

**2021**

(CBCS)  
(3<sup>rd</sup> Semester)  
**EDUCATION**

THIRD PAPER  
**(DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN INDIA)**

*Full Marks: 75*

*Time: 2 hours*

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

(Please read the instructions carefully before you start writing your answers)

1. Questions should be attempted as per instructions.
2. Do not copy the Questions. Indicate the Section and Question No. clearly while attempting the answer.
3. For Multiple choice answers, candidate should indicate the Question No., Sub. No., (if any) and the correct answer. For example :

1. *Name the State capital of Mizoram.*

(a) *Lunglei*

(b) *Aizawl*

(c) *Champhai*

Candidate should provide answer as—Q. No. 1 : (b) *Aizawl*  
[Candidate should avoid writing only (b) ]

4. Section B - Answer to Short Answer should be limited to **One Page** only.
5. The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

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**SECTION : A – OBJECTIVE**

( Marks: 30 )

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1x30=30

1. Ancient Indian education covers a vast period ranging from.....to 12<sup>th</sup> century (1100 A.D)
  - (a) 1200 B.C.
  - (b) 1700 B.C.
  - (c) 1500 B.C.
  - (d) 1600 B.C.
2. The whole period of student life was known as
  - (a) Hotri
  - (b) Brahmacharya
  - (c) Guru
  - (d) Brahmachari
3. Which of the following is the method of teaching in Brahmanic education?
  - (a) Strict celibacy
  - (b) Character building
  - (c) Subjects composed in verses
  - (d) Reading the Koran

4. Which philosophy developed the monitorial system in the classroom?
  - (a) Vedic
  - (b) Vedanta
  - (c) Buddhism
  - (d) Islam
  
5. The main aim of Buddhist education was to attain
  - (a) Nirvana or salvation
  - (b) Faith in Buddha
  - (c) Secular type of education
  - (d) Saturation
  
6. Medium of instruction in Buddhist system of education was
  - (a) Pali
  - (b) Hindi
  - (c) Sanskrit
  - (d) Persian
  
7. Education during the Medieval India began with the initial ceremony of
  - (a) Samavartana
  - (b) Brahmachari
  - (c) Bismillah
  - (d) Pabbajja
  
8. After completion of Pabbajja ceremony, the student was admitted in the Vihara and the admitted student was called
  - (a) Samner
  - (b) Brahmachari
  - (c) Maulavi
  - (d) Acharya
  
9. Which of the following statement regarding Muslim education is false?
  - (a) Women education was encouraged.
  - (b) Education was patronised and subsidized by the State.
  - (c) Proper co-ordination between secular and religious education.
  - (d) Military training was an integral part of education.

10. Higher education in Medieval India was imparted in
- (a) Madrassas
  - (b) Maktab
  - (c) Mosques
  - (d) Pathshalas
11. The \_\_\_ system had been used in Maktab and Madrassa
- (a) Leader
  - (b) Counselor
  - (c) Usher
  - (d) Monitor
12. The Hindu primary education during the Medieval period was imparted in
- (a) Tols
  - (b) Private Schools
  - (c) Mandirs
  - (d) Pathsalas
13. The Charter Act, 1813 made a provision for the promotion of learning in India an annual grant of sum of rupees
- (a) 3 lakhs
  - (b) 2 lakhs
  - (c) 1 lakhs
  - (d) 1.5 lakhs
14. Downward Filtration Theory proposed education for
- (a) English people
  - (b) Middle classes
  - (c) Higher classes
  - (d) Lower classes
15. Which among the following has been called the 'Magna Carta' of Indian Education?
- (a) Macaulay's Minute
  - (b) Hunter Commission Report
  - (c) Woods Despatch
  - (d) Hartog Committee Report

16. Who, among the following, first suggested “Downward Filtration Theory”  
(a) Lord Macaulay  
(b) Lord Curzon  
(c) Mr. Warden  
(d) Lord Auckland
17. Macaulay’s Minute supported Western education through.....in India  
(a) Persian medium  
(b) Federal language  
(c) English medium  
(d) Arabic medium
18. 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
19. University Education commission was appointed in the year  
(a) 1947 – 48  
(b) 1948 – 49  
(c) 1946 - 47  
(d) 1894 – 95
20. Which of the following is the reason of appointing Mudaliar Commission?  
(a) to enquire and report the position of Primary education in India  
(b) to enquire and report the position of Higher education in India  
(c) to enquire and report the position of Secondary education in India  
(d) to enquire and report the position of University education in India
21. For improvement of standard education in the university level, the University Education commission recommended that the teacher should be appointed and promoted purely on the basis of  
(a) Quality  
(b) Quantity  
(c) Advancement  
(d) Merit

22. According to the Kothari commission, education should be linked with.....
- (a) Supply
  - (b) Productivity
  - (c) Demand
  - (d) Maximum earning
23. When was the National Policy on Education, 1986 revised?
- (a) 1991 by Iswar Bhai Patel Committee
  - (b) 1993 by Sampurnanand Committee
  - (c) 1992 by Ramamurti Committee
  - (d) 1994 by Adielshiah Committee
24. The University Education commission recommended the reforms of old system of examination by the inclusion of \_\_\_\_\_ type of test.
- (a) Essay
  - (b) Objective
  - (c) Short answer
  - (d) None of the above
25. Administration of the Zawlbuk was the responsibility of the
- (a) Chief of the village
  - (b) Val Upa
  - (c) Chief's wife
  - (d) Young boys residing at the Zawlbuk
26. Mizoram first lower primary school was opened in
- (a) 1901
  - (b) 1903
  - (c) 1904
  - (d) 1905
27. Pioneer Christian Missionaries came to Mizoram in the year
- (a) 1896
  - (b) 1895
  - (c) 1894
  - (d) 1893
28. The first Honorary Inspector of Schools for the whole of Lushai Hills was
- (a) Rev. J.H Lorrain
  - (b) Rev. F.W Savidge
  - (c) Rev D.E Jones
  - (d) Rev Edwin Rowlands

29. The Mizo High School, Aizawl was opened in the year
- (a) 1940
  - (b) 1942
  - (c) 1944
  - (d) 1948
30. Elementary education was looked after by Christian Mission through Honorary Inspector of Schools from
- (a) 1895 to 1952
  - (b) 1853 to 1972
  - (c) 1901 to 1903
  - (d) 1953 to 1972

## **SECTION : B – SHORT ANSWER**

(Marks : 45)

***Answer the following questions in not more than 1 (one) page each, choosing 3 (three) questions from each unit.***

3x15=45

### **UNIT-1**

1. Aims of Education in Ancient India
2. Method of teaching in Brahmanic education
3. Curriculum in Buddhist education
4. Education of women in Buddhist system of education

### **UNIT-II**

5. What are the three aims and objectives of Muslim education?
6. The military education during the Muslim period.
7. Why was the Muslim period in India known as the “Golden Period”?
8. Three features of Hindu education in Medieval India

### **UNIT – III**

9. Downward Filtration Theory.
10. Two points of main features of Macaulay’s Minute.
11. Recommendation of Wood’s Despatch regarding the aims and objectives of Educational Policy.
12. Three points of resolution on primary education (Government of India Resolution of 1913).



#### **UNIT – IV**

13. Recommendation of Radhakrishnan Commission in regards to rural university.
14. Two points of aims and objectives of secondary education as recommended by Mudaliar Commission.
15. Two points of National Objectives of Education according to Kothari Commission.
16. “Operation Black Board”.

#### **UNIT – V**

17. Briefly highlights the kind of education that persisted in Zawlbuk.
18. Highlight some of the major contributions of the Christian missionaries towards education in Mizoram
19. Trace briefly the history of elementary education in Mizoram.
20. How did higher education gain its roots in Mizoram?

\*\*\*\*\* End of question \*\*\*\*\*