

## Glossary

**i) Kothari Commission:** An Education Commission set up by the Government of India on 14<sup>th</sup> July, 1964 under the chairmanship of Daulat Singh Kothari, the then chairman of the University Grants Commission. The terms of reference of the commission was to formulate the general principles and guidelines for the development of education from primary level to the highest and advise the government on a standardized national pattern of education in India.

**ii) Guru:** A Sanskrit term that implies to someone who is a "teacher, guide, expert, or master" of certain knowledge or field. A guru is someone more than a teacher, traditionally a reverential figure to the student, with the guru serving as a "counselor, who helps mold values, shares experiential knowledge as much as literal knowledge, an exemplar in life, an inspirational source and who helps in the spiritual evolution of a student"(Mlecko, 1982).

**iii) Gurukula:** The household of the Guru where the student began a life dedicated to learning and serving the Guru.

**iv) Vedas:** A Sanskrit word that refers to a large body of knowledge texts of ancient India. Composed in Vedic Sanskrit, the texts constitute the oldest layer of Sanskrit literature and the oldest scriptures of Hinduism.

**v) Pavlov's Conditioning theory:** Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849–1936), Russian Physiologist and Psychologist is primarily known for his work in classical conditioning. Classical conditioning refers to a learning procedure in which a biologically potent stimulus (e.g. food) when paired with a previously neutral stimulus (e.g. a bell) elicit a response (e.g. salivation) that is usually similar to the one elicited by the potent stimulus.