

Educational And Social Reforms

12th History Lesson 8 Questions in English - Old Book

- 1) The British Captured Bengal in the Year
- a) 1754
 - b) 1757**
 - c) 1768
 - d) 1770

Explanation: Initially, the East India Company did not evince any particular interest in matters of education. Although the British had captured **Bengal in 1757**, yet the responsibility of imparting education remained only in Indian hands.

- 2) Madarasa in Calcutta was Established by Warren Hastings in the Year
- a) 1780
 - b) 1781**
 - c) 1773
 - d) 1784

Explanation: In 1781, Warren Hastings established a **Madrassa in Calcutta** to encourage the study of **Muslim laws along with Arabic and Persian languages**.

- 3) The Sanskrit College was Established at Benares in 1791 by the initiative of
- a) Jonathan Duncan**
 - b) Warren Hastings
 - c) Prime Minister Atlee
 - d) Pitt.

Explanation: A decade later in 1791 due to the sincere efforts of the British resident, Jonathan Duncan, a Sanskrit College was established to promote the study of Hindu laws and philosophy in Banaras. Therefore, it must be contended that during the first three decades of the 19th century, the development of education took place only through the traditional institutions.

- 4) How many Learning institutions were there in Bengal according to Church records?
- a) 45000
 - b) 60000
 - c) 80000**
 - d) 50000

Explanation: It is apparent from the government and Church records that the state of oriental learning at the time of the establishment of the Company's rule in Bengal, there were about 80,000 traditional institutions of learning in Bengal alone, which means that there was at least

one institution for every four hundred people in that province. Different educational surveys of Madras, Bombay and Punjab also demonstrate similar facts. There was at least one school in every village of India at that time.

- 5) What Policy was adopted by the East India Company in Education?
- a) Single Language Policy
 - b) Dual Policy**
 - c) Liberal Policy
 - d) Non Intervention

Explanation: The East India Company began to adopt a **dual policy in the sphere of education.**

- 6) In Education, The East India Company Gave importance to
- a) Indian Languages
 - b) Arabic and Persian
 - c) Western and English Language**
 - d) None of above

Explanation: It discouraged the prevalent system of oriental education and gave importance to **western education and English language.**

- 7) Which act adopted a provision to spend one lakh rupees per annum for the spread of education in India?
- a) Charter Act of 1813**
 - b) Charter act of 1833
 - c) Woods Despatch
 - d) Pitts India Act of 1784

Explanation: The **Charter Act of 1813** adopted a provision to spend one lakh rupees per annum for the spread of education in India.

- 8) Consider the Following Regarding Charter Act 1813
- 1) There was a prolonged debate pertaining to education during the course of a general discussion on the Act of 1813 in the British Parliament, yet the matter continued to generate debate for the next 20 years.
 - 2) Consequently, not even a single penny out of the allocated funds could be spent on education.
- a) One is True but 2 is False
 - b) Both 1 and 2 are True**
 - c) Both are False
 - d) Only 2 is True

Explanation: Although there was a prolonged debate pertaining to education during the course of a general discussion on the Act of 1813 in the British Parliament, yet the matter continued to generate debate for the next 20 years. Consequently, **not even a single penny out of the allocated funds** could be spent on education.

- 9) Who Advocated the promotion of oriental subjects through Indian languages?
- a) Liberalists
 - b) Orientalists**
 - c) Anglicists
 - d) Democratic

Explanation: The **Orientalists**, advocated the promotion of oriental subjects through **Indian languages**.

- 10) The people who argued the cause of western sciences and literature in the medium of English language were
- a) Orientalists
 - b) Liberalists
 - c) Anglicists**
 - d) None of above

Explanation: The other group, called the **Anglicists**, argued the cause of western sciences and literature in the medium of English language.

- 11) Who emphasized on the medium of English language in Indian education?
- a) Woods
 - b) Lord Bentinck**
 - c) Wellesley
 - d) George Barlow

Explanation: In **1828**, after assuming the office of the Governor-General of India, **Lord William Bentinck**, emphasized on the medium of English language in Indian education.

- 12) Who Was the Chairman of Committee advocated in Favour of English as a Medium of Language?
- a) Lord Macaulay**
 - b) Barlow
 - c) Richard Burrow
 - d) Hastings

Explanation: In the beginning of **1835**, the 10 members of the General Committee of Public Instruction were clearly divided into two equal groups. Five members including the Chairman

of the committee **Lord Macaulay** were in favour of **adopting English as medium of public instruction** whereas the other five were in favour of oriental languages.

13) The argument and Stalemate of Medium of Instruction Continued till

- a) **2 Feb 1835**
- b) 2 Feb 1836
- c) 2 Feb 1838
- d) 2 Feb 1839

Explanation: The stalemate continued till 2 February 1835 when the Chairman of the committee, Lord Macaulay announced his famous Minute advocating the Anglicist point of view.

14) The resolution for promotion of western literature and science through the medium of English language was Passed by

- a) **Lord Bentinck**
- b) Macaulay
- c) Charles Wood
- d) Lord Minto

Explanation: Despite fierce opposition from all quarters, **Bentinck** got the resolution passed.

15) The resolution for promotion of western literature and science through the medium of English language was Passed on

- a) 7th March 1834
- b) **7th March 1835**
- c) 7th March 1840
- d) 7th March 1842

Explanation: Consequently, despite fierce opposition from all quarters, Bentinck got the resolution passed **on 7 March 1835** which declared that henceforth, government funds would be utilized for the promotion of western literature and science through the medium of English language.

16) Sir Charles Wood sent a comprehensive dispatch as a grand plan on education in the Year

- a) 1856
- b) 1853
- c) **1854**
- d) 1860

Explanation: In 1854, **Sir Charles Wood** sent a comprehensive dispatch as a grand plan on education.

17) Consider the Following Regarding Woods Despatch

- 1) The establishment of departments of public instructions in Bombay and introduction of the pattern of grants in aid to encourage private participation in the field of education were recommended.
 - 2) Besides, the dispatch also laid emphasis on the establishment of schools for technical education, teacher and women education.
 - 3) Establishment of Universities in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, on the model of the Liverpool University.
- a) Only 1 is true
 - b) Only 2 is True**
 - c) All are True
 - d) All are False

Explanation: The establishment of departments of public instructions in **five provinces** and introduction of the pattern of grants in aid to encourage private participation in the field of education were recommended. Besides, the dispatch also laid emphasis on the establishment of schools **for technical education, teacher and women education**. Over and above all these, the dispatch recommended the establishment of one University each in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, on the model of the **London University**. Consequently, within the next few years, the Indian education became rapidly westernized.

- 18) When Was most of Social and Religious Moments Launched in India?
- a) Mid 18th Century
 - b) Mid 19th Century**
 - c) Early 19th Century
 - d) Early 18th Century

Explanation: In the **mid-19th century** the social and religious movements, launched in India, attracted the attention of the Company's administration towards the country's social evils.

- 19) The one reason why English indulged in criticizing the customs and traditions of India was to
- a) Awareness
 - b) Eradicate Evil Practices
 - c) To Generate Inferiority complex among Indians**
 - d) None of above

Explanation: The one reason why they indulged in criticizing the customs and traditions of India was to generate a feeling of inferiority complex among the Indians.

- 20) Who Evinced Personal Interest in Social Moments in India?
- a) Lord Minto
 - b) Lord Bentinck**

- c) Lord Macaulay
- d) Lord Dalhousie

Explanation: Western thought and education and views expressed in different newspapers and magazines had their own impact. Some of the British administrators like Lord William Bentinck had evinced personal interest in the matter.

- 21) The Primary areas where the Laws are Enacted on Social Moments were
- a) Education and Women
 - b) Women Emancipation and Caste system**
 - c) Religious Systems
 - d) Languages

Explanation: There were primarily two areas in which laws were enacted, laws pertaining to women emancipation and the caste system.

- 22) The condition of women, by the time the British established their rule, was
- a) Very Good
 - b) Miserable**
 - c) Improved than Before
 - d) Equality Existed

Explanation: The condition of women, by the time the British established their rule, was not encouraging. **Several evil practices such as the practice of Sati, the Purdah system, child marriage, female infanticide, bride price and polygamy had made their life quite miserable.** The place of women had come to be confined to the four walls of her home. The doors of education had been shut for them.

- 23) The First effort in direction of abolishing evil practices and Encouraging women is
- a) Sati abolition**
 - b) Inheritance of Property
 - c) Widow Remarriage
 - d) None of above

Explanation: During the 19th and 20th centuries some laws were enacted with the sincere efforts of social reformers, humanists and some British administrators to improve the condition of women in Indian society. The first effort in this direction was the enactment of **law against the practice of Sati** during the administration of **Lord William Bentinck**.

- 24) Female Infanticide was a Practice Mostly prevalent in the Regions of
- a) Bombay and Madras
 - b) Calcutta
 - c) Punjab and North Western Provinces**

d) Central Province

Explanation: Female infanticide was another inhuman practice afflicting the 19th century Indian society. It was particularly in vogue in **Rajputana, Punjab and the North Western Provinces.**

25) Who are one of people Discussed about Female infanticide in Detail

- a) Colonel Todd
- b) Bentinck
- c) Johnson Duncan
- d) **Both A and C**

Explanation: Colonel Todd, Johnson Duncan, Malcolm and other British administrators have discussed about this evil custom in detail. Factors such as family pride, the fear of not finding a suitable match for the girl child and the hesitation to bend before the prospective in-laws were some of the major reasons responsible for this practice. Therefore, immediately after birth, the female infants were being killed either by feeding them with opium or by strangulating or by purposely neglecting them.

26) The Laws pertaining to Female Infanticides were Enacted before in the Years

- a) 1795,1803,1805,1870
- b) **1795,1802,1804 and 1870**
- c) 1799 and 1890
- d) 1775,1809 and 1870

Explanation: Some laws were enacted against Female infanticide practice in **1795, 1802 and 1804 and then in 1870.** However, the practice could not be completely eradicated only through legal measures. Gradually, this evil practice came to be done away through education and public opinion.

27) During 19th century the Amount of Widows increased close to

- a) 1 lakhs
- b) **2 lakhs**
- c) 2.5 lakhs
- d) 50 thousand

Explanation: There are many historical evidences to suggest that widow remarriage enjoyed social sanction during ancient period in India. In course of time the practice ceased to prevail increasing the **number of widows to lakhs** during the 19th century. Therefore, it became incumbent on the part of the social reformers to make sincere efforts to popularize widow remarriage by writing in newspapers and contemporary journals.

28) Who was the Prominent activist alongside Rajaram Mohan roy on Widow Remarriage?

- a) Jyothiba Phule
- b) Pandit. Ishwar Chandra VidyaSagar**
- c) Devendranath Tagore
- d) Swami Vivekananda

Explanation: Prominent among these reformers were **Raja Ram mohan Roy and Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar**. They carried out large scale campaigns in this regard mainly through books, pamphlets and petitions with scores of signatures.

29) The widow Remarriage act was Finally passed in the Year

- a) 1854
- b) 1853
- c) 1856**
- d) 1861

Explanation: In July 1856, J.P. Grant, a member of the Governor-General's Council finally tabled a bill in support of the widow remarriage, which was passed on **13 July 1856** and came to be called the **Widow Remarriage Act, 1856**.

30) The Indian Reforms Association was started by Kesav Chandra sen in the Year

- a) **1870**
- b) 1878
- c) 1879
- d) 1876

Explanation: The practice of child marriage was another social stigma for the women. In November 1870, the Indian Reforms Association was started with the efforts of Keshav Chandra Sen.

31) The journal called Mahapap Bal Vivah (Child marriage: The Cardinal Sin) was launched with the efforts of

- a) Kesav Chandra sen
- b) BM.Malabari**
- c) Jyothirao Phule
- d) Dayananada Saraswathi

Explanation: A journal called Mahapap Bal Vivah (Child marriage: The Cardinal Sin) was also launched with the efforts of **B.M. Malabari** to fight against child marriage.

32) According to enactment of the Age of Consent Act,1891 Marriageable age of Girl was raised to

- a) 13 years
- b) 12 years**

- c) 15 years
- d) 17 years

Explanation: In 1846, the minimum marriageable age for a girl was only 10 years. In 1891, through the enactment of the Age of Consent Act, this **was raised to 12 years**.

33) According to Sharda Act of 1930 Marriageable age of Girl was raised to

- a) 13 years
- b) 14 years**
- c) 16 years
- d) 18 years

Explanation: In 1930, through the Sharda Act, the minimum age was raised to 14 years.

34) After Independence, In 1978 the Minimum Marriageable age for a Girl is raised to

- a) 16 years
- b) 17 years
- c) 18 years**
- d) 21 years

Explanation: After independence, the limit was raised to 18 years in 1978.

35) The caste system was primarily based on the fourfold division of society in to

- a) 3 divisions
- b) 4 divisions**
- c) 5 divisions
- d) 6 divisions

Explanation: The caste system was primarily based on the fourfold division of society viz. **Brahmins, Kshatriya, Vaishyas and Shudras**. On account of their degradation in their social status, the Shudras were subjected to all kinds of social discrimination. In the beginning of the 19th century the castes of India had been split into innumerable sub- castes on the basis of birth.

36) The Paper Harijan was Brought out by

- a) Ambedkar
- b) Dayananda saraswathi
- c) Gandhi**
- d) Nehru

Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi made the removal of untouchability a part of his constructive programme. He brought out a paper, **The Harijan**, and also organised the **Harijan Sevak Sangh**.

37) **Bahiskrit Hitkarini Sabha** was Formed by Ambedkar at

- a) Madras

- b) Kerala
- c) **Bombay**
- d) Calcutta

Explanation: Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar dedicated his entire life for the welfare of the downtrodden. In Bombay, he formed a **Bahiskrit Hitkarini Sabha in July 1924 for this purpose.**

- 38) Who organized Akhil Bharatiya Dalit Varg Sabha to fight against caste oppression?
- a) Periyar
 - b) Gandhi
 - c) **Ambedkar**
 - d) Jyothiba Phule

Explanation: Later, Ambedkar also organised the Akhil Bharatiya Dalit Varg Sabha to fight against caste oppression.

- 39) Satya sathak samaj was started by
- a) Attaraman Pandurang
 - b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - c) **Jyotirao Phule**
 - d) Vivekananda

Explanation: **Jyotirao Phule** in Western India and Shri Narayana Guru in Kerala respectively established the Satya Sadhak Samaj and the Shri Narayana Dharma Partipalana Yogam to include self-esteem among the downtrodden.

- 40) Shri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam Was started by Narayana Guru in
- a) Tamil Nadu
 - b) **Kerala**
 - c) Bombay
 - d) Calcutta

Explanation: Shri Narayana Guru in Kerala established the Shri Narayana Dharma Partipalana Yogam to include self-esteem among the downtrodden.

- 41) Who started the Self Respect Movement?
- a) **Periyar**
 - b) Kamarajar
 - c) Ambedkar
 - d) Anna

Explanation: In the Madras Presidency also the beginning of 20th century witnessed the rise of Self-respect Movement **of Periyar E.V.R.** In order to eradicate this evil practice many other individual and institutional efforts were also made. These movements were directed mainly in

removing the disabilities suffered by Harijans in regard to drawing of water from public wells, getting entry into temples and admission into schools.