

# HISTORY

## CLASS - X

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### Chapter : Reforms : Characteristics and Observation

**1. What was Anglicist-Orientalist conflict?**

**Ans.:** Charter Act of 1813 was passed by English East India Company. This act ensured the spending of rupees of one lakh on education - but on which education - Indian or Western. A tug of war ensued between the western and Indian education. The supporters of Indian education were called Orientalist. H.T. Prinsep became the leader of the group. The supporters of western education were called Anglicist. Thomas Macaulay, Alexander Duff were the supporter of western education. The conflict was called "Anglicist-Orientalist" conflict.

**2. Write a short note about 'Lalon Fakir'.**

**Ans.:** A multi-talented Bengali who was known by various names like Lalon Fakir, Laon Sain, Mahatma Lalon etc was one of the forerunners of the multi-religious harmony initiative that emerged in nineteenth century Bengal. He was a prominent Bengali philosopher, author, baul saint, mystic, song writer, social reformer and thinker in British India. Lalon was against religious conflict and did not believe in classes or castes, the fragmented hierarchical society and took a stand against racism. He even rejected nationalism at the apex of the anti-colonial nationalist movements in the Indian sub-continent. In 1774 Lalon Fakir was born, now in Bangladesh. "Shob Loke Koy Lalon Ki Jat Shangshare" (Everyone asks, "What religion does Lalon belong to in this world?" "Milon hobe koto dine, amar moner manuseri shone" ("When there shall be meeting? With the person of my liking") Lalon wrote these songs, he believed in the power of music to alter the intellectual and emotional state in order to be able to understand and appreciate life itself. Lalon composed numerous songs which describe his philosophy. Rabindra Nath Tagore was influenced by Lalon's songs and philosophy. Lalon Fakir died in 1890 at the age of 116, no Hindu or Muslim religious rites were observed after his death.