

HISTORY

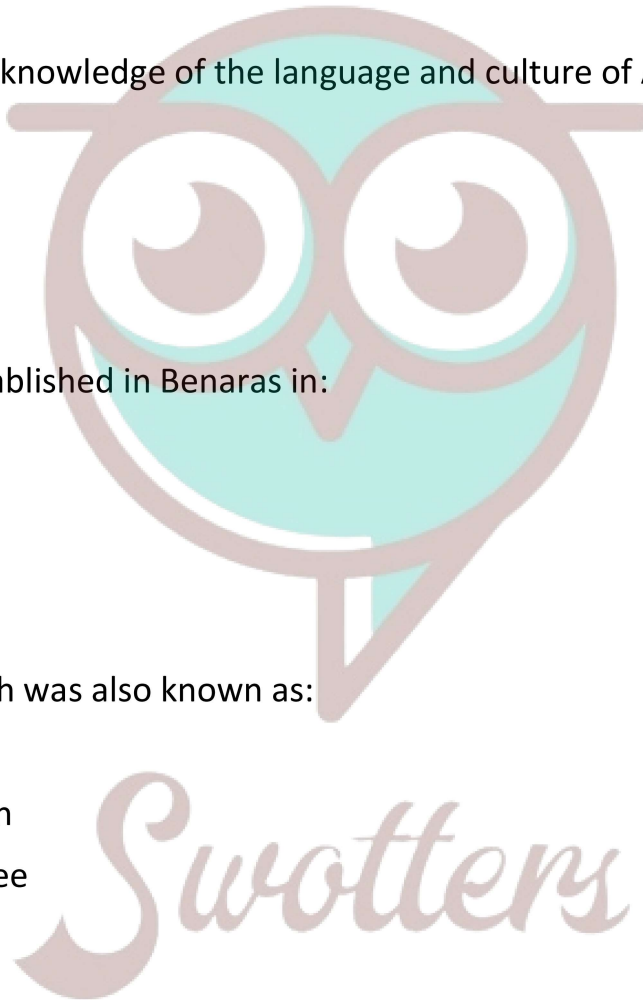
Chapter 11: Civilising the “Native”, Educating the Nation



Important Questions

Multiple Choice Questions-

1. Name the person who arrived in Calcutta in 1783 and was appointed as junior judge at the Supreme Court.
 - a. Warren Hastings
 - b. Lord Comwalis
 - c. William Jones
 - d. Henry Thomas
2. Those with a scholarly knowledge of the language and culture of Asia were known as:
 - a. Vernacular
 - b. Orientalists
 - c. Anglicists
 - d. Munshi
3. Hindu College was established in Benaras in:
 - a. 1781
 - b. 1773
 - c. 1777
 - d. 1791
4. Charles Wood despatch was also known as:
 - a. Wood's Despatch
 - b. Wood's Commission
 - c. Macaulay Committee
 - d. Court of Directors
5. In 1830's a Scottish missionary who toured the districts of Bengal and Bihar was:
 - a. Williams Carey
 - b. William Adam
 - c. Thomas Babington
 - d. Charles Wood.
6. What would you call a person who knows several languages?
 - a. Biographer
 - b. Linguist



- c. Bilingualist
d. Translator
7. Complete by choosing the most appropriate word from the following list of options. The introduction of brought with it ideas of democracy, liberty, fraternity among the minds of Indians
- a. Western education
b. Subsidiary alliance
c. Doctrine of Lapse
d. Expansion policies
8. Who started the journal Asiatick Research?
- a. Henry Thomas Colebrooke
b. Warren Hastings
c. William Jones
d. Max Muller
9. The temples of darkness that were falling of themselves into decay. Who said these words about the Calcutta Madrasa and Benares Sanskrit College?
- a. Lord William Bentick
b. Lord Dalhousie
c. Lord Ripon
d. Lord Macaulay
10. How did the European learning improve the moral character of Indians?
- a. It would expand the trade and commerce
b. It would make them truthful and honest
c. It would make the Indians realize the importance of developing resources of the country
d. It would make them change their tastes and desires and create a demand for British goods
11. Tagore wanted to combine the elements of with traditional Indian Education.
- a. Eastern Education
b. Western Education
c. religious education
d. Local education

12. Rural which accepted new rules were supported through government grants by the Company.
- Pathshalas
 - Shops
 - temples
 - colleges
13. The established the University of Bombay.
- British
 - French
 - Dutch
 - German
14. city is situated on the banks of river Hooghly.
- Madras
 - Calcutta
 - Delhi
 - Lahore
15. had argued that English education had enslaved Indians
- Mahatma Gandhi
 - Raja Rammohan Roy
 - Sardar Patel
 - Rasbehari Bose

Very Short:

- Define the term linguist.
- What was main aim behind establishing Hindu College in Benaras in 1791?
- What is meant by an Orientalist?
- How did Thomas Babington Macaulay see India?
- Why was the English Education Act introduced and in which year?
- Who toured the districts of Bengal and Bihar in 1830's?
- When did the Company decide about improving the system of vernacular education?
- Name the institution established by Rabindranath Tagore.
- Who was William John.

10. Which languages were learnt by William Jones?
11. By whom was the Asiatic society of Bengal was setup?
12. From whom did William Johns learnt Sanskrit language?

Short Questions:

1. In what sense does Gandhiji and Tagore's thoughts were similar and different about western education?
2. Why did Tagore hate going to school in his school days?
3. What did Mahatma Gandhi say about western education?
4. What consequences were there of the new rules and routine over the earlier pathshala students who accepted the British rules?
5. What did James Mill declare while attacking the orientalist?

Long Questions:

1. In view of Mahatma Gandhi, why was practical knowledge very much essential for development of person's mind and soul?
2. Explain the William Adam's report produced on the progress of education in vernacular schools.
3. Explain Wood's Despatch. What was mentioned in its provision?

Answer Key:

MCQ:

1. (c) William Jones
2. (b) Orientalists
3. (d) 1791
4. (a) Wood's Despatch
5. (b) William Adam
6. (b) Linguist
7. (a) Western education
8. (c) William Jones
9. (d) Lord Macaulay
- 10.(d) It would make them change their tastes and desires and create a demand for British goods
- 11.(b) Western Education
- 12.(a) Pathshalas

13.(a) British

14.(b) Calcutta

15.(a) Mahatma Gandhi

Very Short Answer:

1. Linguist is someone who knows and studies several languages.
2. Hindu College was established to encourage the study of ancient Sanskrit texts that would be useful for the administration of the country.
3. Orientalists were those who were having scholarly knowledge of the language and culture of Asia.
4. He saw India as an uncivilized country that needed to be civilized.
5. Following Macaulay's minute, the English Education Act of 1835 was introduced.
6. In 1830's William Adam, a Scottish missionary toured the districts of Bengal and Bihar.
7. After 1854, the Company decided to improve the system of vernacular education.
8. Santiniketan' was established by Rabindranath Tagore in 1901.
9. William Jones was appointed as Junior Judge at the supreme court of company.
10. Greek, Latin, French and English.
11. By William Jones.

Short Answer:

Ans: 1. 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

Ans: 2. 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.

Ans: 3. 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.

Ans: 4. 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.

Ans: 5. 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 Answer:

Ans: 1. 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.

Ans: 2. 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 lakhs. 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.

Ans: 3. 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.

It emphasized once again on the practical benefits of system of European learning.

One of the practicals uses the Despatch pointed to was economic European learning.

It said, it would enable Indians to recognize the advantages that flow from the expansion of trade and commerce.

Wood's Despatch argued that European learning would improve the moral character of

Indians.

It would make them truthful and honest and would supply the Company with civil servants who could be trusted and depended upon.

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.



Swotters