



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
MIDDLE SECTION
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
CIVILIZING THE 'NATIVE' , EDUCATING THE NATION

NAME: _____ CLASS & SEC: VIII _ ROLL NO: __ DATE: _ /10/2017

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. In order to understand India it was necessary to discover the _____ and _____ texts that were produced in ancient time.
2. _____ was set up in Calcutta in 1781 to promote the study of Arabic.
3. Hastings and other orientalist needed Indian scholars to teach them _____ languages.
4. Following _____ minute, the English Education Act of 1835 was introduced.
5. _____ outlined the educational policy that was to be followed in India.
6. In 1857 universities were established at _____ , _____ and _____.
7. _____ found that there were over 1 lakh pathshalas in Bengal and Bihar.
8. _____ which accepted new rules were supported through government grants.
9. _____ argued that colonial education created a sense of inferiority in the minds of Indians.
10. From the early nineteenth century many British officials began to criticize the _____ vision of learning.
11. Mahatma Gandhi wanted an education that could help Indians recover their sense of _____ and _____

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. A term generally used to refer to a local language or dialect as distinct from what is seen as the standard language. _____
2. With great energy and passion, he emphasized on the need to teach English language. _____
3. A person who can read, write and teach Persian. _____
4. A group of thinkers who advocated the introduction of western studies, science, philosophy and literature in English medium. _____
5. Those with a scholarly knowledge of the language and culture of Asia and advocated the teaching of Western knowledge through local languages. _____
6. He strongly felt that Indian languages ought to be the medium of teaching. _____
7. Rabindranath Tagore started this institution in 1901. _____
8. He was a scholar of Sanskrit and ancient sacred writings of Hinduism. _____

9. The President of the Board of Control of the Company, who framed an educational policy for India. _____
10. He was asked by the Company to report on the progress of education in vernacular schools. _____
11. Two important leaders who supported the National Educational Policy _____
12. A Scottish missionary, who helped to establish the Serampore mission near Calcutta. _____
13. He was of the view that creative learning could be encouraged only within a _____ environment.

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

S. No.	COLUMN- A		COLUMN-B	RESPONSE
1.	Warren Hastings	a.	Linguist	
2.	William Jones	b.	Encouraged teaching Handicrafts	
3.	Mahatma Gandhi	c.	Teaching of English	
4.	Thomas Macaulay	d.	Orientalist	

IV. OBSERVE THE GIVEN PICTURES AND FILL IN THE BLANKS:



1. The _____ college was established in Benaras in 1791.



2. He emphasized the need to teach English in India. _____



3. _____ and _____ were the pioneers of _____ education.



4. 'Abode of Peace'. _____

V. ANSWER INTWO POINTS:

1. Why did William Jones and Colebrooke learn Indian language , translate ancient Indian texts and make their findings known to others?
2. Who were the Orientalists? Why did they need the support of Indian scholars?
3. Why did Macaulay emphasize the need of English language education in India?
4. What arguments were put forward by Wood’s dispatch regarding the introduction of European learning?
5. What were the consequences of the new rules introduced in the Pathshala system of education?

VI. ANSWER IN THREE POINTS:

1. State the recommendations of the Wood’s despatch.
2. Why did Mahatma Gandhi think that English education has enslaved us?

VII. ANSWER IN FOUR POINTS:

1. Why did Gandhiji encourage children to learn handicrafts?
2. What were Rabindranath Tagore’s ideas on Education?

LESSER KNOWN FACTS ABOUT RABINDRANATH TAGORE



1. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, who is popularly remembered as Mahatma Gandhi has a direct connection with Tagore. Tagore a strong admirer of Gandhi for his ideas on nationalism conferred the title of **‘Mahatma’** on Gandhi to honour him.

2. Rabindranath attended a number of Indian National Congress sessions in Calcutta (Kolkata) where he composed songs and sang during India’s freedom struggle. **‘Jana Gana Mana’** was the opening song for the second day of the Congress Session in 1911, and only later it was adopted as our National Anthem. In 2011, India celebrated 100 years of our National Anthem.

Tagore also is the only person who is the creative mind behind the National Anthems of as many as three countries – **India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka**. While he both penned and composed the National Anthem for both India and Bangladesh, Sri Lanka’s anthem was also written by him in Bengali in 1938. After the country got independence, the song was translated in Tamil and few lines were changed and adopted as its National Anthem.



3. Everyone must have seen the historic picture where the two legends shared a frame, but rarely one has read the excerpts of their conversation. Rabindranath Tagore and his interaction with **Albert Einstein** was widely published after the two had met at latter’s home in Caputh in Germany in 1930. The two Nobel-laureates were mutual admirers.