



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VIII		Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	
Worksheet No: 9		Topic: CIVILIZING THE NATIVE, EDUCATING THE NATIVE (HISTORY)	Year: 2020-21
I	Multiple choice:		
1	The name associated with the establishment of Serampore Mission (a) Thomas Macaulay (b) Henry Thomas Colebrook (c) William Carey (d) William Jones		
2	William Adam toured the districts of (a) Bihar and Orissa (b) Bihar and Bengal (c) Bengal and Rajasthan (d) Orissa and Madhya Pradesh		
3	Who attacked the Orientalists? (a) James Mill (b) Thomas Macaulay (c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of the above		
4	The ideas of William Jones were supported by (a) James Mill (b) Thomas Macaulay (c) Charles Wood (d) Henry Thomas Colebrook		
5	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		
II	Fill in the blanks:		
6	Rabindranath Tagore started Shanti Niketan in 1901.		
7	There was no system of annual examinations in Pathshalas .		
8	Many British officials said that knowledge of the East was full of errors and thought it as unscientific .		
9	Wood's Dispatch emphasized the practical benefits of a system of European learning		
10	Thomas Macaulay saw India as an uncivilized country that needed to be civilized .		
III	Answer the following:		
11	How were Oriental institutions like the Calcutta Madrasa and Banaras Sanskrit College viewed by the British?		

	These Oriental institutions were viewed as temples of darkness that were falling of themselves into decay.
12	Name the places where the British established universities. Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
13	Name two Indians who reacted against Western education. Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore.
14	What type of education was given to the children in pathshalas? Children were given oral education in pathshalas.
15	What do you mean by Tagore's abode of peace? Tagore's Shanti Niketan was established in a rural setting, 100 kilometers away from Calcutta. As it was far from the din and bustle of the city it was an abode of peace.
16	What measures were suggested by the English Education Act of 1835? The following measures were suggested under the English Education Act 1835: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. English was made the medium of instruction for higher education. 2. Promotion of Oriental institutions like the Calcutta Madrasa and Banaras Sanskrit College was stopped. These institutions were seen as temples of darkness that were falling of themselves into decay. 3. English textbooks began to be produced for schools.
17	What were the views of other Company officials about Indian education? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Other Company officials did not approve the ideas of the Orientalists. They began to criticize the Orientalist- vision of learning. 2. They said that the knowledge of the East was full of errors and unscientific thought. 3. They saw Eastern literature as non-serious and light-hearted. So, they argued that it was wrong on the part of the British to spend so much effort in encouraging the study of Arabic and Sanskrit language and literature.
18	What measures were undertaken by the Company to improve the system of vernacular education? OR How were the irregularities of pathshalas checked by the Company? There were no rules and regulations in pathshalas. Hence, the Company decided to improve the entire system. It took several measures: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It appointed a number of governments pandits, each in charge of looking after four to five schools. The task of the pandit was to visit the pathshalas and try and improve the standard of teaching. 2. Each guru was asked to submit periodic reports and take classes according to a regular time table. 3. Teaching was now to be based on textbooks and learning was to be tested through a system of annual examination. 4. Students were asked to pay a regular fee, attend regular classes, sit on fixed seats, and obey the new rules of discipline.
19	What type of education did Mahatma Gandhi wanted to introduce in India? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mahatma Gandhi never approved English education because it had created a feeling of inferiority in the minds of millions of Indians. 2. In fact, he wanted an education that could help the people of India restore their sense of

dignity and self-respect.

- 3. During the time of the national movement he urged students to leave educational institutions to show the British that they could no longer enslave Indians.**
- 4. Mahatma Gandhi never wanted English to be the medium of teaching. Instead he thought that students ought to be taught in the medium of Indian languages.**
- 5. Education in English crippled the people of India. It distanced them from their own surroundings. It made them alien in their own lands.**
- 6. Hence, he felt that English education ought not to flourish in India any more. He urged that education ought to develop a person's mind and soul. Simply learning to read and write did not matter at all. People had to learn a craft and know how different things operated. This would definitely develop their mind and their capacity to understand.**