

period (Beginning-Ram Mohan) 1813 to 1833, the third period (consolidation-Devendranath) 1833 to 1854 and the fourth period (spread -Keshab Chandra) 1854 to 1882.

The broad headings were broken up into numerous appropriate sub-headings and critical discussion was made on each of them.

**Findings:** The main findings were:

- i. Religion is the greater part of the content of Bengal Renaissance; the educational reformers of that period being also the great religious reformers of the time.
- ii. The new nationalistic spirit in Bengal expressed itself through a religious revival.
- iii. This religious revival was not at all accidental, rather it was in keeping with the cultural tradition of India, because from ancient times all sorts of changes in India-social, political or economic were ultimately determined by religious considerations.
- iv. This religious revival gave rise to a cultural regeneration.
- v. The educational and religious reforms movement initiated by Rama Mohan, was organized and consolidated by Devendranath and finally it was spread by Keshab Chandra.
- vi. The nineteenth century renaissance mainly centred round the Hindus.
- vii. The educational progress of Bengal of that time was reflected in the activities of Missionaries, the Government officials and the people of Bengal.
- viii. The Missionaries tried to spread education with the sole purpose of conversion, the government officials tried to keep up the old traditions and eastern learning but the