

**GURUKUL INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, JANJGIR**  
**CLASS: 8**

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES (HISTORY)**  
**CH.6 : CIVILIZING THE NATIVE AND EDUCATING THE**  
**NATION**

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTION**

**1. Where were classes held under the system of pathshalas?**

**Answer:** In some places classes were held under a banyan tree, in other places in the corner of a village shop or temple, or at the guru's home.

**2. Why was the Hindu College established in Benaras?**

**Answer:** The Hindu College was established in Benaras in 1791 to encourage the study of ancient Sanskrit texts that would be useful for the administration of the country.

**3. How does Mahatma Gandhi view literacy?**

**Answer:** According to Mahatma Gandhi literacy is not the end of education nor even the beginning. It is only one of the means whereby man and woman can be educated. Literacy in itself is not education.

**4. What do you mean by wood's despatch?**

**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.

**5. How did Tagore view his school namely Santiniketan?**

**Answer:** a) Tagore was of the view that creative learning could be encouraged only within a natural environment.

b) So he chose to set up his school 100 kilometres away from Calcutta, in a rural setting.

c) He saw it as an abode of peace (santiniketan), where living in harmony with nature, children could cultivate their natural creativity.

## **6. What were the provisions of English Education Act of 1835?**

**Answer:** Measures taken by the English Education Act of 1835 were:

- English was made the medium of instruction for higher education.
- Promotion of Oriental institutions like the Calcutta Madrasa and Benaras Sanskrit College was stopped. These institutions were seen as “temples of darkness that were falling of themselves into decay”.
- English textbooks began to be produced for schools.

## **7. Why did Mahatma Gandhi think that English education had enslaved Indians?**

**Answer:** Mahatma Gandhi thought that English education had enslaved Indians because:

- Colonial education created a sense of inferiority in the minds of Indians.
- It made them see Western civilisation as superior, and destroyed the pride they had in their own culture.
- Indians educated in these institutions began admiring British rule.

## **8. Explain the measures introduced by the British following the 1854 Despatch.**

**Answer:** Following the 1854 Despatch, several measures were introduced by the British.

- a) Education departments of the government were set up to extend control over all matters regarding education.
- b) Steps were taken to establish a system of university education. Universities were established in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
- c) Attempts were also made to bring about changes within the system of school education.
- d)

## **LONG ANSWER QUESTION**

### **1. What were the differences between the educational views of Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore?**

- a) In many senses Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi thought about education in similar ways. There were, however, differences too.
- b) Gandhiji was highly critical of Western civilisation and its worship of machines and technology.
- c) Tagore wanted to combine elements of modern Western civilisation with what he saw as the best within Indian tradition.
- d) He emphasized the need to teach science and technology at Santiniketan, along with art, music and dance.

### **2. What was the report of William Adam about education in vernacular schools?**

- a) Adam found that there were over 1 lakh pathshalas in Bengal and Bihar. These were small institutions with no more than 20 students each. These were run by guru.
- b) The system of education was flexible. There were no fixed fee, no printed books, no separate school building, no benches or chairs, no blackboards, no system of separate classes, no rollcall registers, no annual examinations, and no regular time-table.
- c) In some places classes were held under a banyan tree, in other places in the corner of a village shop or temple, or at the guru's home.
- d) Teaching was oral, and the guru decided what to teach, in accordance with the needs of the students. Students were not separated out into different classes: all of them sat together in one place.
- e) 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.

### **3. What measures did the Company undertake to improve the system of vernacular education?**

- a) It appointed a number of government pandits, each in charge of looking after four to five schools.
- b) The task of the pandit was to visit the pathshalas and try and improve the standard of teaching.

- c) Each guru was asked to submit periodic reports and take classes according to a regular timetable.
- d) Teaching was now to be based on textbooks and learning was to be tested through a system of annual examination.
- e) Students were asked to pay a regular fee, attend regular classes, sit on fixed seats, and obey the new rules of discipline.