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( CBCS )

( 3rd Semester )

**EDUCATION**

THIRD PAPER

**( Development of Education in India )**

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

**( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )**

*( Marks : 25 )*

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

SECTION—A

*( Marks : 10 )*

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. The initiation ceremony of Vedic education is known as

(a) Brahma ( )

(b) Upanayana ( )

(c) Mantras ( )

(d) Puranas ( )

2. The first preparatory ordination in Buddhist education is

(a) Pabajja ( )

(b) Bismillah ( )

(c) Samavartana ( )

(d) Upasampada ( )

- 3.** The primary education of Muslim System of Education is known as  
 (a) Maktab ( ) (b) Pathshalas ( )  
 (c) Tols ( ) (d) Madrasah ( )
- 4.** The Hunter Commission for improvement and expansion of primary education was appointed in the year  
 (a) 1856 ( ) (b) 1813 ( )  
 (c) 1835 ( ) (d) 1882 ( )
- 5.** The East India Company imposed restrictions on the coming of the missionaries in India in the year  
 (a) 1725 ( ) (b) 1793 ( )  
 (c) 1818 ( ) (d) 1813 ( )
- 6.** Gokhale's Bill, 1913 was the first ever attempt in India to introduce  
 (a) free and compulsory primary education ( )  
 (b) free and compulsory secondary education ( )  
 (c) free and compulsory education ( )  
 (d) free and compulsory university education ( )
- 7.** The University Education Commission (1948–49) was appointed under the Chairmanship of  
 (a) Dr. D. S. Kothari ( )  
 (b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan ( )  
 (c) Dr. L. S. Mudaliar ( )  
 (d) Lord Curzon ( )
- 8.** In order to provide a good grounding of secondary education, NPE, 1986 recommended setting up of pace-setting schools in rural areas. They were called  
 (a) Kendriya Vidyalayas ( )  
 (b) Navodaya Vidyalayas ( )  
 (c) Multipurpose Schools ( )  
 (d) Polytechnic Schools ( )

9. The chief aim of missionary education in India was
- (a) social reform ( )
  - (b) spreading knowledge ( )
  - (c) religious conversion ( )
  - (d) development of western learning ( )
10. The first Honorary Inspector of Schools for the whole of the Lushai Hills was
- (a) Rev. J. H. Lorrain ( )
  - (b) Rev. F. W. Savidge ( )
  - (c) Rev. D. E. Jones ( )
  - (d) Rev. Edwin Rowlands ( )

SECTION—B

( Marks : 15 )

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

1. Methods of teaching in ancient India

**OR**

Curriculum in Buddhist education

2. Types of educational institutions in medieval India

**OR**

Objectives of education in Muslim education

3. The Charter Act, 1813

**OR**

Orientalist-Anglicist controversy

4. Recommendations of the University Education Commission, 1948–49 with regard to rural university

**OR**

Recommendations of the Kothari Commission, 1964–66 with regard to the educational structure

5. Operation Blackboard, NPE, 1986

**OR**

Discipline in the Zawlbuk

**( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )**

( Marks : 50 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

1. Explain the main features of ancient Indian education. 10

**OR**

Explain the organization of the Buddhist System of Education. 10

2. Discuss the salient features of Muslim education in medieval India. 10

**OR**

Discuss the State patronage in educational endeavor during the medieval period in India. 10

3. Explain the main features of Lord Macaulay's Minute, 1835. 10

**OR**

Discuss the main recommendations of Wood's Educational Despatch, 1854. 10

4. Discuss the aims and objectives of secondary level education recommended by the Secondary Education Commission, 1952-53. 5+5=10

**OR**

Discuss the major recommendations of the Kothari Commission, 1964-66. 10

5. Discuss the major recommendations of the National Policy on Education, 1986. 10

**OR**

Discuss the role of Zawlbuk as a centre of learning in the early Mizo society. 10

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