

A. Very short Question Answer (1 mark each)

(a) The word 'Diarchy' means

Ans : rule of the two

(b) Hartog committee was appointed in

Ans: 1929

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

Ans : Vice-chancellor

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

Ans : Diarchy

(e) Simon Commission was appointed on

Ans : Nov. 8, 1927

(f) and are the main defects of primary education.

Ans : Wastage and stagnation

(g) In 1937, a system of administration came in to operation known as

Ans : Provincial Autonomy

(h) Gandhiji wrote an article about convening on Education in

Ans : Harijan

- (i) was the chairman of Wardha Conference held in 1937.
Ans : Dr. Sakir Hussain
- (j) A Board was established at Sevagram, Wardha known as
Ans : Hindustani talim.
- (j) Wardha scheme of Education has been called
Ans : Nai Taleem
- (l) In Basic Education, basic stands for
Ans : Fundamental
- (m) was the core of basic education.
Ans : Craft
- (n) as the medium of instruction in basic education.
Ans : Mother tongue
- (o) prepared the memorandum and submitted before the central advisory board of education in 1944.
Ans : John Sargent.
- (p) Sargent report on education consists chapters.
Ans : Twelve (12)
- (q) Work experience SUPW are all emerged from scheme.
Ans : Basic education.
2. Who suggested establishment of intermediate colleges?
Ans : Sadler Commission.
3. Which Commission had suggested residential University at Dacca?
Ans : Sadler Commission.
4. What does the word 'Diarchy' mean?

- Ans : Rule of the two.
5. **When was Simmon Commission appointed?**
Ans : In Nov. 8, 1927.
6. **Who was Phillip Hartog?**
Ans : He was a vice-chancellor of Dacca University in 1921.
7. **When did Hortog committee submit its report?**
Ans : In 1929.
8. **When did Government of India Act come into operation?**
Ans : In 1919.
9. **What is wastage?**
Ans: Wastage meant the premature withdrawal of children from school at any stage before completion of primary education.
10. **What is stagnation?**
Ans : It means detention in primary class of a child for more than one year.
11. **Mention a cause of wastage and stagnation.**
Ans : Poverty.
12. **Who introduced Basic education in India?**
Ans : Mahatma Gandhi
13. **Where Gandhi convened a conference in 1937?**
Ans : Wardha.
14. **Who was the chairman of Wardha Conference held in 1937?**
Ans : Dr. Zakir Hussain.
15. **Mention a provision of Wardha Conference.**
Ans : Free and compulsory education be provided in India.
16. **What is the another name of basic education?**
Ans : Nai Taleem.
17. **What does the word 'basic' mean?**
Ans : Fundamental.

18. Why basic education is called so?

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

19. Mention an ideal of basic education.

Ans : Ideal citizenship.

20. Mention the method of basic education.

Ans : Learning by doing method.

21. What was the core medium of basic education?

Ans : Craft.

22. What do you mean by Sarvodaya?

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

23. Mention a cause of failure of basic education.

Ans : Expensive education.

24. What the full form of NIBE?

Ans : National Institute of Basic Education.

25. When was NIBE set up?

Ans : 1954.

26. Who was John Sargent?

Ans : He was an educational advisor.

27. When did Sargent report submitted by sir John Sargent?

Ans : In 1944.

28. Mention a merit of Sargent report.

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

29. Mention a defect of Sargent report.

Ans : Unavailability of trained teachers.

B. Short Question Answer (2/5 mark each)

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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 basic 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, 1937 at Wardha. The conference appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Zakir Hussain to prepare a report. This is known as Wardha 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 covered by selling the handicrafts made by the students.
5. The student should be taught about dignity of labour.

4. 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 work 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.

5. 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 completion 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.

6. 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 national 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.

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

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 provided them training in the Training Colleges and Schools.

8. 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, Charg 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 studies 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.

9. What suggestions were made by Sargent Report on adult education?

Ans : According to the Report a high percentage of adult were

illiterate. So proper arrangements would be made for the education of the adult between 10-40 year. 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 parate 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.

10. 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.