

1947 with an appraisal of its role in the social, economic and political spheres.

**Findings:** Main findings were:

- i. Lord Curzon considered Indian schools and colleges as seed beds of anti-British agitations and wanted greater control over them.
- ii. Education expanded rapidly from 1907 to 1918. This was a period of great political upheavals.
- iii. The period 1918-21 covered a stage of the development of education. The government appointed the Calcutta University Commission to survey the conditions prevailing in Indian universities. There was further expansion of education during this period. The number of universities increased from five in 1907 to eight in 1921.
- iv. During 1921-37 the government appointed the Auxiliary Committee of Statutory Commission on Education as an adjunct of the Simon Commission and revived the Central Advisory Board of Education. This period was the most fruitful in Indian education before 1947.
- v. In 1937 the administration of the provinces was transferred to the elected representatives of the people.
- vi. The Indian National Congress, which formed ministries in seven provinces appointed Dr. Zakir Hussain Committee to draft a national plan of education. It made recommendations to restructure basic education. These recommendation could not be implemented in full due to the resignation of the Congress ministries in 1939. The Sargent Committee was appointed, which suggested opening of more polytechnics and provision of better facilities for training of teachers.