

2017

(CBCS)

(3rd Semester)

EDUCATION

THIRD PAPER

(Development of Education in India)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The questions are of equal value

1. Elaborate the system of education prevalent in ancient India.

Or

Discuss the Buddhist system of education in India.

2. Describe the salient features of Muslim education in Medieval India.

8G/39a

(Turn Over)

Or

Discuss the State patronage in educational endeavor in Medieval India.

3. What are the recommendations made by Hunter Commission, 1882 for the development of primary education in India?

Or

Discuss the recommendations made by the University Education Commission, 1902 appointed by Lord Curzon.

4. Discuss the major recommendations of the Education Commission, 1948-49.

Or

Discuss the major recommendations of the Education Commission, 1964-66.

5. Discuss Zawlbuk as a centre of learning in the earlier Mizo society.

Or

Explain the development of elementary education in Mizoram.

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(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Choose the most appropriate answer to the following by putting a Tick (✓) mark against it in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. The house of the preceptor in ancient Indian system of education was known as

- (a) Sanidha ()
- (b) Gurukula ()
- (c) Viharas ()
- (d) Shiksha-Niketan ()

2. The final ordination in Buddhist education was named as

- (a) Pabbajja ()
- (b) Upasampada ()
- (c) Bismillah ()
- (d) Mantras ()

3. For completion of education, the students have to study in the Gurukula for a period of

- (a) 8 years ()
- (b) 10 years ()
- (c) 12 years ()
- (d) 14 years ()

4. One of the aims of Muslim/Islamic education was

- (a) to impart science education ()
- (b) to spread adult education ()
- (c) to produce good citizens ()
- (d) to spread and propagate Islam ()

5. The pioneers of Western education in India were the

- (a) Indian educationists ()
- (b) Christian missionaries ()
- (c) East India Company ()
- (d) Orientalists ()

6. The Indian Education Commission, 1882 was known as

- (a) Macaulay Commission ()
- (b) Secondary Education Commission ()
- (c) Hunter Commission ()
- (d) Lord Curzon Commission ()

7. The chief aim of missionary education in India was

- (a) religious conversion ()
- (b) spreading knowledge ()
- (c) social reforms ()
- (d) None of the above ()

8. Which was the defect of education pointed out by the Secondary Education Commission?
- (a) Education was isolated from life ()
 - (b) Negligence of vocationalization ()
 - (c) School buildings were small ()
 - (d) Shortage of teachers ()
9. The new uniform pattern of 10+2+3 for the whole of India was recommended by the
- (a) Radhakrishnan Commission ()
 - (b) National Education Policy ()
 - (c) Mudaliar Commission ()
 - (d) Kothari Commission ()
10. The first school in Mizoram was started on 2nd April, 1894 by
- (a) D. E. Jones ()
 - (b) F. W. Savidge and J. H. Lorrain ()
 - (c) Edwin Rowlands ()
 - (d) E. L. Mendus ()

(5)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

1. Methods of teaching in Brahmanic education

Or

Aims of education in ancient India

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2. Objectives of education in Muslim Period

Or

State patronage of education in Islamic education

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3. Downward filtration theory

Or

Charter Act of 1813

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4. Defects of secondary education as pointed out by
Mudaliar Commission

Or

Education of women as recommended by Kothari
Commission

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5. Objectives of elementary education laid down by the
National Policy on Education, 1986

Or

Methods of teaching in Zawlbuk

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