DAV PUBLIC SCHOOL, P.T.P.S., PATRATU

Ch.- 12 Impact of British Rule on India

A. Fill in the blanks:-

1. **Swami Vivekananda** said, 'All history points to India as the mother of Science and art.'

2. **Lord Macaulay** played an important role in introducing Western education.

3. **Anglicists** favoured English as a medium of instruction .
4. The Hindu and the Elephinstone colleges were established in **Calcutta** and **Bombay** respectively .
5. The orientalists favoured the traditional system with **Sanskrit** and **Persian** as the medium of instruction.
6. Sati system was abolished by **Lord William Bentinck** in 1829.
7. **Jyotiba Phule** founded the Satya Shodhak Samaj for the upliftment of the low and oppressed classes.
8. Mahatma Gandhi started the Wardha Education Scheme in **1937**.
9. **Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar** is known as the architect of Indian constitution.
10. After **the Sharda Act of 1929**, Indian constitution fixed the age of marriage at 18 years for girls and 21 years for boys.

11. Shri Narayana Guru was born in the **Ezhava** Community of Kerala.

12. The doors of the **Guruvayur** Temple, in Kerala, were opened for Harijans only in 1946.

13. **Periyar E.V. Ramasamy** called Congress- a Fort of Brahmins.

14. Swami Dayanand Saraswati established Arya Samaj Society of nobles at **Bombay** and later at **Lahore** .

15. **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan** founded Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College (Aligarh Muslim University) in 1875 at Aligarh.

B. Very Short type Question Answers:

Question 1. What was the main objective of the East India Company in India?
Answer: The main objective of the East India Company was to make profit and not to take over the responsibility of educating Indians.

Question 2. Why is the British era called the most eventful era in the history of India?
Answer:
The British era brought significant changes in every aspect of the Indian society, for example, education, public institutions, reforms in caste system and the condition of women.

Question 3. Name the institutions that imparted elementary education before the British rule in India.
Answer: Pathshalas and Maktabs.

Question 4. Name the institutions that imparted higher education before the British rule in India.

Answer: Tols and Madrasas.

Question 5. What were the subjects taught under higher education?
Answer: Subjects like Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, law, logic, medicine and astronomy were taught under higher education.

Question 6. What controversy arose between the Orientalists and the Anglicists?
Answer: The controversy arose between the Orientalists and the Anglicists regarding the medium of education.

Question 7. Why did Lord Macaulay support the Anglicists?
Answer: He supported the Anglicists as the British wanted a class of Indians who would act as a link between the rulers and ruled and provide cheap manpower for lower levels of the administration.

Question 8. Why was an Education Commission formed in 1882?
Answer:
In 1882, an Education Commission was formed to look into the system of revenue in education, female education, setting up the schools, colleges and universities.

Question 9. Why did Lord Curzon, revise the entire system of education?
Answer: Lord Curzon revised the entire system of education because he believed that educational institutions in India were producing political revolutionaries.

Question 10. Why were the Indians annoyed at the passing of the Indian Universities Act in 1904?
Answer: The Indians annoyed because they knew this Act was made for fulfilling the hidden interest of the Britishers.

Question 11. What did Wardha Scheme of Education propose?
Answer: Wardha Scheme of Education proposed a National Education System that would inculcate the moral values of truth, goodness and justice among the masses all over India.

Question 12. What contributions did Arya Samaj make in the field of education?
Answer: Arya Samaj opened many gurukuls, schools, colleges and other educational institutions. It started Dayanand Anglo Vedic High School at Lahore in 1st June1986.

Question 13. What do you mean by female infanticide?
Answer: Female infanticide means killing infant girls.

Question 14. What is the minimum marriage age for boys and girls in India now?
Answer: Now, the minimum marriage age is 21 years for boys and 18 years for girls.

Question 15. Why did Jyotiba Phule reject Indian National Congress?
Answer: Jyotiba Phule rejected Indian National Congress because he felt that the party was only serving the interest of the rich and upper castes.

Question 16. Name any two principles propagated by Periyar Ramasamy.
Answer: The principles of nationalism and self-respect.

Question 17. Why did Swami Dayanand start Shuddhi Movement?
Answer: Swami Dayanand started Shuddhi Movement to reconvert Hindus who had been converted to other religions.

Question 18. What was Ambedkar's view about justice?
Answer:
He was of the view that justice would not be granted by others. It was something that the sufferers must secure for themselves.

Question 19. Name the two practices which Mahatma Gandhi opposed.
Answer: (i) Dowry system
(ii) Purdah system

Question 20. What was sati practice ?

Answer: it was an in human practice where a widow was forced to burn herself on the funeral pyre of her husband.

Question 21. Name any two principles propagated by Periyar E. V. Ramasamy.

Answer: Principles of nationalism and self respect.

Question 22. Who founded Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha and Marathi Newspaper Mook Nayak (Leader of the Dumb) ?

Answer: Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar.