SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

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1. Human Development

Amartya Sen's Capability Approach

- Amartya Sen's Capability Approach: Focuses on human well-being and development by emphasizing 'real freedoms' or opportunities individuals have.
- Critique: Challenges traditional development metrics like income, GDP, or utility (happiness) as sole indicators of well-being.
- Core Concepts:
    - Functionings: The actual 'doings' (e.g., participating in community life) and 'beings' (e.g., being well-nourished, healthy, educated) that a person achieves.
    - Capabilities: The set of various functionings a person can achieve; it represents the effective freedom or opportunities a person has to live a life they have reason to value. It's what a person is able to do or be.
    - Agency: A person's ability to pursue and realize goals that they value, including goals other than their own well-being.
    - Conversion Factors: Personal (e.g., disability, gender), social (e.g., discrimination, public policies), and environmental (e.g., climate, geography) factors that influence an individual's ability to convert resources into desired functionings.
- Influence: Pivotal in the formulation of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s Human Development Index (HDI) by shifting focus from economic growth to human capabilities and well-being.
- Amartya Sen: Awarded the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences in 1998 for his contributions to welfare economics.
- Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs: The highest need in Maslow's theory is Self-actualization.

Challenges to Human Development: Global trends and Indian context

- Challenges to Urbanization: Urban life is characterized by competition, impersonal relationships, and potential loss of humanistic values, with informal ties being less prominent.
- National Population Policy (NPP) Socio-Demographic Goals (for stabilization by 2045):
    - Reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to below 30 per 1000 live births.
    - Promote delayed marriage for girls.
    - Achieve 80% institutional deliveries.
    - Achieve 100% deliveries by trained persons.
- Globalization and Identity: John Naisbitt argued that globalization leads people to become conscious of their 'tribal' identities (language and culture), driving the formation of smaller countries.
- Social Dimensions of Globalisation Commission: This commission was formed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in 2002.
- 'Mcdonaldization': The term 'Mcdonaldization' in reference to globalization was coined by George Ritzer.

- Cultural Globalization:
  - It is a process where global flows of information, commodities, and images tend to 'flatten out' cultural differences (homogenization).
  - It is a complex process that generates both homogenization (cultural 'flattening') and polarization/diversity.
- Remedial Techniques for Delinquent Behavior: The psychodynamic remedial technique attempts to reduce criminal behavior in delinquent children by generating insight and understanding through psychotherapy and counseling.
- Disaster Management Act: This act was passed in 2005.
- Human Development in India: Bihar is considered one of the most backward states in India from the point of Human Development.

Concept and Dimensions of Human Development

- Human Development Concept: Broad process of enlarging people's choices and capabilities, beyond mere economic growth.
- Gross National Happiness (GNH): Adopted by Bhutan as an index of well-being.
- Community Development:
  - Organized based on Area and Community.
  - Objectives: Build human capital, harmonious life, economic development, environment protection.
- Social Development - Rural Community:
  - Elements: We-feeling, Territory, Self-sufficiency.
  - NOT an element: Cultural diversity.
- Social Change:
  - Karl Marx: Economic factor is the main cause of social change.
  - Auguste Comte: Propounded theory of three stages of social development.
- Social Stratification:
  - Melvin Tumin: Mentioned six determinants of social stratification.
- Democratic Socialism: Characteristic feature is Socialization.
- Globalization: Associated with outsourcing of services, shrinking geographical distance, rise of ethnic identity, emergence of regional associations.
- Language and Culture:
  - India's linguistic families: Austric, Dravidian, Sino-Tibetan, Indo-Aryan.
  - South Indian languages belong to the Dravidian Family.
  - Austric language example: Khasi.
  - Dardic group belongs to the Indo-European language family.
  - Ashis Nandy: Argued homogenized Hinduism was constructed through 'cultural arrogance' of post-enlightenment Europe.
  - Michael Billig: Coined the phrase 'banal nationalism'.
  - Cultural initiatives for linguistic diversity: Bhasha Sangam Program, National Translation Mission, Digital Language Preservation Project, Endangered Languages Preservation Mission.
- Education:
  - Sri Aurobindo: Contributed to the concept of integral education.
- Social Progress Index (SPI) 2022: Puducherry had the highest score in India.
- Urban Sociology/Planning:
  - Lewis Mumford: Author of "The Culture of Cities".
  - Walter Firey: Proposed theory of 'Social Values in Planning'.
- Psychological Dimensions of Human Development:
  - Development Principles:
    - Development proceeds from general to specific.
    - Development is a cumulative process.
    - Development follows definite and predictable patterns.
    - Cephalocaudal Law: Development from head to foot.
    - Proximodistal Law: Development from central axis outwards to extremities.
    - Not a fact: All individuals are equal (in development rates/outcomes).

        - Early foundations are critical, aided by stimulation, affected by cultural changes.
    - Piaget's Cognitive Development:
        - Concrete Operational Stage: Reversibility of thought, Conservation, use of serial ordering and part-whole concepts. (Symbolic function is Pre-operational).
        - Assimilation: A subprocess of adaptation.
        - Schemes: Organized patterns of behaviors that can be easily repeated.
    - Kohlberg's Moral Development: Stages include Punishment & Obedience, Social Contract Legalistic, Universal Ethical Principle. (Role Confusion Orientation is Erikson's).
    - Erik Erikson: Proposed 'Role Confusion Orientation' in psychosocial development.
    - Stanley Hall: Described adolescence as "stage of stress and storm".
    - Narcissism: Most powerful in Infancy.
    - Pseudo Maturity: Later childhood.
    - Bridges: Excitement is part of Emotional Development.
    - Learning:
        - Lifelong process, helps achieve goals, depends on motivation & maturation, is not only formal.
        - Changes in behaviour due to practice and experience. (Not due to maturity, instincts, or reflexes).
        - Traditional types: Cognitive, Affective, Psychomotor. (Mechanical learning is not a traditional type).
        - Constructivism: Based on discovery, thinking development, new knowledge construction. Does NOT promote rote method.
        - 5E Approach (Constructivism): Engage (dramatizing problematic situation for mental readiness).
        - Gestalt Psychologists (Kohler): Theory of Insight Learning. Nature is cognitive, almost permanent. Problematic situation is essential. NOT mechanical.
        - Classical Conditioning (Pavlov): Components: Excitation, Extinction, Spontaneous Recovery. (Shaping is Operant Conditioning).
        - Operant Conditioning (Skinner): Theory of learning given by Skinner.
        - Albert Bandura: Learning can occur without actual performance (observational/latent learning).
        - Vygotsky: Emphasized Social factors for children's learning.
        - Transfer of Learning:
            - Positive/Vertical Transfer: Previous learning helps new learning (e.g., addition helps multiplication).
            - Negative Transfer: Previous learning hinders new learning.
            - Zero Transfer: Previous learning has no effect.
        - Woodworth: "First Psychology lost its soul, then it lost its consciousness, still it has behaviour of sort."
    - Intelligence:
        - Alfred Binet: Prepared first intelligence scale; developed concept of Mental Age (MA).
        - William Stern: Coined "Intelligence Quotient" (IQ).
        - IQ Calculation: IQ = (MA/CA) 100. (IQ is 100 when MA = CA).
        - Terman's IQ Classification: IQ 144 is Gifted.
        - Stanford-Binet IQ Scale (Moderate Mentally Retarded): IQ Range 35-40 to 50-55.
        - E.L. Thorndike: Propounded Multi-factor theory of intelligence. Types: Social, Concrete,

Abstract. (Body-Kinesthetic is Gardner's).
- Charles Spearman: Propounded Two-factor theory of intelligence (G-factor & S-factor).
- J.P. Guilford (Structure of Intellect): Initially 120 factors.
    - Content Dimensions: Figural, Symbolic, Semantic, Behavioural. (Cognition is an Operation, System is a Product).
- Robert J. Sternberg (Triarchic Theory): Analytical, Creative, Practical intelligence. Person with low traditional IQ but good real-life solutions has Practical intelligence.
- Howard Gardner (Multiple Intelligences): Kinesthetic intelligence (e.g., for dancers).
- Performance Tests: Koh's block design test, Raven's progressive matrices test.
- Abstract Intelligence: Ability to understand and use verbal and mathematical symbols.

◦ Personality:
- Allport's Definition: "dynamic organisation, within the individual of those psycho-physical systems that determine his unique adjustment to his environment."
- Approaches/Theories: Trait, Type, Humanistic. (Monarchic Approach is not a standard theory).
- Kretschmer (Constitutional Theory): Types include Asthenic, Pyknic, Athletic. (Endomorphy, Mesomorphy, Ectomorphy are Sheldon's).
- Sheldon (Somatotypes): Endomorphic individuals are sociable, extrovert, affectionate.
- Jung: Types are Introvert, Extrovert.
- R.B. Cattell: Propounded 16 Personality Factor Theory (16 PF Questionnaire). Based on trait approach, 16 bipolar factors, not projective.
- Eysenck: Psychoticism personality has less emotional control, weak willpower, lack of sociability.
- Big Five Traits (OCEAN/CANOE): Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, Neuroticism.
- Dark Triad Traits: Narcissism, Psychopathy, Machiavellianism.
- Projective Tests: Thematic Apperception Test (TAT), Word Association Test (Freud & Jung), Picture-Story Test (Symond), Sentence Completion Test (Rohde & Hildreth), Handwriting Technique (Gardner Murphy).
- Bio-physical Approach: Hippocrates, Galen, Sheldon. (Allport is a trait theorist).
- Cluster C Personality Disorders: Anxious and fearful.
- Defence Mechanisms (Freud):
    - Rationalization: Shifting responsibility for failure to external factors; making excuses.
    - Displacement: Shifting anger/emotions from actual source to a safer target.
    - Compensation: Excelling in one area to offset perceived deficiency in another.
    - Regression: Adopting desires/motivations/behavior of childhood.
    - NOT Association.
- Direct Methods of Adjustment: Removing hurdles, changing ways.
- Well-adjusted Person: Awareness of strengths/limitations, self-respect, flexibility. NOT very high level of aspiration.

- Self-Concept Development: Give freedom, clear guidelines, unconditional acceptance/love. NOT advise to avoid problems.
- Intrapersonal Differences: Differences found within a person.
- Sigmund Freud: First to systematically explore the unconscious part of human personality.

◦ Motivation:
- Process: Starts from Needs -> Drives -> Motives. (Incentives are external).
- Innate Motives: Hunger, Thirst, Sleep. (Aspiration is not innate).
- Internal Motives: Level of aspiration, Need for achievement, Need for affiliation. (Praise is external).
- Achievement Motivation (McClelland): Motivational force to achieve excellence. It is a social motive.
- David Ausubel's Achievement Motivation components: Cognitive urge, Self-enhancement, Affiliation. (Love and belongingness is Maslow's).
- Intrinsic Motivation: Internal drive for activity itself (enjoyment, challenge, mastery, autonomy).
- Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs: Five basic sets: Physiological, Safety, Love/Belonging, Esteem, Self-actualization. (Achievement need is not a distinct basic set).
- Mastery: Sense of pride/accomplishment in a difficult task (component of intrinsic motivation).
- Motivation characteristics: Affects specific aspects, varies child to child, involves affective arousal.
- Self-determination/Autonomy Support: Allow choices, provide rationales for limits, acknowledge negative emotions. (NOT holding teacher accountable for student choices).

◦ Emotional Intelligence (EI):
- Refers to self-awareness, self-management, social awareness, relationship management.
- NOT the best predictor of success in life. It is a field of scientific study.
- Components: Self-motivation, Empathy, Handling relationships, Awareness of one's own emotions. (Entrepreneurial competence is not an EI component).
- Daniel Goleman: Stated EI is 'sine qua non' of leadership. Three-fold approach: Assessment, identifying areas for attention, Training.
- Ability Model of EI: Measured by performance assessments with criterion of correctness (e.g., MSCEIT). MSCEIT has right/wrong answers.
- Mixed Models of EI: Combine mental capacity with personality traits. Examples: Bar-On's model and Goleman's performance model.
- Bar-On Model Domains: Stress management, intra-personal, inter-personal, adaptability, general mood.
- Cooper and Sawaf Cornerstones: Emotional literacy, emotional fitness, emotional depth, emotional alchemy.
- EI is multifactorial.
- Amygdala: Retains emotional flavour of dry facts.
- Empathy in Action: Remembering names, smiling back.
- Empathy vs. Comparison: "I know how you are feeling. I failed a calculus assignment last year" is a comparison, not true empathy.
- Non-defensive Listening: Empathy is the most powerful form.

- Mood: Lower intensity, longer duration, not necessarily associated with an immediate cause. (Emotion is higher intensity, shorter duration, specific cause).
- Categorical Thinking: Emotional mind thinks in black and white.
- Genos Model of EI: Specifically designed for the workspace.
- Resilience Assessment: Through Adversity Quotient.

◦ Attitude:
- Definition: Positive or negative evaluative reaction towards a stimulus.
- Characteristics: Environmental, personal, emotional factors play a role, affects behaviors. NOT always positive. NOT innate (it is acquired). Not fixed (changeable).
- Components: Cognitive, Affective (emotional), Behavioural. (Longitudinal component is not a component).
- Measurement Methods: Likert Scale, Osgood's Semantic Differential Scale, Bogardus Social Distance Scale. (Emotional competence scale is not for attitude measurement).

◦ Interest:
- Definition: Characteristic of giving attention and liking something. Motivating force to pay attention. "Interest is latent attention and his interest in action." (McDougall).
- Aspects: Knowing, Feeling, Willing. (Movement is not an aspect).
- Acquired Interest: Sentiments, Habits, Ideals. (Instincts are innate).

◦ Aptitude:
- Definition: Degree of one's special bent; potential to learn/ perform. Result of heredity & environment. Indicative of personality.
- NOT just present ability without future reference (it indicates future potential).
- Components: Sensory, Psychomotor, Intellectual (perception of relations, restructuring symbols/ideas).

◦ Skepticism: Belief that nothing is final and permanent, alternatives are available, always scope for innovation.

◦ Adaptability Skill: Ability to adjust to change in environment; involves responding quickly to changing ideas, responsibilities, trends.
- Steps for improvement: Awareness of change, develop growth mindset, set goals. (NOT never ask for feedback).

Demographic dividend, youth development, and human capital formation

- Oraon tribe youth dormitory: Dhumkuria.
- Gond tribe youth house: Ghotul.
- National Service Scheme (NSS) motto: "Not me, but you."
- "Fitness ka dose, aadha ghanta roz" campaign associated with: Fit India Programme.
- Blue coloured Bal Adhaar Card issued for children up to 5 years of age.
- 'Know India Programme': Orientation programme by Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs for diaspora youth to promote awareness on life in India.
- National Youth Policy 2014 defines youth as age group 15-29 years.
- National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF): Allows competency certification through formal, non-formal, and informal learning. Promotes mobility between vocational and general education.
- 'Unnat Bharat Abhiyan' aims to connect higher education institutions with local communities to address development challenges through appropriate technologies.
- Cognitive development in adolescence characteristics: Hypothetical-deductive reasoning,

Imaginary audience, Personal fable. (Object permanence is for infancy).
- Big Five personality traits: Extraversion, Agreeableness, Openness, Conscientiousness, Neuroticism (OCEAN/CANOE).
- Skills relying on emotional intelligence (EI/EQ) are known as soft skills.
- Competence encompasses training, knowledge, and ability.
- Bandura's Social Cognitive Theory (observational learning) key processes: Attentional, Retentional, Reproduction (Motor), Motivational.
- A strong indicator of high intelligence is the ability to learn from feedback and not repeat mistakes.
- Cattell's Culture Free Test of intelligence is a Non-Verbal Test.
- "India@75 Summit --Mission 2022" focused on Youth empowerment.
- YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) operates youth hostels globally.
- Kailash Satyarthi: Awarded Nobel Peace Prize in 2014. Associated with Bachpan Bachao Andolan and Global March Against Child Labour. Organized the "100 Million for 100 Million Campaign" through his Children's Foundation.

Education indicators, access, and quality in Human Development

- SWAYAM: Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) initiative on a national platform, aiming for Access, Equity, and Quality in education.
- NISHTHA: A national teacher-training programme.
- Academic Bank of Credit (ABC) (NEP 2020): Enables credit transfer/redemption across recognized Higher Education Institutions (HEIs).
- "Shagun": World's largest Integrated Online Junction launched by Ministry of HRD for Schools.
- Vigyan Jyoti Programme: Launched by DST (Dec 2019), running in 50 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs), aims to ensure STEM education (focus on girls).
- Indian Sign Languages (ISL) Dictionary (3rd edition): Comprises 10,000 terms including academic, legal, medical, technical, administrative, and agricultural terms. (Released by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment).
- Performance Grading Index (PGI) 2020-21: No state attained Level-2 grading.
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA): Mandated by 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002. Aims for universal elementary education (age 6-14 years), enrolment of all children, bridging gender/social category gaps, setting up Education Guarantee Centres (EGC) and Alternate Schools.
- Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA): Autonomous institution under Ministry of Culture, specializing in heritage conservation and management, mandates national registers on built heritage/sites/antiquities, and offers a PG Diploma.
- SARTHAQ: "Students and Teachers Holistic Advancement through Quality Education".
- DIKSHA: "Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing" (One Nation, One Digital Platform).
- PRABANDH: "Project Appraisal, Budgeting, Achievement, & Data Handling System" portal.
- Talking Books: Developed to aid Divyang students.
- PM SHRI Schools: Centrally Sponsored Scheme, targets 15,000+ existing schools (managed by Central/State/UT/local bodies/KVS/NVS) to be strengthened qualitatively per NEP, developed as Green Schools.
- Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education: Established in 1957.
- First Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award: Awarded to Viswanathan Anand.
- Jnanpith Award: Instituted in 1961, associated with The Times of India newspaper group.
- Education Commissions/Institutions (Year):
    - Dr. Radhakrishnan Commission (University Education Commission): 1949 (recommended UGC establishment)
    - Mudaliar Commission (Secondary Education Commission): 1952
    - NCERT Establishment: 1961

- Dr. Kothari Commission (Education Commission): 1964 (recommended 3-year first degree course)

- ULLAS Scheme (Understanding Lifelong Learning for All in Society): Centrally Sponsored Scheme, aligned with NEP 2020, aims to empower adults (15+ age group) who missed schooling by focusing on foundational literacy and numeracy.
- PM eVIDYA Programme (May 2020): Initiatives include DIKSHA (One Nation, One Digital Platform), Swayam Prabha TV Channel (One Class-One Channel), special e-content for visually and hearing impaired. (DIKSHA, not DISHA).
- 'CM Rise Schools' Initiative: Madhya Pradesh Government.
- "Hole-in-the-Wall" Experiment (Dr. Sugata Mitra): Formally known as Minimally Invasive Education (MIE).
- Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009: Provides free and compulsory education for children up to the elementary level (6-14 years), in all types of schools. Does not cover higher education. Teachers' duties under RTE: regularity, curriculum completion, assessing learning, parent meetings. Central Government duties include developing/enforcing teacher training standards and providing training facilities.
- "National Award to Teachers": Instituted in 1958.
- Highest literacy rate in India: Kerala. Lowest female literacy: Bihar.
- Saakshar Bharat Programme: Focuses on female literacy (especially women aged 15+).
- Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan: Amalgamation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), and Teacher Education (TE).
- National Education Policy (NEP) 2020:
  - Replaced 10+2 system with 5+3+3+4 pedagogical structure (Foundational, Preparatory, Middle, Secondary stages).
  - Aims to increase Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education to 50% by 2035.
  - Envisages broad-based, multi-disciplinary, holistic undergraduate education.
  - Establishes Academic Bank of Credit for digitally storing academic credits.
  - Allows for multiple entry and exit points in higher education programs.
  - NCERT to develop National Curricular and Pedagogical Framework for Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) up to age 8.
  - Envisages a shift from teacher-centric to learner-centric approach for holistic development.
- Educational Psychologist: Works at multiple levels (individual children, groups, parents, organizational level).
- Cognitive Development (Socially Mediated): Vygotsky.
- Erikson's Psychosocial Stages:
  - Initiative versus Guilt: 3-6 years.
  - Identity versus Identity Confusion: Adolescence.
  - Autonomy versus Shame and Doubt: Leads to independence from controlling one's actions.
- Kohlberg's Moral Development:
  - Pre-conventional level: Obedience and Punishment.
  - Conventional level: Good Interpersonal Relations, Law and Order Orientation (morality based on social norms/rules).
  - Post-conventional level: Social Contract Orientation, Universal Ethical Principles.
  - Ascending order: Pre-moral → Conventional morality → Self-accepted moral principle level.
- Piaget's Cognitive Development:
  - Egocentrism: Unsocial behavior in early childhood.
  - Accommodation: Changing beliefs in accordance with altered values of society.
  - Organisation: Grouping isolated behaviors/thoughts into a higher-order system.
  - Reversibility of objects/actions: Concrete operational stage.

    - Abstract concepts, thinking about possibilities/impossibilities: Formal operational stage.
    - 'Out of sight, out of mind' (lack of object permanence): Sensory-motor stage.
- KWL Technique: Developed by Ogle in 1988. K = What I Know, W = What I Want to know, L = What I Learned. Effective for diverse learners.
- Leadership Style (Principal listens before decision): Democratic style.
- Thorndike's Laws of Learning:
    - Primary Laws: Law of Readiness, Law of Exercise, Law of Effect.
    - Law of Mental Set: Tired mind unable to learn.
    - Revised Law of Effect: Reinforcement increases connection strength, punishment does not.
    - "Learning is gradual not insightful."
- Vygotsky's Social Constructionism: Emphasizes that mental structures/processes are dependent on interaction with others, and children's self-talk guides thinking. Culture and language are central to learning.
- Classical Conditioning: Association of automatic responses with new stimulus.
- Cognitive Perspective of Learning: Learning as active mental process of knowledge acquisition and knowledge construction.
- Allport's & Cattell's Personality Theories: Trait Approach.
- Raven's Progressive Matrices Test: Example of a Group Nonverbal Intelligence Test.
- Operant Conditioning (Skinner):
    - Reinforcement after each appropriate response: Continuous reinforcement schedule.
    - Reinforcement for every Nth response: Fixed ratio reinforcement schedule.
    - Reinforcement is important for desired behavior.
    - Chocolates as reinforcement for achievement: Secondary reinforcement.
- "Educational Psychology is the Science of Education": Defined by Peel.
- Thorndike's Types of Intelligence: Abstract, Concrete, Social.
- Enrichment Programmes: Implemented for Gifted Children.
- Minnesota Spatial Relations Test: Measures Aptitude.
- Teacher strategies for individual differences: Use intelligence tests, achievement tests, and cumulative record cards; provide a variety of learning situations.
- School Mapping Stages: Diagnosis → Projections → Proposals.
- Rashtriya Madhyamic Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA): Initiated in India in 2009.
- Sainik Schools: Admissions in Class 6 and 9, based on entrance test. Girls are now eligible (since 2021-22). Affiliated to CBSE.
- North East Regional Institute of Education (NERIE), Shillong: Established in 1978.
- District Information System for Education (DISE): Developed by NUEPA (now NIEPA).
- The Bharat Scouts and Guides: Came into existence on 7 Nov, 1950. National Headquarters in Delhi.
- Institutional Plan for School Improvement (Sequence): Survey needs → Assess sources/materials → Prepare plan → Execution → Evaluate plan.
- 'RISE-DIKSHA' Portal Objective: To empower Teachers for personal and professional development.
- Educational Management Function (decisions & strategies): Planning.
- Educational Management Functions: School organization, planning of activities, controlling of system.
- Gifted Children Characteristics: Convergent thinking, IQ score above 130, very high memory.
- "Educational Psychology is that branch of Psychology which deals with teaching and learning": Statement by Skinner.
- Two Factor Theory of Intelligence: Charles Spearman.
- Vertical Transfer of Learning: Knowledge from Class VIII helps in Class IX.
- Suitable for accelerating gifted children: Enrichment programme, promotion scheme (acceleration), ability grouping.
- Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV): Launched in 2004, provides Upper Primary

Education for girls from disadvantaged groups.
- School Mapping Diagnosis Stage: Does not include modifications to the school network (that's in Proposals stage).
- Swami Vivekanand Govt. Model Schools: English medium schools run by State Govt., CBSE affiliated, established as centers of excellence.
- Educational Psychology (branch): Applied Psychology.
- "Educational Psychology describes and explains the learning experiences of an individual from birth through old age": Definition by Crow and Crow.
- 'Learning by insight' profounder: Kohler (Gestalt school).
- Program not suitable for gifted children: Remedial teaching (for slow learners).
- Constructivist Teacher (Brooks and Brooks) - NOT characteristic: Encouraging learner's inquiry by asking closed-ended questions.
- Sternberg's Triarchic Theory - Componential sub-theory: Mental process of hypothesis formulation is under Meta components.
- Spatial Intelligence: Best supported by designing three-dimensional models.
- Pioneer, first educational psychology lab, child as active learner: John Dewey.
- Carol (1965) on educational psychology in classroom: Understanding all aspects of students' school learning.
- Simplest type of learning: Memory level learning.
- Mathematical concepts help in Physics (transfer): Theory of Generalization.
- Constructivist teaching-learning - NOT related: Constructivism is teacher-centered process (it is learner-centered).
- Personality Tests & Psychologists:
    - 16 PF Questionnaire: Cattell.
    - Word Association Test: Jung.
    - Thematic Apperception Test (TAT): Murray and Morgan.
    - Children's Apperception Test (CAT): Bellak (for 3-10 years).
- Allport's Personal Traits: Cardinal, Central, Secondary traits.
    - Central traits: Few characteristic tendencies to describe a person.
- Promoting creativity technique: Brainstorming (divergent ideas, recording for later evaluation).
- Mayer and Salovey's Emotional Intelligence (Areas): To perceive emotions, to manage emotions, to integrate emotions in thought.
- Guilford's Model of Intelligence (SOI): Dimensions are Operations, Content, Product. Competency is not a dimension.
    - Incorrect matching example: Content - Cognition (Cognition is an Operation); Product - Memory (Memory is an Operation).
- Educational Psychology helping teachers (social environment): Understanding of group dynamics.
- Personality Approaches & Psychologists:
    - Erikson: Lifespan.
    - Maslow: Humanistic.
    - Cattell: Trait.
    - Sheldon: Constitutional (Asthenic, Athletic, Pyknic types).
- Teacher gives chocolates for achievement: Secondary reinforcement.
- Marsh and colleagues: adolescent academic self-concept: Highly determined by comparison to own class students.
- Bilateral Transfer of Learning: Right-handed batsman playing with left hand after injury.
- Creativity - NOT correct statement: All intelligent persons are creative. (Intelligence is necessary but not sufficient).
- Cattell's Traits (overt manifestation): Surface Traits.
- Motivation - Incorrect statement: Extrinsic motivation may be more effective for creative thinking (Intrinsic is better for creativity).
- Defense Mechanism (deliberately forgets/ suppresses sad experiences in unconscious): Repression.
- Learning - NOT correct characteristic: Change of behavior through instincts & reflexes. (Instincts are innate).
- McDougal's "Instinct-Emotion" Wrong Pair: Combat - Fear (Combat is linked to Anger; Fear to Escape).
- Gestalt's Psychology for Learning/Insight - NOT characteristic: Learning process is mechanical (it is cognitive and holistic).