

consolidation and perpetuation of the British rule in India.

- ii. It was found that in the period prior to 1854, three movements emerged with regard to the evolution and formulation of the educational policy, viz, the gradual acceptance of the responsibility of education by the government, the rapid growth of demand for English education created by artificial stimulus and the move to educate the higher classes first, leaving the masses to their fate.
- iii. The Wood's Dispatch of 1854, followed by that of Stanley in 1859, made a comprehensive analysis of the whole question of education and laid down definite lines of policy for future.
- iv. The filtration policy was set aside in favour of mass education. The avowed purpose of higher education was the dissemination of western thoughts and culture.
- v. The government policy was formed on the basis of treating education only as a legitimate object of expenditure and not as an imperative charge on revenues.
- vi. The policy of decentralization of educational administration took shape during the eighties of the nineteenth century. The aims and objectives of educational policy were dictated by the political and imperialistic consideration of consolidating the British rule in India.

Mukhopadhyay, G.C. (1983) worked on, "The Nineteenth Century renaissance in Bengal and its influence on Indian Education".²⁸