



**National Conference on Recent Trends in Engineering, Science,  
Humanities and Management (NCRTESHM – 2023)**

29<sup>th</sup> January, 2023, West Bengal, India.

**CERTIFICATE NO : NCRTESHM /2023/C0123127**

**A CRITIQUE OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM UNDER THE  
BRITISH RULE**

**PROSENJIT CHAKRABORTY**

Research Scholar, Department of History,  
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam University, Indore M.P., India.

**ABSTRACT**

We should evaluate the pre-independence education system before talking about education in independent India. A country's social, cultural, economic, and educational life all feel the effects of a political shift. Because of this, the traditional Indian educational system underwent significant reforms once the British took control of India. Although it did considerable damage to the nation, the English educational system was not without its merits. The Indians' newfound appreciation for their own inherent beauty was fostered by this kind of schooling. The buried depths of India's ancient literary canon were uncovered thanks to the research of English academics. Indians learned of their literary riches, and their revival of former greatness was fueled by their exposure to Western knowledge and science and the information made accessible by inventions and discoveries. It was inevitable that the system would contain flaws. The company's dispatches and announcements make it clearly evident that the system was intended to be used as a tool to reinforce British power in India. Since the system was incapable of improving either the quality or the quantity of its output, it was not conducive to the growth of either individuals or societies. That's why it was doomed from the start for the British-style. English education that was pushed on India. But the system also produced a new breed of Indian intellectuals who were more sympathetic to the English in their outlook and goals. Only 15% of the population was educated by this method throughout the 175 years that the British ruled India.