

Subject: History

Std: 9th

Lesson no.5 Education

Q.I. Choose the right option and rewrite the sentence:-

(1) The scientist who developed the Param-8000 supercomputer

(a) Dr Vijay Bhatkar (b) Dr R. H. Dave (c) P Parthasarathy (d) None of the above

Ans) (a) Dr Vijay Bhatkar

(2) The magazine Jeevan Shikshan is published by the following institute

(a) Balbharati (b) University Education Commission (c) MSCERT

Ans) (c) MSCERT

(3) The educational institution called IIT is famous for education in the area of

(a) Agriculture (b) Medicine (c) Skilled managers (d) Engineering

Ans)(d) Engineering

2.) A. Complete the activity as per the given instruction.

(1) Complete the table below with details about individuals in the education field and their work.

Individual

Work

First education minister of India – **MaulanaAbulKalam Azad**

Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishna – Chairman of the University Education Commission

Prof Sayyad Rauf – Prepared curriculum for Stds I to VII of Maharashtra State Board

Anutai Wagh – Kosbad Project

B. Complete the concept chart given on page no. 25[Text]

1. Objectives of Education

Q.III. Explain the following statements with reasons:-

(1) The District Primary Education Programme was undertaken.

Ans) i) In 1994, the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) was started with the objective of universalisation of primary education.

ii) The programme has undertaken to envisage 100% attendance in primary schools and arresting student drop-out.

iii) Education for girls and for the physically handicapped was also included into the programme.

iv) Evaluation of primary education, alternative education, creating societal awareness, etc. were also included in the programme.

v) It was implemented in seven States including Maharashtra.

(2) The NCERT was established.

Ans) i) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) was established in Delhi on the 1st of September 1961.

ii) It has played a central role in designing school curricula and textbooks with the cooperation of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE).

iii) It also provides training, extension, educational programmes and restructuring of school curriculum and textbooks to the schools.

iv) The main objective of establishing NCERT is to help the Central Government in matters of school education in the context of a comprehensive policy and in implementing educational schemes.

v) It has been involved in designing workbooks and handbooks for teachers, in service training and conducting talent search examinations at the national level.

(3) The farmers were benefited by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

Ans) i) The farmers were benefited by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute because it was established to do work for the development of the agriculture sector.

ii) It has well-equipped laboratories, soil science, agricultural sciences, economic botany and other departments.

iii) They started research on wheat, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables and many other problems.

iv) Its fundamental research on the methods of taking multiple crops in a year benefited the farmers.

Q.IV. Write short notes on:-

(1) Indira Gandhi National Open University

Ans) i) Indira Gandhi National Open University was established on 20th September 1985. It was named after Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

ii) It was established with the objective that the stream of education should make its way into every average household of the country.

iii) It has given chance to those who are unable to get a college education in the formal way.

iv) They are given concessions in eligibility criteria, age and other conditions for admission to this university.

v) An audio-visual distance education programme through Akashvani and Doordarshan has also started by IGNOU in the year 1990.

vi) It provides facilities for education through 58 training centres in the country and 41 centres in foreign countries.

(2) Kothari Commission

Ans) i) Kothari Commission was started in 1964 under the Chairmanship of Dr D. S. Kothari.

ii) The Commission recommended the 10+2+3 pattern for secondary, higher secondary and university education.

iii) This system was implemented from 1972. The objectives of the commission were-

1. Modernisation of Education.
2. Uniform national system of education.
3. Use of mother tongue, Hindi and English in education.
4. It recommended for the adult education, education by correspondence and open universities.

(4) Balbharati

Ans) i) The Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research is called Balbharati.

ii) It was established in Pune on 27th of January 1967. Balbharati prepares textbooks for school children of 1st to 12th standards.

iii) These textbooks are made in eight languages, namely, Marathi, Hindi, English, Urdu, Kannad, Sindhi, Gujarati and Telugu.

iv) Balbharati also published 'Kishor', a monthly magazine for children,

Q.V. Answer the following questions in detail:-

(1) Which programmes were included in the Operation Blackboard scheme?

Ans: i) Operation Blackboard has started in 1988 by the central government to spread the primary education.

ii) It has taken initiatives to improve educational standards by providing at least two proper classrooms, toilets, a blackboard, maps, laboratory apparatus, a small library, a playground, sports equipment, etc.

iii) One of the two teachers should be female.

iv) In 1994, this scheme was expanded and provision was made for one additional classroom and for appointing one more teacher in schools with an enrolment of more than 100 students.

(2) What role do the agriculture schools/ colleges play in the development of agriculture?

Ans) i) Due to the agricultural schools/ colleges the farmers got benefited as they helped to do the developmental work for the agriculture sector.

ii) The well-equipped laboratories, soil science, agricultural sciences, economic botany and other departments helped to do research works on different parts of agricultural problems.

iii) They have started research on wheat, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables and many other problems.

iv) Its fundamental research on the methods of taking multiple crops in a year benefited the farmers. So we may say that agricultural schools/ colleges play an important role in the development of agriculture.

(3) Describe with examples the progress that India has made in the field of medicine.

Ans) i) The Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR) was established in the year 1949. It was established for conducting research in the medical field.

ii) They have started twenty-six centres in different parts of the country for research on various diseases.

iii) Their research has made it possible to control tuberculosis and leprosy.

iv) All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) was established to put feather on advanced education and research in medicine.

v) Apart from undergraduate and postgraduate courses in medicine the institute also provides medical treatment to the common people at nominal rates.

vi) For further development of the medical field, the Medical Council of India was restructured in 1958 and was entrusted with the task of determining criteria for quality of medical education, its supervision and inspection.

vii) The Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy was established in 1969 to bring development in the Ayurvedic, Naturopathy, Unani and Homoeopathy systems of medicine.

viii) It has also established special colleges for training in nursing, and super speciality centres for treatment of disorders of the heart, brain and eyes.

ix) Tata Memorial Centre is also functioning as the national centre for treatment, research and education in relation to cancer.