

**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

2. (a) Critically analyze the merits and demerits of the Islamic system of education. 9

Or

(b) Discuss the significant contributions of Muslim rulers in spreading education in India. 9

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. 9

Or

(b) Explain the significance of the Charter Act of 1813 in the history of Indian Education. 9

5. (a) State the reasons behind the rejection of the Gokhale's Bill, 1910 and describe its outcome. 9

Or

- (b) Examine the suggestions and outcome of the Hartog Committee Report, 1929. 9

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( 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. 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 ( )

2. During the Muslim period, the medium of instruction in the Madrassah or in higher education was

(a) Arabic ( )

(b) Persian ( )

(c) Urdu ( )

(d) Sanskrit ( )

3. Establishment of university in the presidency towns was recommended by the

(a) Charter Act ( )

(b) Wood's Despatch ( )

(c) Macaulay's Minute ( )

(d) Hunter Commission ( )

4. Gandhiji advocated free and compulsory education in the age group of

(a) 4 to 14 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 ( )

(c) Hunter Commission ( )

(d) Hartog Committee Report ( )

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words in the following :

1×5=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. The duration of Bhiksu education was  
..... years.

5. .... Commission  
gave suggestion for a three-year degree course.

SECTION—II

( Marks : 15 )

- C. Write short notes on any *five* of the following :  $3 \times 5 = 15$
1. Gurukula

2. Three similarities between Vedic and Buddhist education

( Marks - 15 )

Q. Write short notes on any five of the following. (5x5=25)

1. Gurukuls

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

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