

Chapter

Educational Development in India

I. Choose the correct Answer.

1. The word 'Veda' is derived from

- a) Sanskrit
- b) Latin
- c) Prakrit
- d) Pali

Answer:

- a) Sanskrit

2. Which of the following was an important centre for the learning in the ancient period?

- a) Gurukula
- b) Viharas
- c) Pali
- d) All of these

Answer:

- d) All of these

3. Nalanda, the oldest university in India was located in

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Maharashtra
- c) Bihar
- d) Punjab

Answer:

- c) Bihar

4. When did the UNESCO declare Takshashila as world heritage site?

- a) 1970
- b) 1975
- c) 1980
- d) 1985

Answer:

- c) 1980

5. Which European country were the first to start Modern System of Education in India?

- a) British
- b) Danish
- c) French
- d) Portuguese

Answer:

- d) Portuguese

6. Which of the following Charter Act made a provision for an annual grant one lakhs Rupees for the promotion of Education in India?

- a) Charter Act of 1813
- b) Charter Act of 1833
- c) Charter Act of 1853
- d) Charter Act of 1858

Answer:

- a) Charter Act of 1813

7. Which of the following Commission recommended to constitute the University Grants Commission?

- a) Sergeant Report, 1944
- b) Radhakrishnan Commission, 1948
- c) Kothari Commission, 1964
- d) National Education Policy, 1968

Answer:

- b) Radhakrishnan Commission, 1948

8. In which year the New Education Policy was introduced in India?

- a) 1992
- b) 2009
- c) 1986
- d) 1968

Answer:

- c) 1986

II. Fill in blanks.

1. The word 'Veda' means

Answer:

Knowledge

2. Taxila ruins were discovered by

Answer:

Alexander Cunningham

3. was the first ruler to establish a madrasa at Delhi.

Answer:

Iltutmish

4. The New Education Policy was revised in

Answer:

1992

5. is the primary vehicle for implementing the provisions of the Right to Education Act of (RTE) 2009.

Ans: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

6. Mid-day meal program was introduced in schools in

Answer:

1956

III. Match the following.

1. I – Tsing	a. Saraswathi mahal
2. Francis Xavier	b. Magna carta of Indian Education
3. Wood’s Despatch	c. Western Education in Madras
4. Sarafoji II	d. University at Kochin
5. Sir Thomas Munro	e. Chinese scholar

Answer:

1. I – Tsing	e. Chinese scholar
2. Francis Xavier	d. University at Kochin
3. Wood’s Despatch	b. Magna carta of Indian Education
4. Sarafoji II	a. Saraswathi mahal
5. Sir Thomas Munro	c. Western Education in Madras

IV. State True or False.

1. The writings of Charaka and Sushruta were the sources of learning of medicine.

Answer:

True

2. Temples were the centers of learning and played an active role in the promotion of knowledge.

Answer:

True

3. The Jataka tales tell us that the kings and society took an active interest in promoting education.

Answer:

True

4. Women education in India was not prevalent during the medieval period.

Answer:

False

5. The RMS A scheme was implemented during tenth Five Year Plan.

Answer:

False

V. Consider the following statements and tick the appropriate

Answer.

1. i) The Nalanda University was founded in fifth century C.E
- ii) In ancient India teachers had complete autonomy in all aspects from selection of students to designing their syllabi
- iii) In ancient times the teacher was called Kanakkayar. iv) The famous college during the Chola period was Kandhalur salai.
- a) i and ii are correct
- b) ii and iv are correct
- c) iii and iv are correct
- d) i, ii and iii are correct

Answer:

d) i, ii and iii are correct

2. Find out the Correct Pair

- a) Maktabas – Secondary School
- b) Macaulay's Minutes of 1835 – English education
- c) Operation Blackboard – Secondary Education Commission
- d) Salabogam – Lands were given to temples

Answer:

b) Macaulay's Minutes of 1835 – English education

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences.

1. Write about the importance of Gurukulas.

Answer:

1. Teaching was oral and students remembered and meditated upon what was taught in the Gurukulas Guru/Acharya.
2. Many of these Gurukulas were named after the sages. Situated in forests, in service and peaceful surroundings, hundreds of students used to learn together in Gurukulas.
3. This was known as the 'Gurukula System' of education.

2. Name the most notable universities that evolved in ancient India?

Answer:

The most notable universities are Taxila and Nalanda.

3. Write a short note on Taxila?

Answer:

1. Taxila was an ancient Indian city, which is now in north-western Pakistan.

2. It is an important archaeological site and the UNESCO declared it as a world heritage site in 1980.
3. Its fame rested on the university where Chanakya is said to have composed his Arthashastra.

4. Mention the education centres flourished in the Cholas period?

Answer:

Rajaraja Chaturvedi Mangalam was the famous seat of a Vedic college Tirubuvanai Vedic college Tiruvadaikkalai Library and Thiruvaduthurai a medical school

5. Expand SSA and RMSA.

Answer:

1. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
2. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)

6. What do you know about RTE.

Answer:

RTE (Right To Education) provides for free and compulsory education to all children from the age of 6 to 14 years.

VII. Answer the following.

1. What were the sources of education in ancient India?

Answer:

Education in Ancient India:

1. The historical Sources provide the information that from very early times, the tradition of teaching and learning had been in vogue in India.
2. The concept of Education might have originated from the Vedas.
3. The literal meaning of the Sanskrit word 'Veda' is knowledge and the word derived from the word Vid, which means 'to know'.

Gurukula system in ancient India:

1. In ancient India, both formal and informal education existed.
2. There were people in homes, villages, and temples who guided young children in imbibing pious ways of life.
3. Teaching was oral and students remembered and meditated upon what was taught in the Gurukulas Guru / Acharya.

2. Write a paragraph about education under British rule?

Answer:

Education in British rule can be divided into four periods:

1. Before 1813: Charter of Act of 1813 grant a sum of 1 lakh rupees for the promotion of Indian education.
2. 1813 to 1853: Macaulay's minutes of 1835. Higher education was de-orientalized encouraging English education for the upper classes.
3. 1854 to 1920: The Third phase of British influenced education may be called the period of an All India Educational Policy. It commenced with Sir Charles Wood's Despatch in 1854.
4. 1921 to 1947: The fourth phase may be called the period of provincial autonomy.

3. Describe the National Policy on Education.

Answer:

1. The First National Educational Policy of 1968, marked a significant step in the history of education in post-independent India.

2. It aimed to promote national progress, culture, and to strengthen national integration.

3. In 1986, the Government of India introduced a New Education Policy.

4. The aim of New Education Policy (NEP) was to transfer a static society into a vibrant one with a commitment to development and change. It emphasized equal opportunities for marginalized – sections of the country and the removal of disparity through scholarships, adult education, and open universities, especially for rural India.

5. The New Education Policy called for a child-centered approach in primary education.

6. This policy launched the operation of Blackboard to improve primary schools nationwide.

7. The New Education Policy has revised again in 1992.

8. It envisaged the formulation of the National Curriculum Framework, emphasis on in-service education, improvement of facilities, and streamlining of the evaluation system at the secondary stage.

4. Give a detailed account of education under Cholas. Education under Cholas:

Answer:

- The Chola period was the most brilliant and creative period in Tamil literature.
- Tamil education enjoyed a greater connection with religion and temple.
- Inscription denotes the salary of a teacher, method of teaching, food provided to the students, and land given to the schools.
- Rajaraja Chaturvedi Mangalam was the famous seat of a Vedic college.
- Tiruvaduthurai inscription of Virarajendra refers to a medical school of this period.

VIII. HOTS

1. How does the flagship programme of SSA achieve Universal Elementary Education?

Answer:

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is the Government of India's flagship programme that was launched in 2000 – 01 to achieve Universal Elementary Education (UEE). SSA is now the primary vehicle for implementing the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (2009) (RTE). Right To Education (RTE) provides for free and compulsory education to all children from the age of 6 to 14 years. The SSA initiates a variety of innovations and activities related to schools.