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( CBCS )

( 3rd Semester )

**EDUCATION**

THIRD PAPER

**( Development of Education in India )**

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

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

**( SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE )**

*( Marks : 10 )*

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

1×10=10

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

(a) Samdha ( )  
(b) Gurukula ( )  
(c) Viharas ( )  
(d) Shiksha Niketan ( )

2. The Buddhist education was imparted in the

(a) Viharas ( )  
(b) Samghas ( )  
(c) Pathsalas ( )  
(d) Gurukulas ( )

3. In Muslim period, education begin with a ritual known as

(a) Soma Yajna ( )  
(b) Mantras ( )  
(c) Pabbajja ( )  
(d) Bismillah ( )

4. Higher education during the Muslim period was imparted in the
  - (a) Monasteries ( )
  - (b) Maktabas ( )
  - (c) Maths ( )
  - (d) Madrassas ( )
5. Pioneers of western education in India were the
  - (a) Indian educationists ( )
  - (b) Christian missionaries ( )
  - (c) East India Company ( )
  - (d) Orientalists ( )
6. Which among the following was the first Indian Education Commission?
  - (a) Wood's Despatch ( )
  - (b) Hunter Commission ( )
  - (c) Sadler Commission ( )
  - (d) Radhakrishnan Commission ( )
7. The introduction of a common school system was recommended by the
  - (a) Radhakrishnan Commission ( )
  - (b) Mudaliar Commission ( )
  - (c) Kothari Commission ( )
  - (d) Hunter Commission ( )
8. The Mudaliar Commission of 1952–53 is also known as the
  - (a) University Education Commission ( )
  - (b) Secondary Education Commission ( )
  - (c) National Education Commission ( )
  - (d) Primary Education Commission ( )
9. The National Policy on Education, 1986 is more or less based on the report of the
  - (a) University Education Commission, 1948–49 ( )
  - (b) Secondary Education Commission, 1952–53 ( )
  - (c) National Education Commission, 1964–66 ( )
  - (d) National Policy of Education, 1968 ( )
10. The first primary school in Mizoram was set up in
  - (a) 1888 ( )
  - (b) 1899 ( )
  - (c) 1897 ( )
  - (d) 1898 ( )

**( SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWER )**

( Marks : 15 )

Write on the following :

3×5=15

**UNIT—I**

- 1.** Methods of teaching in Brahmanic education

**OR**

- 2.** Gurukul as a centre of learning during the Vedic Period

**UNIT—II**

- 3.** Objectives of Education in Muslim Period

**OR**

- 4.** Types of Educational Institutions in Islamic education

**UNIT—III**

- 5.** Downward Filtration Theory

**OR**

- 6.** Anglicist and Orientalist Controversy

**UNIT—IV**

- 7.** Aims of Higher Education as per the University Education Commission, 1948–49

**OR**

- 8.** Defects of Secondary Education as pointed out by the Mudaliar Commission

**UNIT—V**

- 9.** Delinking degrees with job

**OR**

- 10.** Two stages of education in Zawlbuk

**( SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE )**

( Marks : 50 )

Answer the following :

10×5=50

**UNIT—I**

1. Elaborate the system of education prevalent in ancient India. 10

**OR**

2. Discuss the aims and curriculum under the Buddhist system of education. 5+5=10

**UNIT—II**

3. Discuss the salient features of Islamic education in medieval India. 10

**OR**

4. Discuss the State patronage in educational endeavour in medieval India. 10

**UNIT—III**

5. What are the recommendations made by the Hunter Commission, 1882 for the development of primary education in India? 10

**OR**

6. Discuss the background, context and consequences of the Charter Act of 1813. 3+3+4=10

**UNIT—IV**

7. Examine the major recommendations of the University Education Commission, 1948–49. 10

**OR**

8. Discuss the major recommendations of the Education Commission, 1964–66. 10

**UNIT—V**

9. Discuss the recommendations of the National Policy of Education, 1986 on elementary education. 10

**OR**

10. Describe the salient features of Zawlbuk education. 10

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