2018

(3rd Semester)

EDUCATION

Paper No.: EDN-301

(Development of Education in India)

Full Marks: 70

Pass Marks: 45%

Time: 3 hours

(PART: B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks: 45)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. (a) Give the derivative meaning of the word 'Vedas'. Explain briefly the main characteristics of education during the Vedic period.

2+7=9

Or

(b) Highlight the four noble truths of Buddha. Enumerate the main features of Buddhist education. 3+6=9

L9/55a

(Turn Over)

2.	(a)	Critically	ar	ıalyze	the	merits	and
		demerits	of	the	Islamic	system	of
		education.					

C

Or

(b) Discuss the significant contributions of Muslim rulers in spreading education in India.

q

3. (a) Illuminate the prevalent condition of the Indian society when European Missionaries first came to India. How did the Christian Missionaries impact the educational system of the Indians?

3+6=9

Or

(b) Enumerate on the suggestions given in the Macaulay's Minutes, 1835.

9

4. (a) Point out the reasons behind the controversies between the Orientalist and the Anglicist.

C

Or

(b) Explain the significance of the Charter Act of 1813 in the history of Indian Education.

C

L9/55a

(Continued)

5. (a) State the reasons behind the rejection of the Gokhale's Bill, 1910 and describe its outcome.

C

Or

(b) Examine the suggestions and outcome of the Hartog Committee Report, 1929.

C

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Signature of Scrutiniser(s)

Signature of Examiner(s)

Signature of Invigilator(s)

2018

(3rd Semester)

EDUCATION

Paper No.: EDN-301

(Development of Education in India)

(PART: A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks: 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Marks: 10)

- A. Tick (✓) the appropriate response from the choices 1×5=5
 - 1. One common feature of Islamic and Vedic education was
 - (a) spread of culture and religion ()
 - (b) intimate relationship between teacher and student ()
 - (c) attainment of material prosperity ()
 - (d) Sanskrit as the medium of instruction ()

inst	ing the Muslim period, the medium of ruction in the Madrassah or in higher cation was
(a)	Arabic ()
(b)	Persian ()
(c)	LUrdu nomic(aba) lo memicoleveci ;
(d)	Sanskrit (-A)
	ablishment of university in the presidency ns was recommended by the
(a)	Charter Act ()
<i>(b)</i>	Wood's Despatch ()
(c)	Macaulay's Minute ()
(d)	Hunter Commission ()
4. Gar.	dhiji advocated free and compulsory cation in the age group of
(a)	4 to14 years ()
(b)	4 to 12 years ();
(c)	7 to 14 years ()
(d)	7 to 12 years (***)

5. The problem of wastage and stagnation was pointed out by the	
(a) Wood's Despatch ()	
(b) Sadler Commission ()	
(d) Hartog Committee Report ()	
(a) Hartog Committee Report	
B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words in the following: 1×5	
1 ceremony marked the beginning of education in ancient or Vedic India.	
2. In ancient India, the residence of the teacher or	
preceptor was called	
3. The term 'Moksha' in Hinduism means	
	* ".

(4)

4.	The duration	of Bhiksu	education	was
			years.	
5.	gave suggestion		degree cours	e.

SECTION—II

(Marks: 15)

- C. Write short notes on any five of the following: 3×5=15
 - 1. Gurukula

2. Three similarities between Vedic and Buddhist education

GI CHTDIA

D. Weite abore notes on any one or the following 325-15

3. Higher learning during Medieval period

4. Duty of students during the Buddhist period

5. Downward Filtration Theory

6. Features of basic education

7. "Magna Carta of Indian Education"

8. Main recommendations of Calcutta University Commission on University Education