



Chapter 11

Education and British Rule

SOLUTIONS:

Exercises

1. Answer each question in a word or a sentence

(a) Who was Khagemba?

Ans: Khagemba was the son of Mungyamba.

(b) Who established Calcutta Madrasah?

Ans: Warren Hastings.

(c) What did the Charter Act of 1813 state?

Ans: The Charter Act of 1813, states the principle of encouraging learned Indians and promoting the knowledge of modern sciences in the country.

(d) What is the Nai Talim of Mahatma Gandhi?

Ans: Nai Talim is an education system which consists of craft-centred, free compulsory education, ideal citizenship, mother tongue, etc.

2. Answer each question in about 30 words:

(a) Write notes on the Buddhist education centres.

Ans: The Buddhist education centres follow heterodox schools of beliefs which were more inclusive than the orthodox school of beliefs. Aside from the monastic orders, the centres were urban institutes of learning.

(b) State the educational policies of India in the middle ages.

Ans: The educational policies of India in the middle ages includes the influence of the Islamic learning which includes traditional madrassas and maktabas. The educational system taught grammar, philosophy, mathematics and law.

(c) Write Rabindranath Tagore opinion on the British system of education.

Ans: According to Rabindranath Tagore, the British system of education was joyless as students were burdened with tons of books. He also state that the British education system has no relation to life and that the schools under the system were factories in which childrens was moulded everyday like a machine.

3. Fill in the blank column by using appropriate term

(a) Islamic institution of education in India included traditional madrassas and maktabas.

(b) In 1791, Jonathan Duncan started a Sanskrit College at Varanasi.



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