

Unit I: “Development of Secondary Education in India and Assam (Post-Independence)”

Solved Textual Questions & Answers

A. 1-Mark (One-Sentence) Answers

- 1. Who chaired the Secondary Education Commission of 1952–53?**
→ Dr. L. S. Mudaliar
 - 2. When did the Mudaliar Commission submit its report?**
→ On 29th August 1953
 - 3. What structure did the Kothari Commission propose?**
→ The 10+2+3 system
 - 4. When was the Kothari Commission appointed?**
→ In 1964.
 - 5. What was the main aim of the Mudaliar Commission?**
→ To improve and reform the existing system of secondary education in India.
 - 6. What system did the Kothari Commission recommend?**
→ 10+2+3 pattern of education.
 - 7. When was the National Policy on Education (NPE) formulated?**
→ In 1986 and revised in 1992.
 - 8. Which Commission emphasized vocational education at the secondary stage?**
→ Kothari Commission (1964–66).
 - 9. What was one key suggestion of the NPE 1986?**
→ Vocationalisation of secondary education.
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B. Short Answer Type Questions (2–3 Marks)

1. What is secondary education according to the Kothari Commission?

→ According to the Kothari Commission, secondary education is the education provided after primary education, usually from classes 6 to 12, and prepares students for higher education, vocational skills, and responsible citizenship.

2. State two recommendations of the Mudaliar Commission.

→

- a) Introduction of diversified courses at the secondary level.
- b) Emphasis on moral, physical, and vocational education.

3. State two features of the 10+2+3 education pattern.

→

- a) 10 years of general schooling,
- b) 2 years of higher secondary, followed by 3 years of university education.

4. Mention any two objectives of the National Policy on Education 1986.

→

- a) Equal access to education,
- b) Vocationalisation of secondary education.

5. What is the main focus of secondary education in Assam post-Independence?

→ To improve infrastructure, access, and quality of education, especially in rural and backward areas.

C. Long Answer Type Questions (4–6 Marks)

1. Discuss the major recommendations of the Mudaliar Commission.

→ The Mudaliar Commission (1952–53) was formed to identify the problems of secondary education. Major recommendations:

- Diversification of courses: academic and vocational streams.
- Emphasis on character building and moral education.
- Inclusion of physical education and work experience.
- Better teacher training programs.
- Formation of a three-language formula.

2. Explain the contributions of the Kothari Commission to Indian education.

→ The Kothari Commission (1964–66) gave a comprehensive blueprint:

- 10+2+3 structure introduced.
- Emphasis on national integration, science education, and work experience.
- Equality and quality in education.
- Development of values and social responsibility.
- Suggested vocationalisation at secondary level.

3. Highlight the aims of the National Education Policy 1986.

→

- Ensuring access and opportunity to all.
- Removing disparities in education (especially for women and minorities).
- Promoting adult literacy.
- Introduction of Operation Blackboard at primary level.
- Modernizing education through technology.

4. Write a note on the development of secondary education in Assam after Independence.

→

- Post-1947, Assam focused on expanding access to rural and tribal areas.
- Several government and aided schools were established.
- Implementation of central schemes like RMSA and SSA helped improve quality and infrastructure.
- The SEBA board was established to streamline secondary education.



20 Additional Short and Long Questions with Answers

◆ Short Answer Type (2–3 Marks)

1. What is the 10+2+3 pattern of education?

→ It refers to 10 years of schooling, 2 years of higher secondary, and 3 years of college education.

2. What does 'diversification of curriculum' mean?

→ Offering various streams like arts, science, commerce, and vocational subjects at the secondary level.

3. Name two centrally sponsored schemes for secondary education.

→ Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Operation Blackboard.

4. When was SEBA established in Assam?

→ In 1961.

5. **What is vocational education?**
→ Education that prepares students for specific trades or occupations.
 6. **Mention two defects of secondary education before Independence.**
→ Lack of practicality and too much emphasis on rote learning.
 7. **Why is moral education important at the secondary level?**
→ It helps in character-building and instills ethical values.
 8. **State one recommendation of the Education Commission regarding examination reform.**
→ Reduce reliance on final exams; include internal assessments.
 9. **What is meant by 'universalisation of secondary education'?**
→ Ensuring all children have access to and complete secondary education.
 10. **What is the aim of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)?**
→ To improve access to and quality of secondary education across India.
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◆ **Long Answer Type (4–6 Marks)**

11. **Write briefly on the structure and goals of the 10+2+3 system.**
→ 10 years of basic schooling followed by 2 years of higher secondary and 3 years of college. Goal: streamline education to make it more relevant and career-oriented.
12. **Explain any four defects in secondary education before independence.**
→

- Too theoretical and exam-oriented
- No vocational training
- Neglected moral and physical education
- Curriculum irrelevant to Indian society

13. How has RMSA contributed to secondary education in Assam?

→

- Constructed new school buildings
- Provided free textbooks and lab equipment
- Increased enrolment and reduced dropout rates

14. Discuss the role of the State Government of Assam in developing secondary education.

→

- Established new schools in remote areas
- Appointed trained teachers
- Promoted use of ICT in education
- Worked on curriculum development through SEBA

15. How did the Kothari Commission shape the future of Indian education?

→

- Introduced structured reforms
- Linked education to productivity and national goals
- Suggested universal access and quality improvement

16. Describe the role of the Education Policy of 1986 in removing gender disparity.

→

- Promoted girl child education
- Set up separate schools and hostels
- Scholarships and incentives for girl students

17. **Discuss the objectives of the Mudaliar Commission.**

→

- Reorganize secondary education
- Remove examination-oriented teaching
- Build character, leadership, and vocational skills

18. **What challenges still persist in secondary education in Assam?**

→

- Infrastructure gaps in rural schools
- Teacher shortages
- Gender and regional disparities
- High dropout rates in some districts

19. **How does vocationalisation help students at the secondary level?**

→

- Makes students employable
- Offers alternative career paths
- Reduces academic pressure
- Bridges skill gaps in the job market

20. **How can secondary education be made more effective?**

→

- Update curriculum

- Integrate technology
- Ensure continuous teacher training
- Make education activity-based and skill-oriented