

mainly concerned with the nationalist movement that was dominated by the Western Educated elite, particularly, in Bengal and Maharashtra.

Methodology:

Being a historical study, the investigator collected necessary information and statistics from various archives and libraries, namely, the India Office (Commonwealth Relation Office) Library, London, the Library of the University of Cambridge, the National Archives of India, the Central Secretariat Library and the Nehru Museum Library.

Findings:

- i. Around the turn of the century both London and Calcutta began having doubts about the wisdom of their educational policy.
- ii. Education was obviously one determinant of politics. In Bengal and Maharashtra there was fairly close relationship between the growth of education and the pattern of political activity throughout this period. In Madras, though western education had an early start, political organizations were not active till about 1915, as economic, administrative, education, religion, language and caste factors were preventing the fusion of local political groups. In general, the educational determinant of politics worked most clearly and forcibly in those provinces where western education had penetrated most, although in remote regions where vernacular education was widespread also became politically active after 1920.
- iii. The study indicated that while a westernized elite emerged which pioneered social and political reform movements, education through the medium of foreign