

**ST. ANDREWS SCOTS SR. SEC. SCHOOL**  
9th Avenue, I.P. Extension, Patparganj Delhi-110092

<b>CLASS: VIII</b>	<b>SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE</b>	<b>TOPIC: HISTORY</b>	<b>CH-6</b>
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**SPREAD OF MODERN EDUCATION IN INDIA**

**Multiple Choice Type Questions**

1. The Englishmen who took deep interest in Indian heritage belonged to \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Oriental School of Thinking**
2. In which year Sanskrit college was established in Banaras? **1791**
3. Who wrote “Oriental learning was completely inferior to European learning”? **Lord Macaulay**
4. For Mahatma Gandhi, education meant training of both \_\_\_\_\_. **Mind and body**
5. Rabindranath Tagore was of the opinion that formal education system kills natural desire of the child to be \_\_\_\_\_. **Creative and imaginative**

**Unscramble the letters given the helpbox and fill in the blanks**

1. **William Jones** founded the Asiatic society of Bengal.
2. According to **Wood’s despatch** universities were set up in **Calcutta, Bombay** and **Madras**.
3. **Rabindranath Tagore** started Shantiniketan to bring the children close to **nature**.
4. Before the coming of the British, **education** was imparted through **Pathshalas** and **Gurukuls**.
5. Sayaji Rao Gaikwad III set up a university in **Baroda**.

**State whether The following statements are 'True Or 'False'**

1. The British decided to introduce modern education in India to get clerks and loyal subjects at cheaper rates. **(True)**
2. The British educational policy had only positive impacts. **(False)**
3. Some Indian thinkers like Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore thought of an alternative pattern of National Education to promote cultural values of India. **(True)**
4. In 1835, Lord Dalhousie introduced English education in India. **(False)**

5. Sayyid Ahmed Khan criticised the customs of polygamy and easy divorce. **(True)**

### **Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. **What are the Pathshalas? What did the pupils learn in them?**

A Pathshala meant a place where traditional Indian education was imparted to boys only. The pupils in Pathshala mainly learnt religious and mythological stories and arithmetical tables.

2. **What were the motives of British Educational Policy?**

The motive behind British Educational Policy was to recruit educated Indians as clerks in the offices at cheaper pay, who would be loyal to them.

3. **Name the two institutions which were set up by the Orientalist thinking group.**

A madrasa was set up in Calcutta (now Kolkata) in 1781 and a Government Sanskrit College was established in Benaras in 1791.

4. **Name the two Indian leaders who reacted against the western education.**

The two Indian leaders were Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore who reacted against western education.

5. **Name any two institutions established to promote national education.**

The two institutions, established to promote national education were Shantiniketan and Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh.

### **Short Answer Type Questions**

- (1) **What kind of education were the Orientalists interested in giving to the Indians?**

The Orientalists wanted Indians to rediscover the rich literature of India and to encourage western learning and modern sciences. The British belonging to orientalist school of thinking also hoped that if Indians were given modern education along with traditional and formal education, they would become “good subjects” and accept British Rule willingly.

- (2) **Omitted**

- (3) **Write a short note on Mahatma Gandhi’s ideas of education.**

Mahatma Gandhi’s ideas of education were fruitful to the survival of Indian heritage and the rich literature. Mahatma Gandhi wished to promote such an education that could help Indians develop a sense of dignity and self respect. According to him, education meant training of both mind and

body. He perceived that Education in English would cripple Indians and if Indians would be taught in their own languages, they would progress better in their lives.

**(4) Why did Rabindranath Tagore establish Shantiniketan?**

Rabindranath Tagore established Shantiniketan to create in Indians a spirit to study while being close to nature where they could be creative in expressing to their thoughts and desires to inspire the natural desire in the child to be creative and imaginative.

**(5) Differentiate between the Orientalist and Anglicist policy of education.**

The Orientalists were of the opinion that Indians should understand their heritage while Anglieist policy of education was based on English culture. Orientalists promoted law and languages whereas Angliei sts stressed on sciences and wanted English to be the only medium of education. According to the Anglicist point of view, ‘oriental learning was completely inferior to European learning’.

## **Long Answer Type Questions**

**1) Analyse four weaknesses of British Educational Policy.**

British Educational Policy was irrelevant to Indians, because of the following reasons:

- a) Because of the medium of teaching in English in place of Indian languages, lakhs of children, especially in rural areas, were deprived of modern education.
- b) English medium schools were very costly.
- c) British educational policy almost neglected girls' education for which no funds were allotted.
- d) British educational policy was biased and it considered Indian traditional education inferior to western education.

**2) What was Wood’s Despatch? What was its result?**

In 1854, a further development in the field of education took place, under which the Court of Directors of the English East India Company sent an educational despatch to the Governor-General in India. It was named after Sir Charles Wood — the President of the Board of Control and commonly called ‘Wood’s Dispatch’. Consequently in all provinces, the Departments of Education were set up and universities were established in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta in 1857.

**3) Omitted**

**4) Omitted**

**5) Omitted**