

B.A III year

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Paper-2nd (History)

(Objectives, according to the MCQ pattern)

Education policy and growth of modern education

Part-1

- Education policy under British government can be studied into five phases as first phase from (1758-1812), second phase from (1813-1853), third phase from (1854-1900), fourth phase from (1901-1920) and final phase from 1920 to 1947.

First phase (1758-1812)

- In this phase the British government showed very little interest and had established Calcutta Madarsa by Warren Hastings in 1771 for the study and teaching of Muslim law and related subjects, the other establishment was of Sanskrit College at Varanasi by Jonathan Duncan in 1752 for the study of Hindu law and philosophy

Second phase (1813-1853)

- By the strong pressure of Christian missionary and humanitarians including Indians for the promotion of modern education. **The charter Act 1813** required the company to spend money to encourage the education and science of India
- There was a lot of controversy about western education or traditional Indian education and also about language, English

- The matter was settled 1835 when lord William Bentinck with the support of Rajaram Mohun Roy and other reformers decided to give the teaching of western science and literature through the medium of English alone
- 1844 Lord Hardinge decided to give employment to Indians in English schools
- The schools were mostly opened in three presidency Bombay, Calcutta and Madras
- Christian Missionaries also worked for the expansion of western education
- Establishment of Medical, Engineering and law colleges which was a start of professional education
- The British government started to open school ,colleges and higher institutions instead of elementary schools to the neglect of mass destruction
- The British government under taken “Downward Filtration Theory” which meant that education and modern ideas were supposed to filter downward from the upper classes. In other words the few educated person from the upper and middle classes were expected to assume the task of educating the masses and spreading the modern ideas, but after prolong continuation, it was abandoned in 1854

- Improvement in the quality of higher level education due to the introduction of reforms based largely on the recommendation of Sadler commission, establishment of an inter university Board (1924)
- Significant achievement in the field of Women's education and the education of the backward classes due to the liberal concession given by ministries