

43
80

- 1) The indirect type of education received is called Informal education. It has no goals and not rigid. Mass media peer groups etc are the examples of this. It is also called accidental or incidental education. learns from events and experiences. It influenced from his surroundings.
- 2) Othupallies are the educational institutions of north kerala. It is a single teacher institution and it were attached to mosques. Mulla Mullakka Musliyas were the tutors. There are Maktabs and Madrassahs.
- Maktabs - primary learning
 - Madrassas - Higher education.
- Quran and traditions of prophet were taught in the primary class. also taught Arabic writing.
- 3) Two functions of education
- Development of personality
 - character building
- Development of personality is an important factor for the intellectual, physical development

-a-

of a human being. human values such as honesty, loyalty, etc should be acquired only through education. It only leads to the rest factors of his ~~like~~ life like character building, spiritual upliftment. It also helps him to become a good member in his home, contributing his best to society, being a worthy member by securing a vocation etc. Education leads to a sound development.

7) After pabbaja ceremony, a ceremony conducted in Buddhism before the child leaves his home to join sanghas he will shave his head, wear saffron clothes and sit in front of guru and take 3 oaths. he then had to obey 10 rules. Upasampada ceremony conducted at the age of 22. It is to decide whether the student ^{live} stay in the monastery permanently. After Upasampada ceremony were called 'Bikshu' and females were called 'Bikshuni'.

- 8) Kalaries are the institutions that give training in martial arts. It is compulsory for those who had their education in ezhuthupallis. It was mainly attached to the Bagavathy temples. It is to foster the spirit of Nairs and keep them fit for wars. They were mainly taught regular exercises and use of weapons such as kuzuvadi, dagger, spear etc. - most promising students were taught Marma or WIZ.
- 15) Ayyankali was a social reformer in medieval Kerala. He was born in a pulaya family. During that time Brahmins dominated over Kerala. They enjoyed every rights. The educational institutions such as ezhuthupallis, Othupallies and other major educational institutions denied education for lower caste people. During that time the lower caste people suffered very much. They were not

allowed to walk on public roads women
were not allowed to cover their breasts
and there were no admission for the
lower caste children into educational
institutions. Ayyankali organised pulayas
and he fought against these social evils.
he founded Sadhu Jana parishadana Sangham
he fought for the educational rights of
low castes. he claimed education is the
right of all. he was considered as the
king of pulayas. villuvandi samayam
made him famous. Sree Narayana Guru
influenced him very much. he was
against caste system, untouchability he
also fought evils like Thirandu kuli
Thalikkettu kalyanam etc. he had great
oral skill and knowledge. he worked
hard for the upliftment of weaker
sections in the society in all fields
like cultural, social, educational, economical
he contributed greatly to the education
of backward classes which leads to
Renaissance in medieval Kerala.

16) British & East India company were not interested in the education of Indians they were mainly concentrated in the trade purpose. Later ^{Christian} Missionaries took the responsibility of educating Indians. They believed English education will be better for Indians. The Prussian missionary started their first educational institution in Kerala. Later LMS (London Mission Society) started their first school Christ Church Mission Society (CMS) contributed greatly in the fields of education. They & CMS opened their first English school in Mattanchery. they opened 6 schools for boys and 4 schools for girls. they gave importance to the women education. CMS also opened their school in Trichur. Christian missionaries fought against pardah system, sati etc They started giving grant in aid to schools and as a result many private

Schools set up in different parts

English education helped many social reformers to fight against social evils.

Missionaries also set up educational institutions for the training of teachers. BEM (Baptist Evangelical Mission) started their schools

and colleges. Christian missionaries

introduced institutionalised system of education. main feature of this was

- education to all
- no discrimination on the basis of religion, caste etc
- people came into touch with vast subjects and western world

20) English & East India Company were not interested in educating Indians. they were concentrated mainly on trade purpose. Later christian missionaries took the responsibility of educating Indians. they also believed in spreading religion through this then another controversy emerges

that whether Indians should be given English education or local language

this controversy was later cleared by woods despatch: he rejected Arabic and Sanskrit on the following terms

- English is the key to modern knowledge
- It stands dominant among the west
- It is the language of ruling class of India
- It will bring renaissance in India

This controversy is called Oriental-Occidental Controversy. They rejected or avoided Indian culture and imposed upon the western culture. Regional languages were neglected and English claimed the superiority among languages. They denied the heritage, traditions of India ~~to~~ for their ~~s~~ beneficial factors

25)

~~NPE~~

~~Natio~~

25) National education policy ^{of education} brings the radical ^{change in the} reconstruction of educational field. It brought major reforms in educational field. NPE came out in 1986.

Some of the major reforms were

- Examination reforms
- Development of sports and games
- Education for minorities
- development in science, technology and Research
- Removing disparities in educational fields
- Improving the service conditions of teachers
- Education for all
- Curriculum reforms
- Common system of education

NPE was based on constitutional principles. the major constitutional principles such as equality, liberty, secularism etc. National level of education was its main theme.

the common system of education
the pattern 10+2+3. Education for
all. no discrimination on education
in the fields of caste, religion, language
etc. minority education were given
major importance. ~~the~~ it give major
importance to primary and secondary
education. introduced curricular shifts.
to bring about the changes. ~~educat~~
5 year education for primary and 3
year for secondary. class room
facilities, labs, libraries should be
set up in schools and colleges. other
aims were

- increase of enrolment
- decrease the quantity of wastages
and dropouts
- giving grant in aid to schools & colleges
- provide minimum facilities
- Navedhaya schools
- operation blackboard