PROGRESS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN COLONIAL BENGAL AND AFTER - A CASE STUDY OF RAJSHAHI COLLEGE (1873-1973)

Thesis Submitted to the University of North Bengal, Darjeeling, India, for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in History.

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Colonial Masculinity: The Manly Englishman and the Effeminate Bengali in the Late Nineteenth Century. Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1995. Snyder, Edon and Elmer A. Spreitzer. ‘The Nationalist Resolution of the Women’s Question’. In Recasting Women: Essays in Colonial History The Social Organization of Leisure in Human Society. Jan 1976. 10-16. The Beginnings of British Colonial. Rule Eastward Ho! The College of Fort William continues to obtain support Decisive: Lord Moiras governorship for ten years (1813-1823) Dispatch of 1814: consult the feelings, and even yield to the prejudices of the natives The policy of engraftment: contact between native scholars and British officials would gradually lead to former to adopt modern improvements in [the] sciences. English classes only after primary education Scholarships at all institutions under the Bengal government. Colonial Education - Home Education & Home Tutors The basic principles of required behaviour and education would be started in the home. Children were taught to respect their mother and father and ask for their parents blessing and to say prayers. The girls would be taught obedience to the male members of the family at a very early age. Their lessons continued with Math and Latin to English translations and occasionally the study of Greek. Lessons in literature including the works of the great classical authors and dramatists, such as Ovid, Horace, Virgil, Cicero and Seneca. At 14 the boys would leave Grammar School to attend University.