B A 4TH SEM EDUCATION

PASS COURSE

PAPER- 4.1

HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN INDIA

1. When the Charter Act was declared? (In the Year1813)
2. Who declared Charter Act of 1813? ( The British Govt)
3. What was the amount declared in the Charter Act of 1813? (Yearly an amount of One Lakh to be spent for the development of Indian Education)
4. Why the Act of 1813 is known as the Charter of Indian Education?
5. Why the Charter Act is known as “ Torch bearer of Indian Education System”?
6. The Anglicist-Classicist Controversy/ The Anglicist-Orientalist Controversy.
7. What were the arguments of Anglicist-Orientalist Group?
8. Who supported Anglicist Group?
9. Who supported Orientalist Group?
10. Name the agents who were involved in imparting modern education in British ruled India. (1. The British Government (East India Company), 2. Christian missionaries and 3. Indian intellectuals and reformers)
11. Why missionaries supported the spread of Western education in India?

*( The missionaries supported the spread of Western education in India primarily for their proselytizing activities. They established many schools with education only being a means to an end which was Christianizing and ‘civilizing’ the natives.)*

1. What were the main proposals of **Macaulay minutes?**

***( 1.*** *English education should be imparted in place of traditional Indian learning because the oriental culture was ‘defective’ and ‘unholy’. 2. He believed in education a few upper and middle-class students. 3. In the course of time, education would trickle down to the masses. This was called the downward filtration theory or infiltration theory. 4. He wished to create a class of Indians who were Indian in colour and blood but English in taste and affiliation.)*

1. **In which year the Anglicst-Orientalist controversy was concluded?**

**( In the year 1835 the Anglicst-Orientalist controversy was concluded by Lord William Bentinck’s government.**

1. Who was the Chairman of the General Committee of Public Instruction?

(Thomas Babington Macaulay was the Chairman of the General Committee of Public Instruction.)

1. Who appointed Lord Macaulay?

( Lord William Bentinck appointed Lord Macaulay.)

1. Why Wood Despatch of 1854 is called as the Magna Carta of English education in India?

(In India, Wood Despatch of 1854 is called as the Magna Carta of English education because it had recommended the then British Ruled India Govt. to regularise education system from the primary to the university levels for the first time.)

1. What were the recommendations of the Wood’s Despatch?
	* Regularise education system from the primary to the university levels.
	* Indians were to be educated in English and their native language.
	* The education system was to be set up in every province.
	* Every district should have at least one government school.
	* Affiliated private schools could be granted aids.
	* Education of women should be emphasised.
	* Universities of Madras, Calcutta and Bombay were set up by 1857.
	* University of Punjab – 1882; University of Allahabad – 1887
	* This despatch asked the government to take up the responsibility of education of the people.