

8. Education and British Rule (British policies after 1858)

Worksheet 1

A Fill in the blanks with the correct options:

- The first government-aided educational institute was the _____ set up in _____.
(a) Calcutta Madrasa; 1781 (b) Presidency College; 1780
- _____ became the basis of the 1835 Act introducing English education in India.
(a) Magna Carta (b) Macaulay's Minute
- Many commissions like the _____ were set up to support the cause of modern education.
(a) Simon Commission (b) Hunter Commission
- The _____ were led by H.T. Princep who supported _____ learning.
(a) Orientalists; traditional (b) Anglicists; scientific
- _____ started the Sanskrit College at Varanasi.
(a) William Jones (b) Jonathan Duncan
- _____ established statistics as a branch of science.
(a) Sir C.V. Raman (b) P.C. Mahalonobis
- The _____ was established at _____ by Rabindranath Tagore.
(a) Vishwa Bharati University; Shantiniketan
(b) Bharatiya Sangeet Vidyalaya; Vadodara
- _____ was the first woman Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University.
(a) Begum Hazrat Mahal (b) Sultana Jahan Begum
- _____ established the Royal Asiatic Society at Calcutta in 1784 for the study of _____.
(a) Alexander Cunningham; Brahmi script (b) William Jones; Indian heritage
- _____ deciphered the ancient Brahmi script.
(a) Lord Dalhousie (b) James Princep

B Explain what was the main aim or purpose of the following:

1. Anglicists: _____

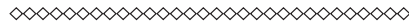
2. Hunter Commission: _____

3. Indian National Council of Education: _____

4. Royal Asiatic Society: _____

5. Indian Science Congress Association: _____

ANSWERS TO WORKSHEET I



- A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (b) 10. (b)
- B. 1. Anglicists: They were a group of people led by Lord Macauley who insisted on English being used as a medium of instruction.
2. Hunter Commission: It was one of the Commissions set up to support the cause of modern education.
3. Indian National Council of Education: Indian leaders formed this association as a revolt against British education policy.
4. Royal Asiatic Society: This was established by William Jones in 1784 to study Indian heritage.
5. Indian Science Congress Association: This was set up by many Indian scientists to share their experiences and exchange views.

Worksheet 2

- (A) On a map of India, mark the following significant centres of education: Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Banaras, Aligarh, Baroda.



- (B) Name the states where you will find the following languages spoken; some may be spoken in more than one state:

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| 1. Bangla | _____ | 2. Dogri | _____ |
| 3. Telugu | _____ | 4. Odia | _____ |
| 5. Malayalam | _____ | 6. Kannada | _____ |
| 7. Urdu | _____ | 8. Bhojpuri | _____ |
| 9. Braj | _____ | 10. Tamil | _____ |

ANSWERS TO WORKSHEET 2

- A. Refer to your atlas to mark the places mentioned.
- B. 1. West Bengal 2. Himachal Pradesh 3. Telengana; Andhra Pradesh 4. Odisha
5. Kerala 6. Karnataka 7. Uttar Pradesh; parts of Telengana 8. Bihar
9. Uttar Pradesh 10. Tamil Nadu