

Abstract

This thesis analyses causes of the power transfer from British colonialist to the native people of India. This transition was long and difficult. That was given by diversity of India in the religion, languages, the economy, the social status and the education. Great Britain made an attempt on the improvement of the technical development in India, but only for own benefit. It is important to mention the technical and economic education of the people of India was improved. Its leaders were able to fight against the British hegemony. Finally, Great Britain was forced to announce the independence of India. The contradiction between Indian Nacional Congress and Muslims league had continued and two states were established, India and Pakistan.