

- v. Curriculum changes at the elementary stage were influenced by British policies.
- vi. Strict state control was also the effect of British policy.
- b. Regarding the secondary education, the study revealed the following facts:
  - i. The 'transplantation of secondary school was introduced on the recommendation of Wood's Dispatch'.
  - ii. With the introduction of new system of education the examination system was also introduced.
  - iii. The Hardinge Resolution (1844) attempted to link education with employment.

Agarwala, B.B. (1980) worked on, "Development of Educational Policy in British India From 1854 to 1899."<sup>27</sup>

**Objectives:** The objective of the study was to relate the origin, working, growth and development of educational policy during the period 1854 to 1899. An attempt was made to study how the educational policy was formulated, how it was stated and how it was worked out. The changes brought about in that policy from time to time were also taken note of.

**Methodology:**

The study, being historical in nature, was based on the relevant primary and secondary sources. Full use was made of the government reports and resolutions, proceeding of the Imperial Legislative Council, the correspondence of the Government of India with the home and provincial governments and the parliamentary papers as also of books and pamphlets as sources of information.

**Findings:** The major findings were:

- i. The official policy was not consistent. It changed according to changing circumstances to suit the prediction of the imperialistic considerations of the