3: Use of modern communication technology.

Distance education uses various communication technologies such as radio, television, internet, video lectures and online learning platforms. These technologies help in delivering educational content effectively to learners living in different locations.

Step 4: Wide accessibility.

Distance education provides educational opportunities to a large number of learners including those living in remote or rural areas. It helps in expanding educational access and promoting lifelong learning.

Step 5: Cost-effectiveness.

This system of education is often more economical compared to traditional classroom education. Students can save expenses related to travel, accommodation and other institutional costs.

Step 6: Conclusion.

Thus, distance education plays an important role in making education accessible, flexible and affordable for a large section of society.

Quick Tip

Distance education allows learners to study independently using modern communication technologies without attending regular classroom sessions.

19. What is memory? Discuss the marks of a good memory.

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning of memory.

Memory is the mental ability to store, retain and recall past experiences, knowledge and information when required. It plays an important role in the learning process because learning becomes meaningful only when the acquired knowledge is remembered.

Step 2: Quick learning.

One of the important marks of a good memory is the ability to learn things quickly. A person with good memory can understand and remember information in a shorter period of time.

Step 3: Long retention.

A good memory allows a person to retain information for a long time without forgetting it easily. The stored information remains stable in the mind and can be recalled whenever necessary.

Step 4: Accurate recall.

Another characteristic of good memory is the ability to recall information accurately and correctly. The remembered facts should be reproduced without distortion or confusion.

Step 5: Prompt recall.

A person with good memory can recall information quickly at the right time and in the right situation. Prompt recall is essential for effective learning and problem solving.

Step 6: Conclusion.

Therefore, a good memory is characterized by quick learning, long retention, accurate recall

and prompt reproduction of information.

Quick Tip

Good memory involves learning quickly, retaining information for a long time and recalling it accurately when needed.
