

BA SOCIOLOGY
Third Semester
Development of Education in India
(BSO- 13)

(The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions)

Duration: 20 minutes

Marks – 20

PART A- Objective Type

Multiple choice questions:

1×20=20

1. Which of the following were the three presidency towns of Christian missionaries:
 - a. Madras, Bombay and Calcutta
 - b. Madras, Banaras and Calcutta
 - c. Bhubaneshwar, Calcutta and Assam
2. After which treaty Assam was brought under the British rule? (Treaty of Yandabo/Treaty of Burma)
3. What is the name of the first Assamese newspaper? (Arunodoi/Arundhati)
4. was the first official document to sanction one lakh rupees for educational development in India.
5. The chief method of teaching in the Vedic and Buddhist education system was (oral/written/pragmatic)
6. put an end to the famous Anglicist-Classicist controversy.
7. Who propagated the Downward filtration theory? (Macaulay/Curzon)
8. Wood's Despatch can be considered as the of Indian education.
9. Who was behind the idea of state control over education? (Lord Curzon/Lord Wellington)

10. Gurukala system was an important feature of:
- a. Vedic education
 - b. Islamic education
 - c. Buddhist education
11. The first person to move the resolution for free and compulsory primary education was
12. When was the compulsory primary education act passed in Assam? (1926/1929/1930)
13. Sadler Commission was formed in the year
14. Under whose chairmanship the Wardha Scheme was formed? (Dr Zakir Hussain/Dr Radhakrishnan)
15. was the first comprehensive educational plan of India.
16. Sargent plan consisted of 12 /13/14 chapters.
17. Article 28 is based on (minority/religion)
18. Article 45 is based on free and compulsory education upto 14 years. (Yes/No)
19. The initiation ceremony in the Buddhist education at the age of 8 years is known as (Pabbaja/Upasamp)
20. Under which Commission the Banaras Hindu University Act was formed? (Sargent Report/Sadler Commission)

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Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Part-A (Objective) =20
Part-B (Descriptive)=50

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

Answer the following questions: (any five)

2×5=10

- Name two famous Universities of the Buddhist period.
- Name the four important Vedas taught to the students in the Vedic Education system.
- When was the National Policy of Education, 1986 revised again?
- Define "Downward Filtration theory".
- What was the famous Anglicist-Classicist Controversy?
- Why is the Calcutta University Commission known as the Sadler Commission?
- Who recommended the establishment of the University Grants Commission and when?

Answer the following questions: (any five)

3×5=15

- What do you mean by Wastage and Stagnation in Education?
- State and explain Article 30.
- Discuss in brief Macaulay's minutes on Indian Education.
- What was the impact of Gokhale's Bill on Primary education in India?
- Explain why was the Ramamurti Review Committee formed in 1990?
- What were the important resolutions forwarded by Lord Bentinck in 1835?
- What are the differences between Vedic and Buddhist system of Education?

3. Answer the following questions: (any five)

5×5=25

- a) State the Charter act of 1813 and explain how it became a historic one in Indian Education.
- b) Discuss about the Sargent's Report as formulated by the Central Advisory Board of Education.
- c) Explain how did the Radhakrishnan Commission of 1948 fulfill the social and political need of higher education of India after independence?
- d) What are the important objectives of the National Policy of Education 1986?
- e) Explain why was the Wood's Despatch of 1854 known as the "Magna Carta" of Indian education?
- f) Why is the Wardha scheme of Education known as "Basic education" scheme?
- g) What were the important recommendations of Gokhale's Bill on Primary education?
