

Question 1.

Match the following:

<i>William Jones</i>	<i>promotion of English education</i>
<i>Rabindranath Tagore</i>	<i>respect for ancient cultures</i>
<i>Thomas Macaulay</i>	<i>gurus</i>
<i>Mahatma Gandhi</i>	<i>learning in a natural environment</i>
<i>Pathshalas</i>	<i>Critical of English education</i>

Answer:

William Jones	respect for ancient cultures
Rabindranath Tagore	learning in a natural environment
Thomas Macaulay	promotion of English education
Mahatma Gandhi	critical of English education
Pathshalas	gurus

Question 2.

State whether true or false

1. James Mill was a severe critic of the Orientalists.
2. The 1854 Despatch on education was in favour of English being introduced as a medium of higher education in India.
3. Mahatma Gandhi thought that the promotion of literacy was the most important aim of education.
4. Rabindranath Tagore felt that children ought to be subjected to strict discipline.

Answer:

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. False

Question 3.

Why did William Jones feel the need to study Indian history, philosophy and law?

Answer:

- William Jones came to represent a particular attitude towards India. He shared a deep respect for ancient cultures, both of India and of the West.
- Jones and Colebrooke felt that India had attained its glory in the ancient past. It declined later on. In order to understand India, it was necessary to discover the sacred and legal texts produced in the past.
- These texts would reveal the ideas and laws of Hindus and Muslims and would form the basis of future development.
- Jones and Colebrooke believed that their project would help the British learn from Indian culture. Indians would also rediscover their own heritage. In this way the British would become guardians and masters of Indian culture.

Question 4.

Why did James Mill and Thomas Macaulay think that European education was essential in India?

Answer:

- James Mill was the strongest critic of the Orientalists.
- He declared that the British should not teach what the natives wanted, or what they respected, in order to please them and “win a place in their heart”.

- The aim of education should be to teach what was useful and practical.
- Indians should be made familiar with the scientific and technical advances that the West had made, and not the sacred literature of the Orient.
- Macaulay urged the British government in India to stop wasting public money in promoting Oriental learning, for it had no practical use.
- He felt that knowledge of English would allow Indians to read some of the finest literature the world had produced; it would make them aware of the developments in Western science and philosophy.
- The teaching of English could thus be a way of civilizing people, changing their tastes, values, and culture.

Question 5.

Why did Mahatma Gandhi want to teach children handicrafts?

Answer:

Mahatma Gandhi wanted to teach children handicraft because of the following reasons:

- People would work with their hands.
- The craft would develop their minds.
- It would also develop their capacities to understand.

Question 6.

Why did Mahatma Gandhi think that English education had enslaved Indians?

Answer:

1. According to Mahatma Gandhi, colonial education created a sense of inferiority in the minds of Indians. He said it made them see Western civilisation as superior which destroyed the pride they had in their own culture.
He said: It was sinful—it enslaved Indians—it cast an evil spell on them.

2. Charmed by the West, appreciating everything that came from the West, Indians educated in these institutions admired British rule.
3. Mahatma Gandhi wanted an education that could help Indians recover their sense of dignity and self-respect.
4. Mahatma Gandhi -strongly was in favour of Indian languages to be the medium of teaching.
5. Education in English crippled Indians and distanced them from their own social surroundings. This made them “strangers in their own lands”. Speaking a foreign tongue (language) despised local culture.
6. Mahatma Gandhi further said that western education focused on reading and writing rather than oral knowledge;
 - It valued textbooks rather than life experience and practical knowledge.
 - He said education should develop a person’s mind and soul.
 - Literacy or simply learning to read and write—by itself did not count as education

Question 7.

Choose the correct option.

(i) The ideas of William Jones were supported by

- (a) James Mill
- (b) Thomas Macaulay
- (c) Charles Wood
- (d) Henry Thomas Colebrooke

(ii) A madrasa was set up in Calcutta in 1781 to promote the study of

- (a) Urdu
- (b) Arabic
- (c) Ancient history of India
- (d) Muslim religion

(iii) Who attacked the Orientalists?

- (a) James Mill
- (b) Thomas Macaulay

- (c) Both (a) to (b)
- (d) None of the above

(iv) The name associated with the establishment of Serampore Mission

- (a) Thomas Macaulay
- (b) Henry Thomas Colebrooke
- (c) William Carey
- (d) William Jones

(v) William Adam toured the districts of

- (a) Bihar and Orissa
- (b) Bihar and Bengal
- (c) Bengal and Rajasthan
- (d) Orissa and Madhya Pradesh

Answer:

(i) (d), (ii) (b), (iii) (c), (iv) (c), (v) (b).

Q1- A person who knows and studies several languages is known as

- A) teacher
- B) multi-talented
- C) linguist
- D) learner

Q2- _____ was one of the first Company officials to study Sanskrit.

- A) Esther Hills
- B) John Mills
- C) William Jones
- D) Robert Clive

Q3- William Jones had started a journal which was called

- A) The Times of India
- B) Bengal Gazette
- C) Asiatick Research
- D) Philosophical Research

Q4- _____ was an English official who had deep respect for the Indian culture.

- A) Henry Colebrook
- B) James Warren
- C) Bruce Jones
- D) Paul Henry

Q5- To promote Islamic law, a madarasa was set up at _____ in 1861.

- A) Bombay
- B) Calcutta
- C) Benaras
- D) Lucknow

Q6- _____ was introduced in India in 1835.

- A) English Education Act
- B) Arabic Education Act
- C) Sanskrit Education Act
- D) Civil Services Act

Q7- Those who have scholarly knowledge of Asiatic language and culture are called _____

- A) Linguistic
- B) Orientalists
- C) Vernacularists
- D) Munshis

Q8- Wood's Dispatch for 'Education for Commerce' in India was introduced by ____.

- A) Charles Wood
- B) William Wood
- C) Henry Wood
- D) Archie Wood

Q9- A person who can read, write and teach Persian is known as

- A) Munshi
- B) Maulavi
- C) Qazi
- D) Brahman

Q10- Wood's Dispatch also aimed at clearing _____ of Indian people.

- A) poverty
- B) moral character
- C) illiteracy
- D) sophistication

Q11- _____ saw India as an uncivilised society that needed to be civilised.

- A) James Mill
- B) Thomas Macaulay
- C) Robert Clive
- D) Warren Hastings

Q12- Until 1813, East India Company was opposed to the _____ in India.

- A) missionary activities
- B) religious function
- C) education
- D) trade

Q13- _____ college was established in Calcutta on the banks of river Hooghly.

- A) Serampore
- B) Hindu
- C) Islamic
- D) Scottish

Q14- _____ was one of the first British officials to attack the views of Orientalists.

- A) William Jones
- B) Henry Colebrook
- C) James Mill
- D) Henry Ongle

Q15- According to Adam's report, there were over _____ schools in rural Bihar and Bengal in the 1830s.

- A) 1 lakh
- B) 50 thousand
- C) 2 lakhs
- D) 5 lakhs

Q16- _____ toured Bihar and Bengal in the 1830s to prepare a report on Education in vernacular schools.

- A) William Woods
- B) William Adams
- C) Robert Clive
- D) Thomas Bell

Q17- In the 1830s, no classes were held for rural students once _____ started.

- A) harvest season
- B) rainy season
- C) winter season
- D) summer season

Q18- To promote study of English texts, the company set up a Hindu College in _____

- A) Benaras
- B) Madras
- C) Surat
- D) Lucknow

Q19- ____ was a Scottish Missionary who helped to establish Serampore Mission.

- A) William Carey
- B) Thomas Woods
- C) Paul Derik
- D) James Watt

Q20- Wood's Dispatch was introduced in _____.

- A) 1854
- B) 1855
- C) 1845
- D) 1839

Q21- _____ had argued that English education had enslaved Indians

- A) Mahatma Gandhi
- B) Raja Rammohan Roy
- C) Sardar Patel
- D) Rasbehari Bose

Q22- According to Aurbindo Ghosh, education should awaken the spirit of ____ among students of India.

- A) religion
- B) nationality
- C) thoughtfulness
- D) integration

Q23- _____ city is situated on the banks of river Hooghly.

- A) Madras
- B) Calcutta
- C) Delhi
- D) Lahore

Q24- _____ started Shantiniketan in 1901.

- A) Rabindranath Tagore
- B) Subhash Chandra Bose
- C) Aurbindo Ghosh
- D) R C Mukherjee

Q25- The _____ established the University of Bombay.

- A) British
- B) French
- C) Dutch
- D) German

Q26- Hindu College came up in _____ to promote study of Hindu religious texts.

- A) 1791
- B) 1795
- C) 1799
- D) 1792

Q27- Rural _____ which accepted new rules were supported through government grants by the Company.

- A) Pathshalas
- B) Shops
- C) temples
- D) colleges

Q28- _____ first started setting up schools exclusively for girls' education.

- A) Christian missionaries
- B) Indian pandits
- C) Company
- D) Local government

Q29- Tagore wanted to combine the elements of _____ with traditional Indian Education.

- A) Eastern Education
- B) Western Education
- C) religious education
- D) Local education

Q30- In 1854, the Company appointed several _____ to look after four to five local schools.

- A) government pandits
- B) government officials
- C) government teachers
- D) government servants

Answer

Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer
1	C	11	B	21	A
2	C	12	A	22	B
3	C	13	A	23	B
4	A	14	C	24	A
5	C	15	A	25	A
6	A	16	B	26	A
7	B	17	A	27	A
8	A	18	A	28	A
9	A	19	A	29	B
10	B	20	A	30	A

Very Short Answers Type

Question 1.

Define the term linguist.

Answer:

Linguist is someone who knows and studies several languages.

Question 2.

What was main aim behind establishing Hindu College in Benaras in 1791?

Answer:

Hindu College was established to encourage the study of ancient Sanskrit texts that would be useful for the administration of the country.

Question 3.

What is meant by an Orientalist?

Answer:

Orientalists were those who were having scholarly knowledge of the language and culture of Asia.

Question 4.

How did Thomas Babington Macaulay see India?

Answer:

He saw India as an uncivilized country that needed to be civilized.

Question 5.

Why was the English Education Act introduced and in which year?

Answer:

Following Macaulay's minute, the English Education Act of 1835 was introduced.

Question 6.

Who toured the districts of Bengal and Bihar in 1830's?

Answer:

In 1830's William Adam, a Scottish missionary toured the districts of Bengal and Bihar.

Question 7.

When did the Company decide about improving the system of vernacular education?

Answer:

After 1854, the Company decided to improve the system of vernacular education.

Question 8.

Name the institution established by Rabindranath Tagore.

Answer:

'Santiniketan' was established by Rabindranath Tagore in 1901.

Question 9.

Who was William John.

Answer:

William Jones was appointed as Junior Judge at the supreme court of company.

Question 10.

Which languages were learnt by William Jones?

Answer:

Greek, Latin, French and English.

Question 11.

By whom was the Asiatic society of Bengal was setup?

Answer:

By William Jones.

Question 12.

From whom did William Johns learnt Sanskrit language?

Answer:

The Pandits.

Question 13.

In which year was Madarsa setup in Calcutta?

Answer:

In 1781.

Question 14.

When was the Hindu college Benaras was established?

Answer:

In 1791.

Question 15.

Who emphasized on teaching of English language in manner of civilizing, changing the taste values and cultures of the Indians?

Answer:

Lord Macaulay.

Question 16.

When was the English Education act introduced?

Answer:

In 1835.

Question 17.

Who was William Carey.

Answer:

William Carey was a Scottish missionary.

Short Answers Type

Question 1.

In what sense does Gandhiji and Tagore's thoughts were similar and different about western education?

Answer:

In many senses Tagore's and Gandhiji's thoughts about western education were similar. There were several differences too. Gandhiji was highly critical of western education, civilisation and its worship of machines and technology.

But Tagore wanted to combine elements of modern western civilisation with the best within Indian tradition. Tagore emphasized on the needs to teach science and technology along with art, music and dance.

Question 2.

Why did Tagore hate going to school in his school days?

Answer:

He found school suffocating and oppressive. The school appeared like a prison to him as he could never do what he felt like doing. And the experience of Tagore's school days in Calcutta shook his ideas of education. These were reasons why he hated going to school in his school days.

Question 3.

What did Mahatma Gandhi say about western education?

Answer:

Mahatma Gandhi said that western education focused on reading and writing rather than oral knowledge. It valued textbooks rather than practical knowledge. He argued that education ought to develop a person's mind and soul. Literacy or simple learning to read and write by itself did not count as education.

Question 4.

What consequences were there of the new rules and routine over the earlier pathshala students who accepted the British rules?

Answer:

In the earlier system of Pathshala, students from poor peasant families had been able to go to pathshalas as the timetable was flexible before adoption of rules of the British government.

The discipline of the new system demanded regular attendance, even during harvest time when children of poor families had to work in the fields. Inability to attend school came to be seen as indiscipline, as evidence of the lack of desire to learn.

Question 5.

What did James Mill declare while attacking the orientalists?

Answer:

James Mill attacked the orientalists and declared that the British should not make efforts to teach what the natives wanted or respected, in order to please them. The aim of education ought to be to teach what was useful and practical. So Indians should be made familiar with the scientific and technical advancements that the west had made, rather than with the poetry and sacred literature of the orientals.

Long Answers Type

Question 1.

In view of Mahatma Gandhi, why was practical knowledge very much essential for development of person's mind and soul?

Answer:

Mahatma Gandhi believed that western education focused on reading and writing rather than lived experiences and practical knowledge. He argued that education ought to develop a person's mind and soul.

Literacy – or simply learning to read and write by itself did not count as education.

People had to work with their hands, learn a craft, and know-how different things operated. This would develop their mind and their capacity to understand. This is why Mahatma Gandhi believed that practical knowledge was very much essential for development of person's mind and soul.

Question 2.

Explain the William Adam's report produced on the progress of education in vernacular schools.

Answer:

William Adam had been asked by the Company to report on the progress of education in vernacular schools. The report Adam produced was interesting.

Adam found that there were over 1 lakh pathshalas in Bengal and Bihar. These were small institutions with no more than 20 students each. But the total number of children being taught in these pathshalas was considerable over 20 lakh. These institutions were set up by wealthy people, or the local community. At times they were started by a teacher (guru).

The system of education was flexible. Adam discovered that this flexible system was suited to local needs. For instance, classes were not held during harvest time when rural children often worked in the fields. The pathshala started once again when the crops had been cut and stored. This meant that even children of peasant families could study.

Question 3.

Explain Wood's Despatch. What was mentioned in its provision?

Answer:

In 1854, the Court of Directors of the East India Company in London sent an educational despatch to the Governor-General in India, issued by Charles Wood, the president of the Board of Control of the Company. It has come to be known as Wood's Despatch.

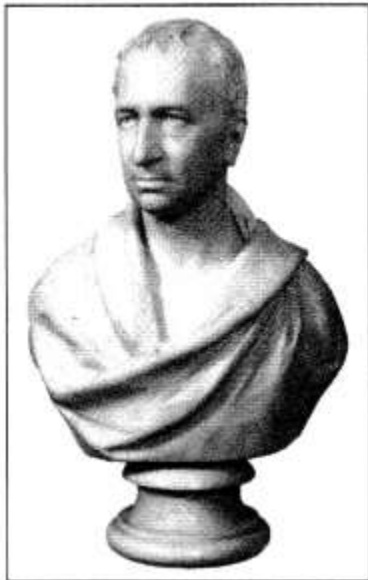
1. It emphasized once again on the practical benefits of system of European learning.
2. One of the practical uses the Despatch pointed to was economic European learning.
3. It said, it would enable Indians to recognize the advantages that flow from the expansion of trade and commerce.
4. Wood's Despatch argued that European learning would improve the moral character of Indians.
5. It would make them truthful and honest and would supply the Company with civil servants who could be trusted and depended upon.
6. The literature of East was believed to be full of errors and also couldn't instill in the people a sense of duty and a commitment to work nor could it develop the skill required for administration.

Picture Based Questions

Look at the picture given below and answer the following questions:

Question:

1. Who was Henry Thomas Cookbrooke?



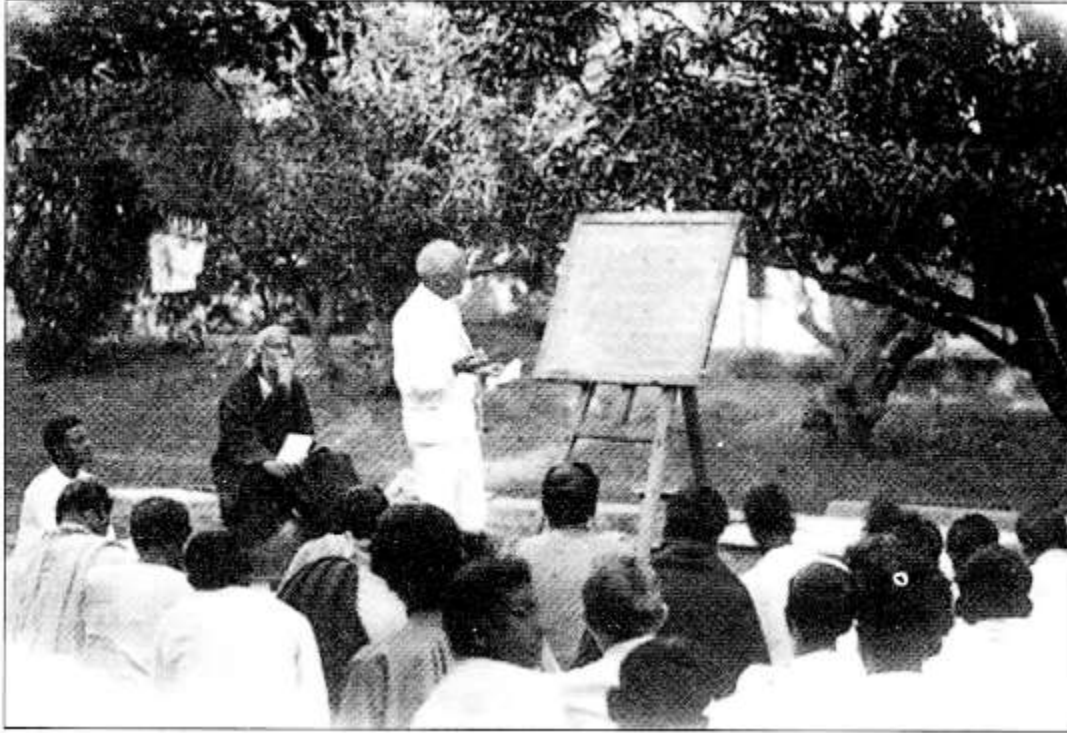
2. Whom does the monument belong to?



3. Along with whom is Mahatma Gandhi sitting with civilizing the “NATIVE” Educating the Nation.



4. What does the picture shows?



Answer:

1. He was a scholar of Sanskrit and ancient sacred writings of Hinduism.
 2. Monument belongs to Warren Hastings.
 3. He is sitting with Kasturba Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore.
 4. The picture shows a class in progress in Santiniketan in the 1930's.
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