



## History

Explore – Journal of Research

ISSN 2278 – 0297 (Print)

ISSN 2278 – 6414 (Online)

© Patna Women's College, Patna, India  
<http://www.patnawomenscollege.in/journal>

### Educational Development in Hazaribag District with special reference to Dublin University Mission (1853 - 1947)

- Sister Celine Crasta A.C.
- Kameshwar Prasad

**Abstract:** Swami Vivekananda once truly said “there is only one purpose in the whole of life – education.” India has always held education in high esteem. Right from ancient times, coming down to medieval and modern, it has been a witness to evolution of ever-relevant mission of education, thus serving as a model for all. So, from the very beginning, when Dublin University Mission established college and schools, in Hazaribag in order to cater to the needs of the people, they were only continuing what Swami Vivekananda envisaged. The Dublin University Mission from the beginning established a sound education system at the headquarters and made their presence felt. Thus this study focuses on the contribution of Dublin University Mission towards the Educational development of Hazaribag, in the state of Jharkhand.

**Keywords :** Education, Development, Dublin University Mission.

---

#### Sister Celine Crasta A.C.

Head & Assistant Professor, Department of History,  
Patna Women's College, Bailey Road,  
Patna – 800 001, Bihar, India  
E-mail : celinecrasta12@gmail.com

#### Kameshwar Prasad

Professor & Head (Retd)  
Department of History  
Patna University, Patna

#### Introduction :

The East India Company was purely a commercial concern at its inception and very naturally it did not consider that promotion of education in India was any of its concern. Like all commercial companies then or since, it was primarily interested in the profits that it derived from its trade and, if people desired education, they must make the best of what they could. But by the grant of Diwani in 1765, (G.S. Chhabra, 2005) the ruling power was conferred upon the Company and it was now obliged to pay heed to education and its encouragement among its subjects. This brought in radical changes in the circumstances, fortuitous, as they were, up till the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, during which the Company extended patronage to education in various ways. However, the attitude of the Government of East India Company was one of indifference. If the authorities remained quite indifferent, private individuals, both among the English and the Indians, more so the Christian missionaries were quite keen on establishing schools.

The credit for the establishment of the modern system of education in India goes to Christian missionaries, although India was not bereft of an educational system. According to the Vedic Text, the education system of Ancient India was mainly residential. Which is known as *Gurukul* system of education which was in vogue for a very long time.