

A. Very short type questions (1 mark)

1. Fill in the blanks :

(a) Salder commission was appointed in

Ans: Sept, 14, 1917.

(b) _____ was the chairman of Calcutta University Commission.

Ans: Michail Sadlar.

(c) Sadler Commission was appointed to enquire _____ University.

Ans: Calcutta.

(d) Sadler commission stressed on the development _____ languages at different stages of Education.

Ans: MIL.

(e) The word 'Diarchy' means _____

Ans: rule of the two.

(f) Hartog committee was appointed in _____

Ans: 1929.

(g) Sir Philip Hartog was _____ of Dacca University in 1921.

Ans : Vice-chancellor.

(h) Govt of India Act Created _____ in the provincial administration.

Ans : Diarchy.

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(i) Simon Commission was appointed on _____.

Ans : Nov. 8, 1927

(j) _____ and _____ are the main defects of primary education.

Ans : Wastage and stagnation.

(k) In 1937, a system of administration came in to operation known as _____.

Ans : Provincial Autonomy

(l) Gandhiji wrote an article about convening on Education in _____.

Ans : Harijan

(m) _____ was the chairman of wardha conference held in 1937.

Ans : Dr. Sakir Hussain

(n) A Board was established at Sevagram, Wardha known as _____.

Ans : Hindustani talim.

(o) Warden scheme of Education has been called _____.

Ans : Nai Taleem

(p) In Basic Education, basic stands for _____.

Ans : Fundamental.

(q) _____ was the core of basic education.

Ans : Craft.

(r) _____ as the medium of instruction in basic education.

Ans : Mother tongue.

(s) _____ prepared the memorandum and submitted before the central advisory board of education in 1944.

Ans : John Sargent.

(t) Sargent report on education consists _____ chapters.

Ans : Twelve (12)

(ii) Work experience SUPW are all emerged from _____ scheme.

Ans: Basic education.

2. **When did culcutta university commission come in to operation?**

Ans: In Sept. 1917.

3. **What is the another name of culcutta University Commission.**

Ans: Sadlar Commission.

4. **Who was Michail Sadler?**

Ans: He was the vice chancellor of Leeds University.

5. **Who suggested establishment of intermediate colleges?**

Ans: Sadler Commission.

6. **Which Commission had suggested residential University at Dacca?**

Ans: Sadler Commission.

7. **What does the word 'Diarehy' mean?**

Ans: Rule of the two.

8. **When was simmon Commission appointed?**

Ans: In Nov. 8, 1927.

9. **Who was Phillip Hartog?**

Ans: He was a vice-chancellor of Dacca University in 1921.

10. **When did Hortog committee submit its report?**

Ans: in 1929.

11. **When did Government of India Act come into operation?**

Ans: In 1919.

12. **What is wastage?**

Ans: Wastage meant the premature withdrawl of children from school at any stage before completion of primary education.

13. What is stagnation?

Ans: It means detention in primary class of a child for more than one year.

14. Mention a cause of wastage and stagnation.

Ans: Poverty.

15. Who introduced Basic education in India?

Ans: Mahatma Gandhi

16. Where Gandhi convened a conference in 1937?

Ans: Wardha.

17. Who was the chairman of wardha conference held in 1937?

Ans: Dr. Zakir Hussain

18. Mention a provision of wardha conference.

Ans: Free and compulsory education be provided in India.

19. What is the another name of basic education?

Ans: Nai Taleem.

20. What does the word 'basic' mean?

Ans: Fundamental

21. Why basic education is called so?

Ans: Because this scheme of education is based on the national culture and civilization of India.

22. Mention an ideal of basic education.

Ans: Ideal citizenship.

23. Mention the method of basic education.

Ans: Learning by doing method.

24. What was the core medium of basic education?

Ans: Craft.

25. What do you mean by Sarvodaya?

Ans: Establishing a society which is free from the evils effects of present day society.

26. Mention a cause of failure of basic education.

Ans: Expensive education.

27. What the full form of NIBE

Ans: National Institute of Basic Education.

28. When was NIBE set up?

Ans: 1954

29. Who was John Sargent?

Ans: He was an educational advisor.

30. When did Sargent report submitted by sir John Sargent.

Ans: In 1944

31. Mention a merit of Sargent report.

Ans: The Report advocated equality of educational opportunities to all.

32. Mention a defect of Sargent report.

Ans: Unavailability of trained teachers.

(B) Sort type question (2/5 marks)

1. Mention the recommendation of Sadler commission on secondary education.

Ans: Two recommendations are

→ Intermediate colleges should be established as necessity.

→ Mother tongue should be the medium of instruction in the intermediate college.

2. Mention two defects of secondary education observed by sadler commission.

Ans: Two defects are –

→ The standard of teaching was not satisfactory.

→ Teachers were untrained and unpaid.

3. What recommendations were made by sadler commission on women education?

Ans: Women Education : For encouraging women education the commission gave the following suggestions :

1. Girls of the age of 15 and IG de iriou to observe 'Purdah' should be given special facilities for the same.
2. It empowered the Calcutta University to institute a special Board of Women's Education' and set up special curriculum according to the educational needs of women.
3. It was recommended to have special provision for the training of women teachers.
4. Provision for medical courses for women was also recommended.
5. Co-education should be started in universities and women should be encoutaued to benefit themselves by the same.

4. What suggestions were made by Sadler commission on teacher training?

Ans: The commission rightly reali sed the nece sity of teachers training without which it was not possible to improve standard of secondary education.

1. The number of trained leachers should be increased without any delay.
2. Education should be made a subject of study 'at the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations.
3. The commission also recommended that at the university of Calcutta and Dacca, 'Department of Education' should be created.

5. What suggestions were made by sadlar commission on technical and vocational education?

Ans: In regard to Technological Edu .ation, it has put forward the following recommendations :

1. Applied science and other allied subjects should be included in the university courses and proper arrangement for their teaching should be made.

2. Students who come out successful at the examinations with these subjects should also be given degrees and diploma of equal value and importance.
3. "Courses of Intermediate Colleges should be revised and given a vocational bias".
4. "Professional and Vocational courses should be introduced in the universities".
5. Provision for higher vocational education should be made in universities at earliest.

6. Mention the defects of Sadler commission, 1917.

Ans: The commission still had certain defects. They were :

1. It proposed many new things much before time and they were not suitable in view of the circumstances then prevailing.
2. The recommendations of the commission were narrow, partial and even communal in respect to the formation of the Intermediate Board of Education.
3. The proposed working of the Calcutta University on the pattern of Oxford or Cambridge University was not suitable to the practical needs of the time, howsoever efficient it might be.
4. Experimentation in the field of intermediate colleges proved to be unsuccessful.

7. Mention the causes of wastage and stagnation at primary level.

- Ans:**
1. Poverty of the villagers.
 2. Their apathy and ignorance of the benefits of education made them unwilling to send their children to schools.
 3. Lack of means of transportation and communication.
 4. Break-out of epidemics and seasonal illness made students irregular.

5. The sowing and harvesting seasons caused inattendance.
 6. Barriers of caste, religion and language, sex etc, created the problem of effective school provision.
 7. Above all, premature engagement-of children in agricultural occupation caused irregular attendance.
- 8. What recommendations were made by Hartog committee, 1929 on women education?**

Ans: Regarding Women Education, the committee recommended that :

- (i) The education of the boy as well as girls should be given equal importance and equal amount should be spent on both.
 - (ii) In every province, the experienced and educated lady should be appointed to draw up plans for the expansion of women education.
 - (iii) In all the Local Bodies and Educational Bodies, it was suggested to give representation to the ladies.
 - (iv) By and by the education of the girls at the primary level should be made compulsory
 - (v) Attention should also be paid towards encouraging women to take up higher occupational and industrial education.
- 9. Write a short note on Wardha scheme of education, 1937.**

Ans: Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the Nation presented a new scheme of education and gave a lead in the direction. Mahatma Gandhi had been writing in Harijan some articles. Later on, these articles formed the basis of Basic Scheme of Education. In the Harijan of October 2, 1937, Gandhiji wrote an article about convening an All-India-National Education Conference on October 22, 23, 24, 1937 at Wardha. The conference appointed a committee under

the chairmanship of Dr. Zakir Hussain to prepare a report. This is known as the Educational Conference. The following resolutions were passed :

1. Free and compulsory education be provided for 7 years on a national wide scale.
 2. The medium of Instruction be the mother tongue.
 3. Manual productive work to be the centre of education.
 4. The salary of the teacher to be earned by selling the handicrafts made by the students.
 5. The student should be taught about dignity of labour,
10. **Write briefly the curriculum of Basic education developed by Gandhiji.**

Ans: The curriculum of Basic education consists of the following subject :

1. **Basic Craft :**

- (a) spinning and weaving
 - (b) Carpentry
 - (c) Agriculture
 - (d) Fruit and vegetables gardening
 - (e) Leather work
 - (f) Fisheries
 - (g) Pottery, toy making, Domestic science for girls.
 - (h) Any handicraft according to the local need.
2. Mother tongue
 3. Mathematics
 4. Geography, History and Civics to be combined as social studies.
 5. General science that include Nature study, Botany, Zoology, Physics, Chemistry.
 6. Drawing, Painting, Music.
 7. Games, Sports, Physical training.
 8. Hindi for that area in which it is not the mother tongue.

11. Mention two merits of basic education.

Ans: (i) Flexible curriculum and Free Atmosphere : Under this scheme of Basic education the teacher and the students are free to work according to their interest and there is no compulsion for completing a prescribed portion due to fear of examination. Necessary changes may be introduced in the curriculum if a situation so demands.

(ii) Basic education in the rural as well as urban area : Basic education is a plan of national education for the whole country including both rural as well as urban areas. Curriculum may be differ from region to region regarding the educative possibilities of a craft in relating to local needs.

12. Mention 2/5 demerits of basic education.

Ans: The demerits are –

- (i) Too much effort is made to correlate subjects with the craft only. There is very less correlation with the natural and social environment.
- (ii) Basic education needed a lot of funds to provide better equipments, but the government could not increase the number of Basic schools due to lack fund.
- (iii) Basic education is expensive education. The expenditure on the craft work way exceed the income. It needed well equipped classrooms and workshops. So it turned out to be more expensive than traditional educational system.
- (iv) Certain critics also pointed out that in this age of technological advancement and scientific development emphasis on spinning and weaving would retard the industrial growth of the country.
- (v) Critics saw some defects in the time-table also.

13. What suggestions were made by Sargent Report on training of teachers?

Ans: Full provision for the proper training of teachers should be made for the implementation and continuation of the scheme. It was accepted in principle that for every 30 students in pre-basic and junior basic school, there should be at least one trained teacher. Similarly, in the senior basic school there should be at least one trained teacher for 20 students. It was suggested to have refresher course for all the categories of the teachers. It also suggested to improve the salary scales of the teachers and provide them free training in the Training Colleges and schools.

14. Write briefly on the recommendations of Sargent Report, 1944 on technical and vocational education.

Ans: The Report advised for opening part-time and full time schools for teaching technical and vocational subjects. In order to fulfil the requirement four kinds of workers will be needed.

- (i) **Chief Executive and Research workers :** These persons will get admission to the Technological Department of Universities after finishing their course in Technical High Schools. Strictness will be observed with regard to their admission.
- (ii) **Minor Executive, Foremen, Charge Head etc :** Students having completed Technical High school courses will do that work.
- (iii) **Skilled craftsmen :** Students who have passed the senior high school will be admitted in this type of training for acquiring skilled craftsmanship.
- (iv) **Semi-skilled and Un-skilled worker :** Those students who have studied in senior Basic Middle school with some basic craft, shall be admitted to this category of workers. They can be included with skilled artisan after gaining sufficient experience.

15. What suggestions were made by Sargent report on adult education?

Ans: According to the Report a high percentage of adults were illiterate. So proper arrangements should be made for the education of the adult between 10-40 years. The Report suggested two types of education for the adults :

- (a) General Education and
- (b) Technical or Vocational Education.

It has also suggested for establishment of separate institutions for boys, ladies and elderly persons. Special attention should also be devoted to women-adult education. In regard to curriculum, Geography, History, Civics, Economics, Hygiene etc. along with three R's should be included. It was felt necessary to have circulating libraries. In order to make education more interesting and effective, the use of Magic lanterns, cinema, Gramophone, Radio, Folk-dance, Music, Dramatic performance should largely be made.

16. Mention two merits of Sargent report, 1944

Ans: Two merits are –

- (i) It considered the problem of adult education and gave suggestions in this regard.
- (ii) Probably, this is the first Report that presents such a comprehensive picture of the education in India.

17. Mention two demerits of Sargent report.

Ans: Two demerits are –

- (i) It lays down only the ideal to be achieved, but not the means to achieve the idea.
- (ii) According to some critics, it shall be wrong to call it a National Scheme of Education. It is only a copy of the pattern practised in England.

18. What suggestions were made by Sargent report in recreational and social activities?

Ans: Recreational and social activities must be organized in the institutions. They may be any one of the following :

- (a) Gardening
- (b) Debating and education tests
- (c) Folk dance
- (d) Junior Red cross
- (e) Scouting
- (f) Accounting
- (g) Inter college debates etc.

19. Mention two defects of higher education.

Ans: → There were also not very well equipped and rich libraries in the universities that are very much needed for higher education.

→ Research activities were not properly conducted.

20. Mention the features of basic education.

Ans: Main features of basic education were :

- (i) Free and compulsory education from 7-14 year of age.
- (ii) Craft as the centre of education
- (iii) Economic self sufficiency
- (iv) Mother tongue as the medium of instruction.
- (v) Ideal citizenship
- (vi) Principle of correlation
- (vii) Dignity of manual labour
- (viii) Freedom in equality for all
- (ix) Development of a sense of social responsibility
- (x) Learning by doing : Earn while learn is another feature