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**IMPORTANT**

**QUESTIONS**

**SERIES PART -1**



# 1.3 Genesis of the Indian Education Today: Pre-independence period

## 1.3.1 Macaulay's

### Minute



**1. Who gave the famous Macaulay's Minute ?**

**Ans : Lord Macaulay (Thomas Babington Macaulay) gave the famous Macaulay's Minute**

**2. Why does Macaulay rejected both the native languages- Arabic and Sanskrit.**

**Ans. He rejected both languages because he considered that English was better than both of them.**

### **3.What were the merits and demerits of maculays minutes?**

#### **Ans . Merits**

- 1.A clear cut picture of the national system of education in India in emerged.**
- 2.The system proved very helpful in promoting the objective for which it was planned.**

#### **Demerits**

- 1.Indian culture and philosophy moved away to the background .**
- 2..Vernacular language begin to be neglected.**
- 3.Mass education was neglected western culture made rapid strike.**
- 4. Arabian in Sanskrit language found very few takers Arabic maktabas and Sanskrit Pathshala so Gradual disappearances.**

# Check Your Progress -1

## a. What was the ultimate goal of education in ancient India?

**ANS** The ultimate goal was to make the child a good human for the society and make him Passionable. The purpose of the education was also to make a person who can face the hardships of life with confidence. They were also taught how to be a kind man.

All the scientific knowledge was taught but the focus remain on philosophy.

The education was meant to make the child perfect for a progressive future

Religious and fighting skill was also remains the primary objective.

In the Vedic age, Indians conceived education as the main source of illumination which leads a person in the right direction in various spheres of life.

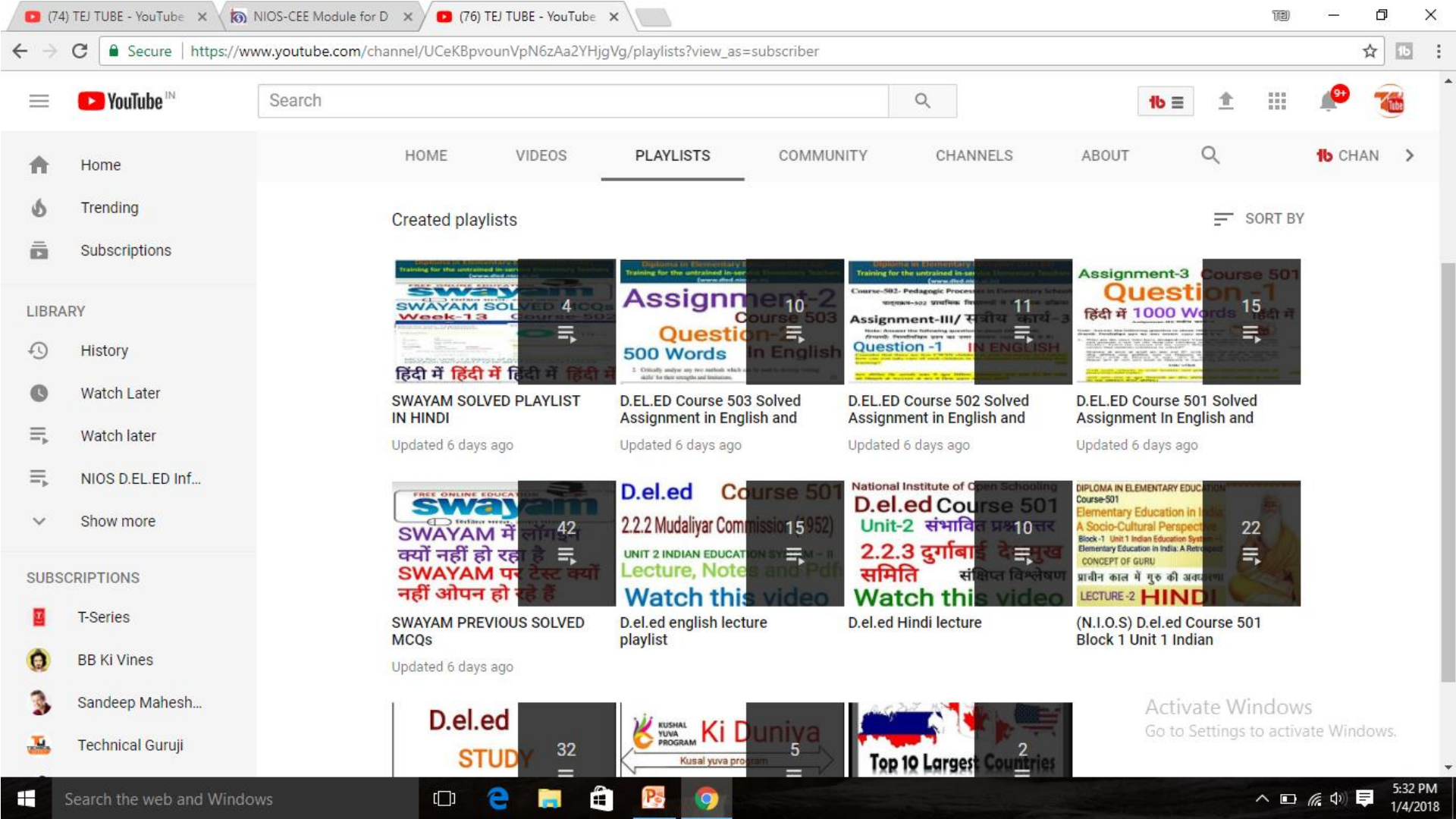
According to the ancient Indians, Knowledge gives a man an insight into all affairs and helps in teaching him how to act.

As per classical Indian tradition, he who is possessed of supreme knowledge by the concentration of mind must have his senses under control.

As per the Vedas and writings by the ancient Indians, education was important for a man to form a good and strong character, for infusion of religiousness, for development of personality, for fostering self-confidence, for enforcing self-restraints, for developing the power of judgment and discrimination, and for inculcating civic and social duties.

**b. How was knowledge preserved in the absence of art of printing?**

**ANS. Knowledge was preserved by cave painting, story telling, cuneiform, hieroglyphs, writing on papyrus, or on parchment well before either the Chinese or the Germans invented a version of the printing press.**



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