



Dr. Jayachandran's

INSTITUTE FOR CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS

SOUTH INDIA'S PREMIER INSTITUTION FOR
PUBLIC POLICY AND CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS

HISTORY

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DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION UNDER BRITISH

Maculley Minute

Woods Dispatch

Hunter's Commission

Indian Universities Act

Sadler University commission

Hartog Committee

Wardha Scheme of Education

Seargeant Plan of Education

Radha Krishnan Committee

DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN INDIA UNDER BRITISH

1781	Warren Hasting started Calcutta Madrassa with Maulims as teacher for teaching Arabic and Persian.
1784	Asiatic Society of Bengal was founded by Sir William Jones in Calcutta.
1791	Sanskrit College was started by Janathan Duncan who became Governor of Bomabay.
1800	Lord Wellesley started Fort William College for training Civil Servants, which was closed in 1802 by court of Directors.
1813	Regulating Act, British government in India was to setup aside 1 lakh rupee for education development. But this money could not be spent due to the fight of Orientalist and Anglisist over the medium of Education.
1817	David hare and Raja Rammohan Roy were instrumental in setting up Calcutta Hindu College that later became Presidency College
1833	Regulating Act Lord Maculley was appointed as the Law member of Viceroy's Executive council. Maculley Minute of Education happened that proposed Western education in India over Indian spiritual education. Lord William Bentick accepted Macualays by a Resolution in 1835 and it led to the promotion of European science and literature
1830	James Thomson Lt. Governor of North Western provinces developed comprehensive scheme of village Education through Vernacular language.
1854	Woods Dispatch - Magna Carta of Indian Education It asked for British government to take up responsibility of Indian education. Vernacular in primary level and English in high level language Recommended for starting University in Presidencies. Laid Stress to Vocational and female education.



Notes

	Education given in institution must be secular in nature Grant- in- Aids to private institutions for development of Education. Resulted in - starting of Universities were started in 3 presidencies (Calcutta, Madras and Bombay). Bethune's girls college started in 1879.
1882	Hunter's Commission (W.W. Hunter) Recommended Primary and Secondary education with special care. Responsibility of primary education to local bodies. Endorsed by Lord Rippon. Higher Education must have 2 divisions Literary and Vocational Resulted in - starting of Punjab university in 1882 and Allahabad university in 1887
1904	Indian Universities Act Governor would be the chancellor of university Governor was given the right to supersede the decision of senate. This move was political move as Lord Curzon thought that universities have become the breeding ground for political resentments. It also sought to fix maximum college fees.
1915	Banaras Hindu University was established by the work of Madan mohan malaviya and Anne Beasant. Parliamentary legislation B.H.U. Act 1915 was passed for this
1917	Sadler University commission Had two Indian members Sir Ashutosh Mukherji and Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed. It was mainly for higher education. It recommended for 12 years of schooling. Separate board for primary, secondary and intermediary levels.

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Notes

	University course was limited to 3 years and divided into Pass Course and Honours. Board of women's education was also suggested Called for centralised university, Teacher training and Vocational education.
1929	Hartog Committee Increase in number of schools and colleges leads to deterioration of educational quality So regularise schools and colleges Wanted emphasis on Primary education. Only deserving students to Higher education. And called for restricting admission to higher education.
1937	Wardha Scheme of Education By INC and not by Government. worked out by the Zakir Hussain Committee after Mahatma Gandhi published a series of articles in the Harijan. Proposed seven year course through mother tongue. In which Vocational scheme must be included. Compulsory education In primary stage Hindi to be medium of education. Whole scheme proposed was child centred and cooperative.
1944	Seargeant Plan of Education Universal and compulsory Education in elementary school level for all children between the age of 6 and 11. Abolition of Intermediary education Liquidation of Adult Illiteracy in 20 years Recommended for teacher training in Vocational training and Physically challenged.
1948	Radha Krishnan Committee 12 years of schooling before University Recommended for Rural universities Basic degree not recommended for administration.

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