

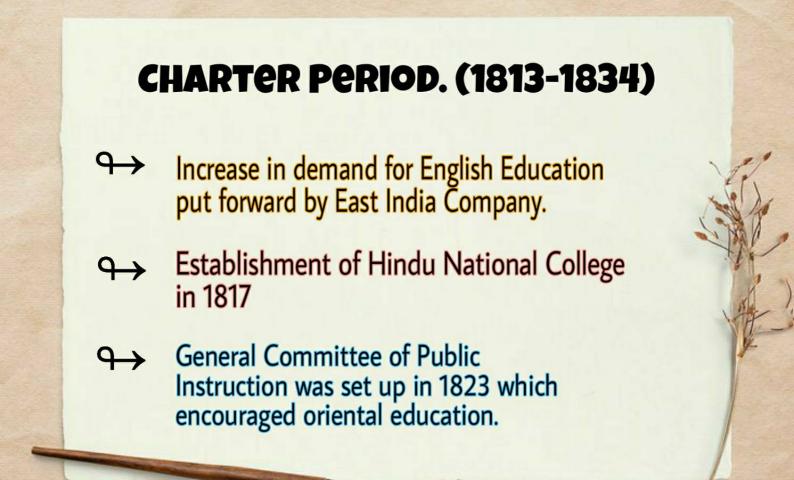






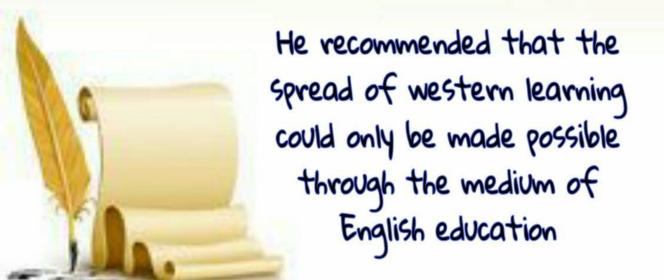
# THE EARLIEST PERIOD (1765-1813)

- British rulers were reluctant to teach English.
- After battle of Plassey in 1757, traders became rulers.
- Opened Educational institutions like 'Calcutta Madarassah' (1781) & 'Banaras Sanskrit College' (1719)



## MACAULAY'S PERIOD (1834-1853)

Macaulay wrote his famous 'minutes' in 1835 when he was invited to general committee of public instructions.



#### PERIOD OF WOOD 'S DESPATCH (1854-1881)

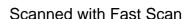
### Magna Carta of English Education.

It confirmed what Macaulay had said

English was to be the medium of instruction in higher branches.

Number of schools and colleges began to increase in leaps and bounds.

Prominent position was given to English and the Vernacular began to be neglected.



## PERIOD OF COMMISSIONS (1881-1954)

The Indian Education Commission (1882) expressed its dissatisfaction at the exclusive use of English as the medium of instruction.

The Indian University Commission (1902) raised its voice against the neglect of vernacular.

The Calcutta University commission (1919)tried to adjust the claims of English and Vernacular by assigning to them different spheres of activity.

The educational class in various provinces of India will wish to be bilingual, to use the mother tongue for those dear and intimate things which form a part of life, and use english as a means of inter communication necessary for maintenance of the unity of India and to keep in touch with other countries



