

## introduction

- Changes in Indian education from britishers.
- How Indian reacted and adapted it and changed according to their taste.



## The tradition of orientalism.

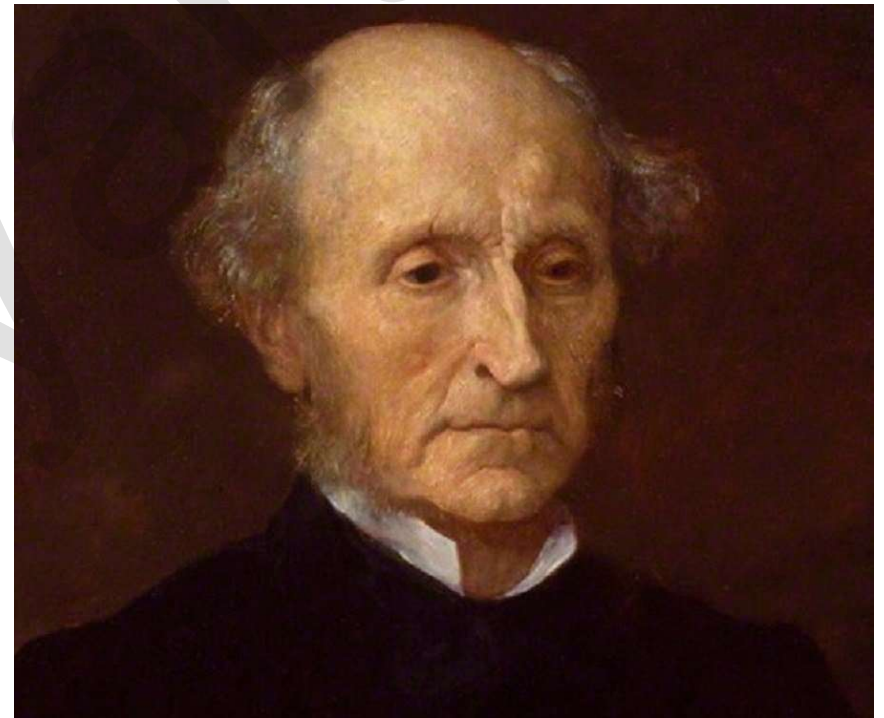
- William Jones (1783-junior judge of supreme court, linguist) saw the importance of Indian Sanskrit heritage.
- Together with Thomas Colebrook introduce Asiatic society and translated Indian languages.
- Establishment of Hindu college in Banaras in 1781 and madrasa for Islamic law and study.





## “Grave errors of the east”

- James mill along with Thomas Macaulay exclaimed: discipline, practical, scientific knowledge should be studied without wasting money on eastern education.
- Colleges were shut closed and English education was promoted (1835).



## Education for commerce

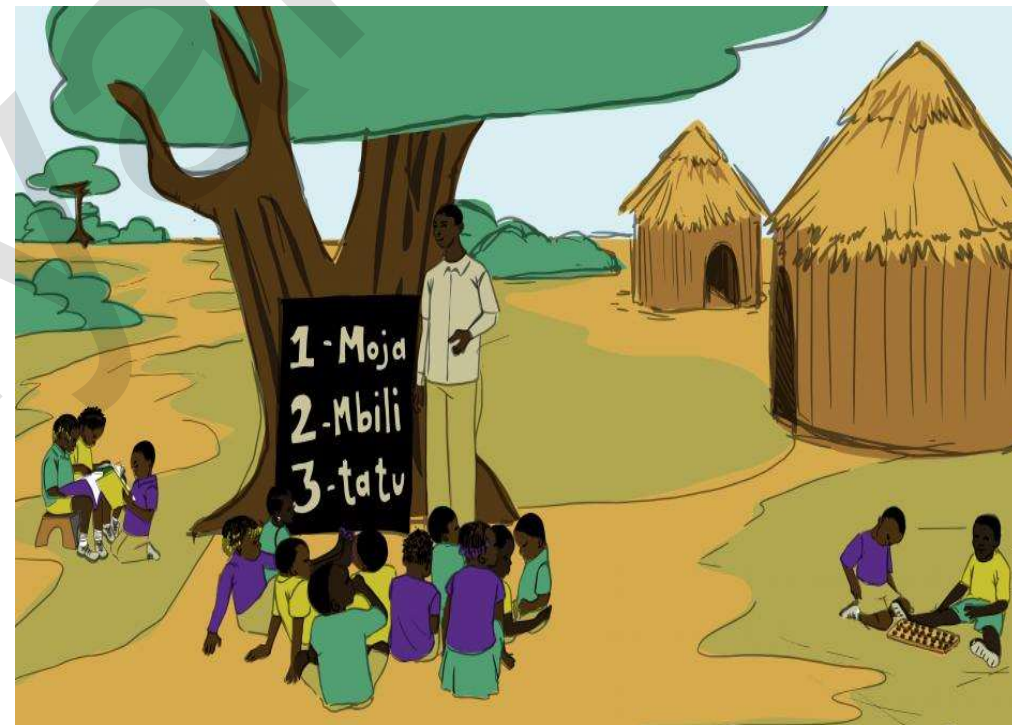
- Charles wood(wood dispatch)was against of the notion “oriental learning”
- Students can learn trade and commerce benefit and can learn about resources for development.



## What happened to Indian schools?

### The report of William Adam

- William Adam (Scottish missionary) created a report on Indian education in Bengal, Bihar.
- 1 lakh path Shala with 20 lakh children, no classrooms, blackboards, registers, timetable, annual exams were taken.

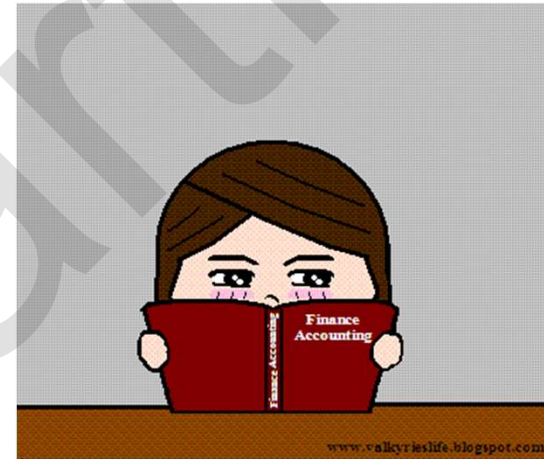


- Fees were taken according to the financial condition along with classes were not taken during the time of harvest.



## New routines, new rules

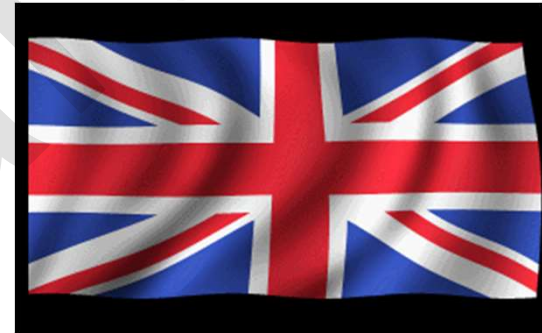
- Pandits were appointed on 4-5 schools for improving standards.
- Regular classes, timetable, exams, and regular fees were initiated along with peasants children were unable to study during harvest.





## The agenda for a national education

- Indian with two mindsets:
  - Those who wanted the idea of western education grow for modernization.
  - Those who were against of it e.g. mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore.



## “English education has enslaved us “

- The western civilization is poisoning us, soul and mind should be developed, we should not compromise with our culture.
- Students stopped going to college in the order of mahatma Gandhi.(live and practical knowledge is must.



## Tagore's “abode of peace”

- Shantiniketan was established in 1901 where children can engage with their creativity, imagination in peace.
- Debates still continues after independence on western and eastern learning.



**EXERCISE**

**Question 1. Match the following:**

| A                   | B                                 |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| William Jones       | Promotion of English education    |
| Rabindranath Tagore | Respect for ancient cultures      |
| Thomas Macaulay     | Gurus                             |
| Mahatma Gandhi      | Learning in a natural environment |
| Pathshalas          | critical of English education.    |

a) Respect for ancient cultures.

b) Learning in natural environment.

c) Promotion of English education

d) Critics of English education.

d) gurus

**Question 2. State whether true or false**

- (a) James Mill was a severe critic of the Orientalists.
- (b) The 1854 Dispatch on education was in favor of English being introduced as a medium of higher education in India.
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi thought that promotion of literacy was the most important aim of education.
- (d) Rabindranath Tagore felt that children ought to be subjected to strict discipline.

**Answer:**

- (a) True
- (b) True
- (c) False
- (d) False

evidyarthi



**Question 3.**

**Why did William Jones feel the need to study Indian history, philosophy and law?**

**Answer:**

He felt the need to study Indian history, philosophy and law because only these texts could reveal the ideas and laws of the Hindus and Muslims, and only a new study of these texts could form the basis of future development in India.

**Question 4.**

**Why did James Mill and Thomas Macaulay think that European education was essential in India?**

**Answer:**

Both James Mill and Thomas Macaulay saw India as an uncivilized country that needed to be civilized. And for this purpose, European education was essential. They felt that knowledge of English would allow Indians to read some of the finest literature of

the world, it would make them aware of the developments in Western science and philosophy. Teaching of English could thus be a way of civilizing people, changing their tastes, values and culture.

**Question 5.**

**Why did Mahatma Gandhi want to teach children handicrafts?**

**Answer:**

Mahatma Gandhi wanted to teach children handicrafts because only then they would be able to know how different things were operated. This would develop their mind and then- capacity to understand.

**Question 6.**

**Why did Mahatma Gandhi think that English education had enslaved Indians?**

**Answer:**

Mahatma Gandhi was against English education. He argued that this type of education is destroying the pride they had in their own culture, making them crippled and stranger in their own land.