
Reason for providing education to Indians

- Provide a regular supply of qualified Indian to help administration of law in Company's court.
- Britishers hoped that educated Indians would help expand market for British manufactures in India.
- They had expectation that western education would reconcile Indians to British rule, particularly as it glorified British conquerors and their administration.
- Company needed cheap supply of educated Indians to man an increasing number of subordinate posts in administration.
- Thought that western education was remedy for the social, economic and political ills of the country.
- Missionaries thought that modern education would destroy the faith of the Indians in their own religions and they would take Christianity.

Limitation of reforms of education

- Mass education was neglected leading to widespread illiteracy which created linguistic gulf between the educated few and the masses.
- Since education was to be paid, it became monopoly of upper and richer classes.
- There was an almost total neglect of women's education because government didn't want to arouse the wrath of orthodox sections and it had no immediate utility for colonial rule.
- Scientific and technical education was by and large neglected. By 1857, there were only three medical colleges and only one good engineering college.
- Traditional system of India learning gradually declined for want of support especially after 1844 when it was declared that applicants for government employment should possess knowledge of English.

Conclusion:

The inadequate measures the government took for the expansion of modern education were guided by concerns other than philanthropic. British wanted to use modern education to strengthen the foundations of their political authority in India.

18. Highlights the difference between peasant movements of 19th and 20th century. What were the causes behind these aggression and what significance these movements hold for Indian independence movement?

Introduction:

Peasant Movements are a part of social movements against British atrocities in the 19th and 20th centuries of the British Colonial Period. These movements had the purpose of restoring the earlier forms of rule and social relations and getting freedom from oppressive policies of English.