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**( 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) Examine the aims, curriculum and organization of the Vedic system of education. 2+3+4=9

*Or*

- (b) Discuss the main features of the Buddhist system of education. 9

2. (a) Explain the objectives and characteristics of the Islamic system of education. 4+5=9

*Or*

- (b) Discuss the contribution of the Muslim rulers towards the field of education in India. 9
3. (a) Explain the significance of the Charter Act of 1813. 9

*Or*

- (b) Highlight the contribution of Christian Missionaries to the development of education in India. 9
4. (a) Discuss how Macaulay's Minutes has contributed towards the growth of modern system of education in India. 9

*Or*

- (b) Explain the major recommendations of the Hunter's Commission, 1882. 9
5. (a) Examine Gokhale's Bill, 1910 as a movement for free and compulsory education in India. 9

*Or*

- (b) Who founded the basic scheme of education? Discuss the important features of basic scheme of education.

1+8=9

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**2021**

**( 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 given below : 1×5=5

1. In Vedic society student life began with a ceremony called

(a) Upasana ( )

(b) Samavartana ( )

(c) Upanayana ( )

(d) Pranayana ( )

2. The medium of instruction of Islamic education was

(a) Persian ( )

(b) Arabic ( )

(c) Urdu ( )

(d) Hindi ( )

3. The chief aim of missionary education in India was

(a) spreading knowledge ( )

(b) social reforms ( )

(c) religious conversion ( )

(d) None of the above ( )

4. Which among the following has been called the 'Magna Carta' of Indian education?

(a) Lord William Bentinck ( )

(b) Macaulay's Minute ( )

(c) Lord Munro ( )

(d) Wood's Despatch ( )

5. By adopting a new educational policy, who wanted to create "a class of persons, Indian in blood and colour but English in taste, in opinion, in morals and in intellect"?

(a) Alexander Duff ( )

(b) Lord Macaulay ( )

(c) William Carey ( )

(d) Lord Curzon ( )

**B.** Fill in the blanks with appropriate words : 1×5=5

1. The word 'Veda' is derived from the verbal root

'Vid' which means .....

2. The house of the preceptor in Vedic system was

known as .....

3. .... were the primary schools attached to mosques.
4. The chief ideal of Buddhist education was the attainment of .....
5. Craft-centred education was an integral part of .....

( 5 )

SECTION—II

( Marks : 15 )

C. Write short notes on any *five* of the following :

3×5=15

1. Gurukula system of education

## 2. State patronage during Muslim period



3. Women education during Buddhist period

4. Downward filtration theory

5. Hunter's Commission on secondary education

6. Calcutta University Commission, 1917

7. Wood's Despatch of 1854

8. Hartog Committee Report, 1929

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