

people of Bengal wanted the new western education and this was a direct out come of Bengal renaissance.

Goel, B.S. (1968) worked on “Development of Education in British India (1905-1929)”.²⁰

Objectives:

The main objectives of the study were:

- i. To produce a faithful and richer record of the educational development which took place during (1905-1929).
- ii. To gain better insight into the educational policies of the government.
- iii. To have an increased understanding of the relationship between education and such factors as economy, politics and culture in the context of which education operated during this period.

Findings: The important findings were:

- i. Whenever some conflicts occurred between the nationalists elements and the government, in which education was also involved directly, two things happened:
One, there arose tendencies for new experiments in education, some of which got translated into practice.
Two, the educational values of the people received a fillip after such conflicts, thus, causing spurts in the expansion of education immediately thereafter.
- ii. A second conclusion was that before this period, cultural and religious communalism influenced education in its various aspects. During the period under consideration, however, political communalism was increasingly replacing the older brand.