

EAST INDIA (EDUCATION).

*Such of an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated the 11 December 1857, as calls for,*

*of CORRESPONDENCE with the Indian Government, showing the
progress of the Measures adopted for carrying out the EDUCATION
DISPATCH of 19 July 1854, (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper,
No. 393, of Session 1854.)”*

East India House, }
11 February 1858. }

JAMES C. MELVILL.

(Mr. Kinnaird.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 February 1858.*

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East India House, }
11 February 1858. }

J. S. Mill,
Examiner of India Correspondence.

APPENDIX, No. 1.

EXTRACT from REPORT written on the subject of Village Schools in the District of Benares, in 1849.

THE amount of remuneration received by the teachers is exceedingly small, averaging much below five rupees per mensem; and I do not believe that with all perquisites and payments of every sort the generality of Hindee teachers received so much as 80 rupees a year. The status of the village teacher is therefore a very humble one, though regarded with kindness and some degree of respect. He is not, unless he be a Brahmin or village astrologer, so important a person as the putwarri, whose receipts are for the most part considerably large, and his functions of much more apparent and immediate importance to the body of the people, and his office consequently much more eagerly sought after. It will be found, however, in the interior, that the greater portion of these teachers are from the same class as the putwarries, and related to them, and, as before observed, in not a few cases the putwarries themselves give instruction in their leisure hours.

The aim and object of Government in regard to these institutions are doubtless twofold; first, the increase of their number by direct effort, as well as by stimulating the energies of the people themselves towards their more effective maintenance; and secondly, to raise the character of the instruction afforded in them, or, at all events, in some of them. These objects, though separately stated, must, no doubt, in practice be treated in a great measure as bearing on each other; and however simple they may appear, it will be found that they require much delicacy and tact in their prosecution to avoid altogether changing the relation which these institutions at present hold to the community, a danger which it appears to me should be most carefully watched and guarded against.

I have observed a great tendency on the part of the people, where monthly payments have been made or promised by Government or its functionaries to teachers whom they have heretofore paid themselves, to regard the school as converted into a Government one, and to discontinue their own payments, ceasing also, perhaps, at the same time to feel in it the same kindly interest which they did when managed and supported entirely by themselves; and this may be more or less the case even where they have themselves solicited, and from without, and rejoiced when it has been given—so strong is at present the disposition of the people to fall back upon Government support in all things, with the view to relieving or excusing themselves. Tact and judgment will no doubt enable us to avoid this, but it is nevertheless desirable that the danger be pointed out.

The mode, however, in which it may most effectively be obviated is unquestionably, and I think manifestly, to do all that we may do through them, especially their heads, and to do all in our power to make these feel a pride and a pleasure in advancing such undertakings. In this view of the case, I was early impressed with the belief, that whatever aid Government might give in a direct form, should either be given in the form of a plot of rent-free land, where the zemindar might consent to this (a mode of remunerating village teachers hallowed in the minds of the people by the usages of ages), or be dispensed through the instrumentality of the head of the village, or the principal resident cultivator.

A piece of rent-free land valued at 10 rupees per annum would without doubt give the office of village teacher such a degree of importance and stability as it does not now possess, and so far from being regarded as an interference by the people of the village, would be looked upon as rendering him more completely their own, and this in a manner peculiarly congenial, as being familiar and traditional with them. Though a remission to this extent must in this case be made to the zemindar, yet if the amount were repaid from the Educational Department, no change in the rent-roll need be involved. If five such grants were made in each pergunnah of Benares, the monthly charge would be 75 rupees, which is not, I believe, more than the sum by which the monthly outlay which Government was at first prepared to grant exceeds that which has been actually incurred; while I am very strongly impressed with the conviction that in no other mode could the same amount be so effectually employed.

Next, as to our employing the heads of the villages as our instruments. I believe it to be almost impossible to over-estimate the importance of the aid which these can render for such purposes where the old zemindars remain in possession, or the village is owned by some one who makes common cause with the inhabitants, and to such villages alone would I at present restrict our efforts to interest these in the measure. I would propose early to send to them, for delivery to the teacher, in the presence of the inhabitants, a small article of dress or other present, valued at about five rupees or less, addressing him for this purpose by perwanah; and when no rent-free grant had been made to the teacher, I would send at the same time, and through the same channel, a yearly present in cash of the same amount as it has been proposed to give in land.

Besides this, in all cases where the zemindar had exerted himself commendably in the matter, I would summon him to the sudder station at the Dusserah, and present him with a turban or siropa, as a token of approval, along with the above perwanah and present for the teacher; and as several might be summoned about the same time, the ceremony should be made as interesting and effective as possible. Even now, if the inspector of schools can point out any zemindars as having particularly exerted themselves in this matter, I believe that,

that, if the Government functionaries would adopt this mode of signifying to them their cognizance and approval, it would be exceedingly gratifying to them, and would prove productive of the best effects.

(True extract.)

(signed) *D. F. McLeod,*
Commissioner and Superintendent,
Trans-Sutlej States.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

THE following is an abstract of the small rent-free holdings which have been released in the Jullundhur and Hooshiarpoor districts, either permanently during the continuance of the object for which they are intended, or (in the ratio of about four to one) for the life of the present incumbent, as taken from the Settlement Officer's returns :

NAME of DISTRICT.	NAME of PURGUNNAH.	OBJECT OF GRANT.														
		For Support of Public Buildings, Institutions, or Charities.		For Support of Parohits, Padhas, or Teachers.		For Support of Schoolmasters.		For Military Service, &c.		For Chowdries, Panches, &c.		As Personal Charity.		Miscellaneous.		
		Number of Cases.	Quantity of Land in Acres.	Number of Cases.	Quantity of Land in Acres.	Number of Cases.	Quantity of Land in Acres.	Number of Cases.	Quantity of Land in Acres.	Number of Cases.	Quantity of Land in Acres.	Number of Cases.	Quantity of Land in Acres.	Number of Cases.	Quantity of Land in Acres.	
Jullundhur	Phillar	27	283	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	299	2,064	
	Jullundhur	107	1,382	16	281	-	-	1	3	3	20	-	-	355	3,907	
	Rahon	53	366	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	414	3,423	
	Nakodar	39	445	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	2,006	
	TOTAL	226	2,416	21	283	-	-	2	7	3	20	-	-	1,176	11,310	
Hooshiarpoor	Garhsbankur	111	474	189	104	9	19	10	444	3	34	303	2,094	119	169	
	Hooshiarpoor	159	928	148	152	4	31	39	494	92	332	670	3,371	373	410	
	Hurrianah	113	433	65	81	18	22	61	517	25	355	605	2,454	84	63	
	Una	145	1,172	28	57	8	54	51	552	14	112	413	1,889	16	44	
	Mukerian	78	772	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	603	6,161	
	TOTAL	606	3,779	432	405	39	126	161	2,007	134	833	1,991	9,808	1,195	6,847	
GRAND TOTAL		832	6,195	453	688	39	126	163	2,014	137	853	1,991	9,808	2,371	16,157	
Value of Jullundhur grants at average of Rs. 2. 2 a. per acre		Rs. 5,134	a. -	p. -	Rs. 601	a. 6	p. -	Rs. 14	a. 14	p. -	Rs. 42	a. 8	p. -	Rs. 24,033	a. 12	p. -
Ditto of Hooshiarpoor ditto, at average of Rs. 1. 12 a. per acre		Rs. 6,613	a. 4	p. -	Rs. 708	a. 12	p. -	Rs. 220	a. 8	p. -	Rs. 3,512	a. 4	p. -	Rs. 1,457	a. 12	p. -
TOTAL Proximate Value - - Rs.		11,747	a. 4	p. -	1,310	a. 2	p. -	220	a. 8	p. -	3,527	a. 2	p. -	1,500	a. 4	p. -

Of the above, the returns for the entire Jullundhur district and of Mukerian were prepared by Mr. Temple; those of the remainder of Hooshiarpoor by Mr. Melvill, who, it will be observed, has discriminated the various objects of grant in greater detail.

The number of cases in Mukerian has been supplied by the settlement returns only in the aggregate, so that the above distribution of cases for that pergunnah is but proximately accurate; and the same may be said of the valuation of all which has been deduced merely by proximate average of the grants entered in the foregoing as devoted to the support of public buildings, &c. Many contribute to the support of education, as the owners of many temples, dhurmsalabs, &c., teach pupils likewise, especially if they be Mahomedans or Brahmins, as an instance of which I may mention that one-half of the village of Bittal, yielding 250 rupees per annum or upwards, is held in Jullundhur by the

the Moulavies of Mianmal, who are considered the chief authorities in that district in educational and controversial matters, and have been the instructors of a considerable portion of the rising generation of those parts.

Besides the grants entered above likewise, which have been released, there are others of a more or less analogous character which have been resumed, or have lapsed; and as an instance of these I annex to this an original petition in English given to me by Devi Chund and Benni Ram, inhabitants of Bangeh, whose father held 50 ghomaoes of land for support of a temple at that place, and who teach Sanscrit to some scholars there.

This case, and the concluding clause of the petition itself, serve to show how these grants might be turned to account. I can testify, from my personal knowledge, to the fact of the petitioners being still engaged in tuition, and very anxious to be enrolled as Government teachers, and I have thought it appropriate therefore to append their petition to this statement, together with a demi-official note regarding them from Mr. Mansel, when late a member of the Board of Administration.

(signed) *D. F. M. Leod,*
Commissioner and Superintendent.

APPENDIX, No. 3.

EXTRACT from a REPORT of *James Ballantyne, LL.D.,* Principal of Benares College, dated 31st July 1851.

"To smooth the entrance to the grammar, I have prepared, with the aid of Mr. Hall, a series of first lessons in Sanscrit, on the method of Ollendorff, each sheet, as it was printed, being supplied to the classes. By such means we aim at rendering Sanscrit, with all its fine capabilities, as a disciplinal study--no longer a thing here attainable only at the expense of a lifetime; and it is thus that we aim further at making the English and Sanscrit departments of the college understand each other on subjects in regard to which hitherto the students of the two departments, though speaking the same vernacular, could as little understand each other as the inhabitants of separate planets, with separate natural laws. The reader, unacquainted with the facts, may find it difficult to conceive this; I give him my word for it."

"Another standard work, the treatise on literary criticism, entitled the *Sahitya Darpana*, has been selected as a portion of the course of Sanscrit study designed for the English department. The printing of this work, with translation, as the subject seemed likely to interest European scholars, has been undertaken by the Asiatic Society, and the first fasciculus is now published, as a portion of the *Bibliotheca Indica*. I trust that in due time the whole of the course of study pursued in the Sanscrit department will become by such means opened to the pupils of the English department, and I am not without hopes that when this shall be the case, a collateral result will be the removal (from the minds of those competent to judge) of a considerable amount of misconception at present existing in regard to the nature and value of a Sanscrit education."

After enumerating the divisions under which all branches of knowledge may be classed, and their connexion and mutual bearing on one another, according to the ideas of Pundits, as developed in the Nyaya system, he proceeds to observe:--

"Assuming that this enumeration includes the topics of a complete liberal education, I am desirous that the whole digest, of which the synopsis seeks to indicate the starting points, shall be prepared in the first instance with reference, as close as may be, to one of the systems of the universe already current among and accepted by the Hindus. In explanation of this, I would beg the reader's attention to the two facts, that a mind can be taught only by means of the knowledge that is already in it, and that a piece of knowledge in any mind, more especially in a mind unfavourably prepossessed, is an obstacle to the reception of any system which, by neglecting to recognise, appears to deny the truth of that piece of knowledge. Whatever in the Hindoo systems is a portion of the adamantine truth itself will only serve to baffle our efforts, if in ignorant impatience we attempt to sweep it away, along with the rubbish that has encrusted it.

"When the Hindoos have only halted at a stage short of that which we ourselves have reached, we should rejoice in being able to present to them our superior knowledge, as the legitimate development of what is true in their views, and not in the shape of a contradiction to anything that is erroneous. It is with such aims that I have made use of the Nyaya system as the framework of the following synopsis.

"Now it happens that the Nyaya philosophy, though furnishing a framework for an encyclopedic body of doctrine, has in practice confined itself very much to the topics of logic and metaphysics, to the neglect of the topics of physical science. This defect it appeared desirable to remedy in the first instance, and accordingly my second book, after a concise account of the senses, in regard to which some erroneous opinions of the Hindoos are there corrected, proceeds to treat of matter, or that the qualities of which furnish the objects of the senses. This leads to Astronomy, Geography, &c. These sciences are here treated very briefly, because, as I intend the synopsis to be employed by the Nyaya professor, and to furnish for his pupils a comprehensive view of the relations of all the principal sciences to the philosophical system of the Nyaya, the main design would be observed if each topic were treated much more fully." "For the use of the other classes respectively, I intend that each of the sections

sections in the synopsis on Geography, Chemistry, Mechanics, &c., shall form the starting points of more expanded treatises. The completion of these would require such resources as those of the College of Translations, which Mr. B. H. Hodgson has designed, and which I shall not despair of seeing established."

(True extract.)

(signed) *D. F. M.Leod,*
Commissioner and Superintendent.

APPENDIX, No: 4.

REMARKS on the Establishment of a local Official Gazette in the Vernacular in each Division, as an adjunct to village schools, and other endeavours to infuse a spirit of inquiry and intelligence amongst the mass of Population.

Those who have carefully studied the character and progress of British rule in India, taking their conclusions from the actual details of every-day life, the operations of our courts, and the sentiments of the people, must I think have come to the conclusion that one of the greatest difficulties, if not the greatest, with which we have had and still have to struggle in our aims after improvement, consists in the absence of anything like a wholesome and intelligent public opinion.

2. The intellectual superiority of the British, the difference of their social habits from those of the country, and the novelty in some respects of the systems introduced by them, all tend to keep the people aloof, and make them think and feel that beyond the immediate affairs of each individual household, and but partially even as respects these, they have no voice or discretion; while the finding them uncongenial, and in some respects impracticable, obliges the British officer, for the most part, to rely entirely on his thanahdars, tulseeldars, and other heads of establishments, and regard the opinions of the people as practically of little or no account.

3. Even here in the Punjab, where we have been brought into contact with a fine manly population, heretofore accustomed to manage their own village or municipal affairs, the gradual conversion of these into a race unwilling or unable to adjust amongst themselves even their social concerns, is I think becoming apparent; an increasing tendency to bring everything to the bar of our courts, and to hold aloof from all responsibility that can be avoided, begins to show itself; and the tendency appears to me to prevail to an injurious extent to leave all to the public establishments, and to look for guidance and support from those who have made themselves conversant with the practice and precincts of our mofussil and sudder kutcherries.

4. Very great difficulty is at the same time experienced in conveying to the mass any information which it may be desirable to communicate; no method of issuing proclamations hitherto adopted appears to be effective for this purpose, save in regard to matters respecting which the public generally may be already excited, and even then but partially so. There is an absence of all spirit of inquiry and intelligent apprehension of the aims of Government, which causes all such to be communicated negligently, and received with indifference; and an ignorance of rules and regulations is the excuse almost invariably pleaded on every occasion of animadversion.

5. To remove these drawbacks, to create a channel by which the Government might make known its wishes and intentions in a really intelligible form to the great body of the agricultural population and inhabitants of towns, to raise a spirit of inquiry regarding matters of detail affecting their interests, and to enable them to perceive that it is the wish of Government to learn their wants, and to consult and promote their well-being, it has long appeared to me that an official Gazette, issued at intervals in the vernacular, would, if well conducted, be a very effective instrument.

6. Such a Gazette should contain not only Government orders, and all those of the local officers having a general bearing, and all nominations and removals of village, as well as Government functionaries, of the districts to which it extended, but occasional papers communicating instruction upon subjects of interest and importance, mention of cases and decisions of a character likely to attract attention and inquiry; and commendation of individuals of the community who may have earned a title to it.

7. Something of this kind has no doubt been intended by the Hindee Gazette issued by the Government of the North Western Provinces, but it is not of a character sufficiently popular or local to penetrate the mass, or gain their attention, if we would obtain a hearing from them. We must deal with topics with which they are more or less familiar, or, at all events, which may be readily apprehended by them, and endeavour to treat them in such a mode as they are likely to appreciate.

8. As a principal object of the publication would be to disseminate the orders of Government and of the local authorities, it should, I think, be obligatory on every head of a village to receive the Gazette, and pay for it out of the allowances granted him for village expenses. If issued once a month for an entire division, and in the cheapest possible form, it should not cost more than from one to two rupees per annum, which is no more than the zemeendars of Hooshiarpoor have voluntarily contributed for the support of schools, and

not more than it appears to me might fairly be required from them, with reference to the importance of the object in view. In the case of very small villages, two or more might be associated for the purpose.

9. In the accompanying report I have proposed that a native divisional inspector of schools should be appointed to each commissionership, and to him I would propose to entrust the task of editing the Gazette, for which he ought to be a person well qualified. All connected with his own immediate department, calculated as it is to have so important an influence upon the advancement of the people, he would be in the very best position for illustrating; and district officers might be required to communicate to him cases, or orders, occurrences, or intelligence of importance or of interest, which, with the approval of the commissioner, might be selected from, abstracted, or published *in extenso*, as might seem expedient.

10. In the jail at Umritsur a lithographic press has already been established by the energy of Mr. Saunders, which could readily strike off the Gazettes of all adjoining divisions as well as its own, and should the establishment of additional ones be deemed desirable, this could be readily effected, without causing any expense to Government, if the arrangement which I have proposed should be sanctioned.

11. Many persons, I am aware, consider that there is danger in exciting inquiry amongst the people; I cannot participate in this sentiment; and I cannot think it worthy of a race which, above all others on the face of the globe, prides itself, and justly, on its republican tendencies, purposely to keep a nation whom Providence has entrusted to its care in a state of perpetual pupilage; and I feel well assured, moreover, that in a well-tutored, intelligent, self-relying yeomanry, as contradistinguished from the feudal aristocracies who have heretofore ruled most parts of India, we should find the best and surest stay of our rule.

12. I look forward anxiously to the time when we shall be able to make use of these, to relieve us of much of detail which is at present thrown upon functionaries of our selection, much less competent appropriately to dispose of it; when we shall be able to supply them with a constitutional and authorised mode of making their sentiments and their wishes known, and of bringing these to bear alike upon the conduct of our functionaries whom we are at present so little able effectually to control, and upon our own jurisprudence and procedure which so often prove inappropriate, and even oppressive, when best intended.

13. The reply to any proposition having these objects in view is invariably, at present, that the people are unfitted for anything of the kind, and it appears to me that under our rule that unfitness has hitherto tended to increase rather than diminish. Unless an effort be made to qualify them, the same objection will continue to be used probably for generations to come, and it is time, I think, a beginning were made in some shape or other.

14. Education has no doubt done, and is doing, much to advance the higher orders, and since the establishment of village schools the leaven has doubtless begun to work amongst the humbler orders; but, as far as my own experience has extended, if we go into their interior economy, we shall almost everywhere find that the general sentiment amongst social circles, or in the body politic, is nearly powerless to check vice, immorality, or the breach of what amongst them is considered to be improper; almost all is regulated by the standard of our courts; and those obtain most power and influence who are adepts in their intrigues; all this being more over more and more the case the longer they have been subjected to our rule.

15. The creation of offices of superior importance and emoluments to which natives are eligible has also, no doubt, been a move in the right direction. But this is, in my view of the matter, a trimming only of the upper branches, not going to the root; such offices have but little effect upon the mass; and it may be a question whether, with many of their incumbents, the predominating feeling is so much one of satisfaction as of conviction, that under another Government they would have enjoyed yet greater power and importance; while if a thorough understanding could be mutually established between us and our agricultural, manufacturing, and mercantile population, I feel convinced these could not but feel that they were under a Government eminently congenial to them, and calculated and anxious to promote their best interests.

16. To the want of such an understanding I believe that almost all our difficulties and our defects may be traced; and how greatly the course of improvement would be facilitated and promoted, if such could be established, must, as it seems to me, be sufficiently apparent.

(signed) D. F. M'Leod,
Commissioner and Superintendent.

(True copies.)
(signed) W. J. Raynor,
Superintendent.

(True copies.)
(signed) P. Melvill,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

MINUTE by the Most Noble the Governor-General, dated the 6th June 1854.

1. THE letter of the Chief Commissioner conveys his sentiments respecting the introduction of a system of vernacular education in the Punjab, which was suggested some months ago by the Government of India.

Education in the Punjab.
Chief Commissioner, 19th May 1854.

The letter and the reports by Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Macleod which it encloses, are of the deepest interest and of high value. They are most encouraging as to the probability of the success which may be anticipated for the scheme; and they give good ground for hope that it may hereafter be extended and enlarged by educational institutions of various kinds and of the highest character.

2. The Judicial Commissioner and Mr. Macleod would at once introduce vernacular education into the Punjab on substantially the same system as that which has been maintained experimentally in the North Western Provinces for some years, and which is now to be made general there. They propose to establish, in only three divisions to have four normal schools, to give the teachers rent-free lands, and to found a college at Lahore for the pursuit of the higher branches of Oriental learning and of European knowledge.

3. The Chief Commissioner, concurring in their approval of a system of vernacular education, would introduce it throughout the Punjab at once. He objects to the payment of teachers by rent-free lands, and he discountenances for the present the institution of a college at Lahore.

4. The cost of a complete system of education as proposed by the Judicial Commissioner would be about 65,000 rupees a year.

5. The Government is required to decide upon the scheme which it will adopt and recommend to the Court of Directors.

6. All are agreed that the system of vernacular education by means of tehseeldaree schools, with pergunnah and district visitors, and with a Visitor-general to direct the whole, upon the plan which has been so successfully adopted in the North Western Provinces, is perfectly well adapted for the Punjab. All agree that there is in that province an eager appetite for instruction, and that the schools will not only be resorted to, but will exercise the best effect upon the character of the people. The introduction, then, of these schools as the basis of the system may be resolved upon at once.

7. I concur with the Chief Commissioner in thinking that there is no reason why the system should be limited to three districts. There is no necessity for further experimental measures; and I would propose to establish the educational system throughout the Punjab generally as immediately as the means of doing so may be obtained. The aggregate expense, as the Chief Commissioner has shown, would be little increased thereby.

8. All are united in recommending the establishment of a certain number of normal schools. This also should be adopted as a part of the original plan.

9. The appointment of a Visitor-general must be regarded as an essential part of the scheme, with respect to the class from which he is to be drawn. I would advise that no limitation in this respect should be set to the choice of the local Government. The best man that can be found likely to devote himself to the duties of the office for a long time to come should be selected by the Chief Commissioner, without any reference to the question whether he be uncovenanted or civilian, whether he wear a red coat or a brown one.

10. The institution of a college at Lahore at the present time is perhaps unnecessary. But the foundation of a college at that capital, similar to the colleges already founded at Benares, at Agra, and Delhi, should certainly form a substantial part of the educational scheme for the Punjab; and I hope that it may be postponed only for a short period.

11. I have no sufficiently intimate knowledge of the native character, and of the past operation of our system of education among the people of India, to justify my attempting to give an authoritative opinion upon, or even to enter into

the discussion of the question which Mr. Macleod has raised, as to the particular mode of instruction best calculated to make early and effectual impression on the minds of educated natives, and most likely to give their full value to collegiate institutions of a higher order, such as it has been proposed to establish hereafter at Lahore.

The subject, I believe, has already been much considered, and it will no doubt receive a further measure of attention when the time shall come for completing our educational system in the Punjab by the institution of a college in the city of Lahore.

12. Mr. Macleod has noticed another point which seems to me at this day to be one of great practical importance, and on which I entirely share his views. In paras. 90, 91, 92 of his memorandum, he urges not merely the inexpediency of establishing Government schools in competition with schools founded by missionaries of the different societies, but the strong expediency of supporting missionary schools by public money when they really impart a good secular education, and of increasing their efficiency by grants in aid.

"This course," Mr. Macleod proceeds to say, "this course has already been followed by Government in respect to Jainarain's College at Benares, an institution established by a Hindoo, and made over by him to the Church Missionary Society, with all its endowments. And I believe that in another Presidency the principle has been admitted, that it is just and right for Government to afford encouragement to secular education wherever of an effective character, though combined with religious instruction. I would by no means advocate that Government should depart from its strictly secular character; but where really sound instruction in secular matters is imparted, I would encourage it; and it is time, I think, that we should show that the Christian religion will not be discountenanced by us, though abstaining from all attempts as a Government to interfere with the religious persuasion of any."

13. During my administration here, I have carefully followed the traditional policy which has been handed down to the Government of India for its observance in all matters into which there enters a religious element. But I am of opinion, that for these days we carry the principle of neutrality too far; that, even in a political point of view, we err in ignoring so completely as we do the agency of ministers of our own true faith in extending education among the people; and that the time has now come when grants of money in aid of secular education, carried on in schools established and conducted by Christian missionaries, might be made by the Government without any risk of giving rise to those evils which a recognition of such agency has hitherto been thought likely to create, and with the certainty of producing an immense and an immediate effect in the extension of sound secular education throughout the masses of the population in India.

I sincerely trust that the Honourable Court of Directors, when they reply to the reference which must now be made to them, may see fit to recognise the principle I have now advocated, and may be pleased to authorise the Government of India to act upon it in the exercise of a sound discretion.

14. I beg to suggest that these very interesting papers relating to a subject of the deepest importance should be transmitted to the Honourable Court by the earliest opportunity.

Reserving details for future consideration, the Government should solicit the sanction of the Honourable Court to the introduction of the proposed system of vernacular education into the Punjab, including prospectively the foundation of a college at Lahore.

I conceive that it would be inexpedient to specify any particular sum as the probable cost of the schools; and that it will be better, as suggested by the Chief Commissioner, to ask permission to expend upon education in the Punjab funds not exceeding a lakh a year.

The sum may be large in itself, but it is a very trifle in relation to the object to be gained by it, and in comparison with the rich results it will one day produce.

If India were poor, and were every day becoming poorer, it would still be our duty and our interest to incur this charge. But India is rich, and is every year becoming richer, wherefore I feel confident that the Honourable Court will not hesitate

hesitate for a moment, in giving its sanction to the charge which is necessary for the establishment of an effective system of vernacular education throughout the Punjab.

6 June 1854.

(signed) *Dalhousie*.

MINUTE by the Honourable *J. Dorin*; dated 13 June 1854.

I WILL merely say, generally, that I think the Honourable Court should be urged most strongly to sanction the introduction of a system of vernacular education in the Punjab, at a cost not exceeding at present one lac of rupees a year.

(signed) *J. Dorin*.

MINUTE by Major-General the Honourable *J. Low*; dated 14 June 1854.

THE foregoing remark by the Honourable Mr. Dorin contains precisely the suggestion that I wish to make on this occasion.

(signed) *J. Low*.

MINUTE by the Honourable *J. P. Grant*; dated 12 October 1854.

IT will not be supposed, I hope, that I have delayed this question because of any difficulty I felt in joining in the recommendation to the Honourable Court of the grant of a lac of rupees a year for the establishment of vernacular education in the Punjab. That recommendation has my most cordial concurrence.

I agree also in recognising the wisdom of the officers in the Punjab, whose reports are before us, in proposing to adopt, *simpliciter*, the system of vernacular education introduced by Mr. Thomason into the North Western Provinces. That system was well considered, and carefully adapted to actual circumstances; accordingly, it has been perfectly successful. It does not pretend to do anywhere what cannot be done everywhere. It does not undertake to establish a Government school in every village, but it provides for the progressive improvement of all the existing village schools, whilst it affords to every pergunnah a school much superior to all previously existing schools, and capable of improvement indefinitely; a great good in itself, and infinitely valuable as a field of experiment, and a local model. The system, like every other good system, is capable of improvement as the result of experience; but in the commencement, I am convinced that any deviation from this type, whether in Bengal or in the Punjab, will be a step towards failure.

Turning from purely vernacular education—the only education which, in any reasonable view immediately affects the mass of the people—to English education (or rather English and vernacular education), I agree in thinking that the establishment of a college at Lahore must be postponed for the present, though it should be had in view from the first as an essential part of the ultimate scheme of education in the Punjab. I am of opinion, however, that an English school might very properly be founded at Lahore forthwith, commencing upon the model of a Bengal zillah school, to be gradually enlarged, and raised to a higher standard hereafter.

I agree also in thinking that we ought not to select for the positions of our English schools places which are already provided from private funds with adequate and proper schools, of which all classes are ready to avail themselves.

The following are the circumstances which have caused me to keep the present papers before me so long.

My difficulty arose from that part of the minute of the Most Noble the Governor-General, in which it is proposed, as suggested by Mr. Macleod, to support missionary schools by public money where they impart a good secular education, and to increase the efficiency of such schools by grants in aid. The Governor-General admits that this proposal is in violation of the traditional policy handed down to the Government of India for its observance in all matters into which there enters a religious element. Now, the originators of this traditional policy were the founders of no less a work than the British

empire in India; and of all the parts of the work they founded, that in which their success has been most striking is that in which the religious element is concerned. This proposal was also in violation of an unbroken chain of express orders issued by a long succession of Home Governments. Apart from such considerations, the question in itself appeared, as it still appears, to me momentous; and feeling upon it as strongly as I did, I thought that I ought not, when it was thus opened by the Governor-General, to abstain from recording my opinion upon it, after as careful and impartial a review of it as I could give to such a question; although I was aware that, being so unfortunate as to differ from his Lordship's opinion upon it, I should not be able to put my views upon paper in a manner becoming the occasion, without occupying much time that I should find it difficult to afford from other pressing business.

The subject was one on which I have reflected and observed much ever since I have been in India; and it was one on which I had already been called upon to give an official opinion before I saw the present papers. Before this grave question was raised in the Government of India by the Governor-General's Minute, the same measure had been proposed, in connexion with vernacular education in Bengal, in the Council of Education by Mr. Halliday, who, before his elevation to the office of Lieutenant-Governor, was a member of that body, to which also I belong. I had then expressed an opinion strongly against the proposal; and subsequently, I have placed that opinion, in writing, upon the records of the Council of Education, but in such a form as gave me no help in the task I then thought myself bound to undertake in this place. For several weeks after these papers reached me, I was much engaged in very heavy business connected with the lately opened legislative council. Then it was reported that this measure of grants in aid, to which I was so strongly opposed, had been definitively adopted by the Home Government; and two months or more ago this report was confirmed by the appearance in the *Friend of India Newspaper* of what was announced to be (as it has since been found really to have been) a full and precise abstract of a despatch then on its way out. If the question had been really decided at home, it was plainly needless to spend time upon an argument about it here; and although I could not put forward a paragraph in the *Friend of India Newspaper* as a justification for abandoning my task, the statement therein made seemed sufficiently probable to afford a fair reason for postponing the question for a few weeks. The Education Despatch alluded to has now arrived in the shape in which it was foretold; and the question of grants in aid is now a question determined by the highest authority.

This determination, which it will be now the duty of every one concerned to carry fairly into execution to the best of his ability, whatever his own opinion may be upon the subject, makes, as I have said, any regular argument on the general question no longer fitting. It must, I assume, be now accepted as a settled point, that grants of money payable out of the proceeds of the taxes in India in aid of schools, affording (amongst other things) secular education, but forming part of religious missions, is not a departure from that system of religious neutrality which it is still maintained must continue to be one of our principles of government in India.

Taking the principle of making grants in aid to institutions of all sorts affording secular education as determined, it still remains to be determined how the principle is to be carried into execution.

I believe that it will be found a matter of infinite difficulty for the Indian Governments so to distribute and regulate grants in aid to mission schools as not to offend, even in appearance (and here the appearance of the thing is of the essence of the political question), against the still recognised principle of religious neutrality; for one of the acknowledged objects, and the greatest object, of mission schools is proselytism. If private persons spend their own money in endeavouring by legitimate means to convert people of other religious persuasions to their own religious persuasions, the people of India are not so intolerant as to question the right of such persons so to spend their money, or so bigoted as to take offence at their doing so. In this way, quietly, safely, and surely, much good has been done, and much good is now doing, by private benevolence. And in this way, if no error of policy be committed which shall change the course of native feeling on the subject, there seems to me reason to expect that, under Providence, the good that may eventually be done quietly, safely,

safely, and surely, will be infinite. But the case would be different if the public taxes which are paid by, and are held in trust for the use of the people of India, were, or were believed by the people of India to be, appropriated in aid of such endeavours at conversion. We have only to imagine the same policy adopted at home, to become sensible of what the feelings of Mahomedans and Hindoos under such policy would be in India. How, for example, would the Scotch feel, and how would they be likely to act, if Scotch taxes were spent upon propaganda missions in Scotland? I am firmly persuaded that unless in practice it be so contrived that all breach, and all appearance of breach, of religious neutrality can be avoided, a blow will be struck at our power in India, which in the course of time may prove fatal.

I am myself satisfied that any given sum of public money expended by Government immediately in its own educational establishments under its own direction, may be made to yield better fruit in the way of secular education than the same money expended through any private society; and I think that this is sufficiently proved by the acknowledged fact that the Government colleges, imperfect as they still are, give by far the highest education obtainable in India; but however that may be, it will be a necessary, though a very difficult duty, in distributing grants-in-aid, to make sure that they shall be spent as fruitfully as the same money would be spent if given to a Government institution in the actual state of things.

I fear that it will not be possible, by any precaution that can be taken, practically and permanently to prevent whatever sums of public money are given to irresponsible private institutions, in order to increase their power of giving secular education, from being in reality the cause of diverting to other objects at least an equivalent sum that otherwise would have been devoted to this object by private benevolence. Nor do I see how it will be possible, even with the best intentions, and the most indefatigable endeavours, so to regulate our grants and our refusals of aid as to escape charges of favouritism, which, however unjust, will be very generally credited, or to avoid giving deep offence, at one time or another, to all parties. But regarding these disadvantages as inherent in the system, and therefore unavoidable by any rules of detail, I abstain from remarking upon them.

So many dangers and evils seem to threaten us, on our abandonment of the known and plain course of absolute disconnection with all proselytising institutions, that I trust that those even who think that such abandonment is proper, will admit that we must walk with infinite caution in the untried and difficult path we are about to enter.

(signed) *J. P. Grant.*

12 October 1854.

MINUTE by the Most Noble the Governor-General; dated the
30th December 1854.

Home Cons. 26th
January 1855.
No. 149.

Education in India.

I HAVE now the honour of submitting, for the consideration of the Council, the measures which seem best calculated to give effect to the views of the Honourable Court regarding education in India, which were conveyed to us in their despatch of July last.

2. The despatch itself contains so complete an exposition of the wishes and intentions of the Honourable Court, it lays down so clearly the principles by which the Government of India is henceforth to be guided in regard to education, and it indicates so plainly the general form of the system by which the instruction of the natives of this country is to be carried on, that it is quite unnecessary for me to enter upon any general remarks on the great subject of education in these eastern lands. I shall confine myself entirely to the consideration of the practical measures which should now be taken in execution of the instructions of the Honourable Court.

3. In the determination of these measures I have sought the assistance of those who, eminent in their public position and specially experienced in educational matters, were best qualified to advise and guide me. The Honourable the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, my honourable colleague,
72. L Mr. Grant,

Mr. Grant, and Sir J. Colvile, the President of the Council of Education, have been so good as to lend me their aid. Some time since they drew up a paper containing their sentiments as to the best mode of carrying into effect the Honourable Court's directions for the extension of education in various parts of India. I have again to express the ever-recurring regret, that of late the constant and unusual pressure of current business, which would not bear postponement, has rendered it impossible for me to dispose of the large general question of education, so soon as it was my anxious wish to do.

4. I shall best acknowledge the valuable aid which I have received from my honourable friends by giving their proposals and suggestions in their own words, adding under each head the few observations which, after full consideration, I feel it necessary to offer.

"The Education Despatch of the 19th of last July divides its subject generally under three principal heads, and it may be most convenient to follow that distribution. These heads are—

" 1. Machinery for managing the Department.

" 2. Establishment of Universities.

" 3. Grants-in-aid.

" With regard to the first of these, it will be observed that the despatch treats the organisation of the new machinery as a matter which should be immediately dealt with, and independently of the other subjects. To save time the Court have actually authorised the Governments of Madras and Bombay to make provisional arrangements, which those Governments are to report to the Government of India for approval and sanction; and the despatch leaves it to the Governor-General in Council to take similar measures for Bengal and Agra, and for the non-regulation provinces.*

* Para. 20.

" Apparently then the first practical step to be taken with regard to this despatch is to give authority to the Governments of Bengal and the North Western Provinces to appoint severally an officer to superintend the department of education, and a sufficient staff of inspectors and clerks.

" Of the superintending officers it is observed in the despatch, that it may, perhaps, be advisable that they, as well as some of the inspectors, should, in the first instance, be members of the civil service, though not to be considered as necessarily so to the exclusion of more fit persons, European or native. It is also suggested that their remuneration should be such as publicly to recognise the importance of their duties.†

† Para. 21.

" The salaries of these officers, and the number of them to be employed, having been left by the Court to the present discretion of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, a like discretion might be given to the other Governments. But it may be expedient to define the limits within which the discretion is to be exercised. Perhaps the Governments of Bengal and the North Western Provinces might be instructed to appoint respectively a head of the department, on a salary not exceeding 3,000 rupees a month, according to the standing of the officer selected; and it might be well to allow of a gradual increase to the salary of the officer appointed, if it be fixed, in the first instance, at a less sum than 3,000 rupees a month, until it reach that limit, so as to retain, if desirable, the services of a competent officer for a considerable time. Perhaps, also, a limit of four inspectors might be laid down for Bengal and its non-regulation provinces, on salaries varying from 500 rupees to 1,500 rupees a month, and of two such inspectors for the North Western Provinces, on salaries of 800 to 1,200 rupees a month. The necessary establishment of clerks and other officers must, in the first instance, be left to the determination of the local Governments.

" It is only necessary to add on this head, that upon the vigilance and efficiency of the inspectors will depend, in a great measure, not only the well doing of the Government schools,‡ but also of the colleges and schools to be affiliated to the universities,§ and the success or failure of the system of grants-in-aid.||"

‡ Paras. 18, 19.

§ Para. 38.

|| Paras. 53, 56.
60, 61.

5. In these recommendations regarding the machinery for managing the educational department I fully concur.

6. I think that in each Governorship and Lieutenant-governorship an officer should be appointed who should be termed the director of public instruction, whose

whose duty it should be to superintend the department of education; and whose office should be placed upon the footing, and should be endowed with the salary proposed in the preceding paras. In like manner, the number and the salaries of the inspectors suggested seem appropriate and sufficient for Bengal and the North Western Provinces.

7. It will obviously be necessary to appoint a separate officer for the superintendence of education throughout the Punjab, in accordance with the recorded recommendation of the Chief Commissioner. Inspectors should also be appointed in that province, the number required having first been ascertained from the local Government.

8. The other non-regulation provinces under the direct administration of the Government of India, namely, Mysore, Pegu, Nagpore, and the assigned districts of Hyderabad, are generally such recent acquisitions, that the administration has hardly as yet been sufficiently organised to admit of an educational department being created within them. The Commissioners of Pegu and Nagpore, and the Resident at Hyderabad should, however, be immediately consulted as to the steps which they would recommend the Government to take respecting education within their several jurisdictions.

9. Mysore would probably be most conveniently managed in educational matters as a part of the system which may be established at Madras; the functionary, by whom the system shall be executed in Mysore, corresponding direct with the Supreme Government. Upon this point the Commissioner of Mysore should be consulted.

10. The Government of the Straits Settlements will also require that some provision should be made for it. Those settlements are so inconsiderable in territorial extent, that it is doubtful to my mind whether a separate officer, solely for the superintendence of education, can be required within them. A reference should at once be made to the Straits Government upon this head.

11. It remains for me to advert to the two minor Presidencies.

12. The Government of Bombay has not, as yet, submitted any scheme. I conceive, however, that the measure proposed for Bengal and for the North Western Provinces, would be perfectly applicable to Bombay. That Government should, therefore, be addressed, and should be authorised to organise its arrangements, and to make the necessary appointments.

13. The Government of Madras has submitted a scheme of its own. It proposes, "not as the permanent establishment," but only as the agency, which will be "necessary for initiating their proceedings," the appointment of a Secretary to Government in the Educational Department on a salary of 3,333 rupees per mensem; of an Under Secretary for the same department on 1,350 rupees per mensem; of six inspectors, on 1,200 rupees per mensem each, and other minor officers. The Government of Madras supports these large proposals by a reference to the words of the Honourable Court, that, "in any case, the scale of their remuneration shall be so fixed as publicly to recognise the important duties they will have to perform." Fully bearing in mind these sentiments of the Honourable Court, and entirely assenting to the principle they involve, I yet think that the establishment proposed is both unduly extensive and unnecessarily costly. I think that the creation of a Secretary to the Government in the Educational Department is uncalled for and inexpedient, and that in Madras, as elsewhere, the department will be managed with thorough efficiency by a Director of Public Instruction, as suggested in the 6th para. of this Minute; and further, that the salary proposed is sufficient to command the services of the men best qualified for the duty.

Having regard, also, to the limited number of educational establishments in the Presidency of Madras, the number of inspectors proposed seems large. Whatever number of inspectors may be sanctioned, their salaries, I think, should vary from 800 to 1,200 rupees, as proposed for the North Western Provinces.

"The next practical step to be taken, in the order observed in the despatch, relates to the establishment of universities.

“ Here, however, occurs something like an ambiguity in the despatch which may require to be cleared up.”

“ The general impression which the whole tenor of the despatch is calculated to leave on the mind on a first perusal is, that it is intended to convey to the Government instructions upon particular and general measures and principles which the Government is, without further reference home, empowered and expected to carry into immediate effect. The despatch sets out by a declaration that the Home Authorities, after ample past experience, and present advice and information, are now in a position to decide upon ‘ the mode in which the assistance of Government should be afforded to the more extended and systematic promotion of general education in India, and on the measures which should at once be adopted to that end.’* At a subsequent place, the universities are alluded to as ‘ a most important part of our present plan.’† The immediate appointment of inspectors is insisted upon as necessary to the development of the new system,‡ while an important part of the duties of the inspectors is stated to be their periodically visiting the institutions affiliated to the universities.§ Again, the statement of ‘ the general scheme of the measures which we propose to adopt,’|| is made to include both the announcement of the plan of universities, and also that of grants in aid, about the latter of which there can be no doubt that the Court intend their immediate introduction; and the former as well as the latter, and indeed the description of the whole body of measures for the encouragement and extension of education, English and vernacular, from the establishment of universities down to the inspection of indigenous vernacular schools, is prefaced by the declaration that the Court are, ‘ describing generally what we wish to see done, leaving it to you, in communication with the several local Governments, to modify particular measures so far as may be required, in order to adapt them to the different parts of India.’¶

“ Judging, then, from the expressions, as well as from the whole purport of the despatch, it might have been supposed that the establishment of the universities, like all other measures suggested or directed in the document in question, was at once to be carried into effect by the Governor-General in Council, the more especially as the university, in its examinations, its connexion with and superintendence over affiliated institutions, its power of making rules for the whole, subject to the approval of Government, and its function of giving degrees, seems to be almost essential to the vital energy of the new system as laid down in the despatch.

“ In this view, it would have seemed necessary to suggest, in analogy to the course pursued on the establishment of the London University, that a Bill should forthwith be introduced into the Legislative Council to incorporate and empower the university for its proper purposes; and also to name and appoint the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, and provide for the filling of subsequent vacancies in their numbers. And this is the course which it would seem most reasonable and right to adopt, were it not for the wording of para. 33 of the Court’s despatch, in which, in apparent opposition to the general purpose of the despatch, the Honourable Court ‘ desire that you take into consideration the institution of universities at Calcutta and Bombay, upon the general principles which we have now explained to you, and report to us upon the best method of procedure with a view to their incorporation by Acts of the Legislative Council of India.’

“ It is not easy to affix a satisfactory meaning to these expressions, or to say whether it be really the intention of the Honourable Court that nothing shall be done towards the establishment of universities until a report shall have been made to them and replied to upon a matter entirely within the competency of the authorities in India, viz., the method of introducing into the Legislative Council of India a Bill to incorporate the universities. Every needful instruction upon principle, and even in a great degree upon the detail of the system to be adopted is given in the despatch; the present necessity for the establishment of universities is declared; * the London University is announced as the model, and copies of the charters and regulations of that university are sent out, to be adopted and followed, with such necessary variations as may be required in detail.† The constitution of the Senate is fixed and its powers declared.‡ Instructions are given as to the manner of conferring degrees,§ of matriculation examinations,§ of affiliating institutions,§ of regulating the standard for honours,|| and of establishing professorships; ¶ and lastly, the existing Council of Education and Board of Education are named as Fellows; ** the power of nominating

* Para. 56.

† Para. 17.

‡ Paras. 18, 20.

§ Para. 38.

|| Para. 22.

¶ Para. 23.

* Para. 24.

† Para. 25.

‡ Para. 26.

§ Paras. 27, 28.

|| Para. 29.

¶ Paras. 30, 31, 32.

** Para. 33.

nominating other fellows is delegated to the Government,* with a general intimation of the classes from which they are to be selected,† and the appointment of Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor seem also to be left to the Government, with a mere expression of natural expectation that they will be persons of high station who have 'shown an interest in the cause of education.'

* Para. 33.

† Para. 34.

"All this is apparently left to the Government in India, and nothing remains but to incorporate the universities by law. For this, undoubtedly, the local government is competent to act. Yet for this only, if such be the meaning of the para. in question, it is ordered that the whole matter be again referred to the Home Authorities.

"It is remarkable, that although this unexpected direction seems to be conveyed by the phraseology of para. 33, the Court represent themselves only three paras. further, as 'having provided for the general superintendence of education, and for the institution of universities.'"

"The paragraph in question‡ may be open to three constructions :

‡ Para. 33.

"First, that the Government is to proceed to action at once, establishing and incorporating the universities by Act of the Legislature, and reporting this to the Honourable Court as the method of procedure which has seemed best. This is the construction most reconcileable with the whole despatch, most reasonable, and most effectual, but unfortunately not easily to be forced upon the wording of the paragraph.

"Second, that the direction of the para. is to separate the institution from the incorporation of the universities, and that it purports that the Government is to 'consider of the institution of universities,' that is to institute them, and then to report as to their incorporation by Legislative Act. This, however, is not a satisfactory construction, even if it be legitimately to be put upon the words. For the university, as a dispenser of degrees, would be nothing till incorporated, and the mere framing and passing a Bill of incorporation seems exactly that for which it is least needful to refer to the Honourable Court.

"The third construction may be, that a Bill is to be drafted and submitted to the Honourable Court as to the best method of procedure for the purpose indicated, and the whole subject remain in abeyance till the answer of the Honourable Court be received. This last construction is most in accordance with the words of the para., though least in accordance with every other part of the despatch, and will prove very disappointing and disheartening to most of those who are interested in the question in this country. It may be observed, however, in this place, that if the most noble the Governor-General should agree in the opinion above expressed, that the university ought to be duly and regularly incorporated before it assumes to confer degrees, and on the other hand, should be desirous that the measures of detail which must be framed by the future Senate should be considered without delay, he might authorise those persons whom he intends to nominate by the Act, as the first members of the Senate, to consider and prepare such measures prospectively with a view to their adoption by the Senate as soon as the Act is passed.

"Whatever be the construction ultimately adopted, it will be necessary to name the persons who are to compose the Senate, and to ascertain their willingness to be nominated; for, first, it will be in conformity with the model proposed, viz. the London University Charters,§ that the members of the Senate be named in the Act; and secondly, they are required, as the first act of their authority, to frame rules,|| without which the other parts of the system will, to a great extent, remain inoperative.

§ Para. 25.

|| Para. 26.

"The offices of Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor need not now be mentioned except to observe that if the Governor-General should think fit to give express honour and dignity to the new institution by accepting the office of Chancellor of the Calcutta University, the members of the Executive Council may fitly be solicited to allow themselves to be nominated as Fellows. To them would be added, according to the terms of the despatch,¶ the members, native and European, of the Council of Education; and in order to meet the views expressed in para. 34, the following names might suggest themselves as members of the Calcutta Senate :—Mr. Beadon, Dr. Mouat, the Archdeacon of Calcutta, the Advocate-General, the Chief Engineer, the Principal of Bishop's College, the Principal of the Presidency College, the Principal of St. John's (R. C.)

¶ Para. 33.

College, the Principal of the Sanscrit College, the Principal of the Muddrusseh the Principal of the Medical College, the Principal of the Civil Engineers' College, the Rev. Dr. Duff*, the Rev. Mr. Ogilvie,† the Rev. A. Morgan,‡ Prince Gholam Mohummud, Dr. Mackinnon, Mr. Marshman, Baboo Prussunno Comar Tagore.

“It would be necessary to request the Government of Bombay to send a list of proposed members of the Senate of the Bombay University.

“The rules for examinations, for applications, and for the conferring of degrees and honours having to be framed by the Senate of each university when each shall have been constituted, it does not seem necessary to enter in this place on the consideration of the nature of the rules to be finally adopted. But it may be proper to state the number of degrees, which, perhaps, should be two in each of the subjects, viz., literature, mathematics, science, law, civil engineering, medicine. On the taking of each degree the student should have, as in the London University, an opportunity of taking honours, and even those who do not avail themselves of these opportunities, will be tempted by the second degree to carry their education beyond the low standard which is contemplated by the despatch as that of the common degree. It may be doubted whether this consideration extends to all the faculties; whether, for instance, it is desirable to have more than one degree in law, the standard for an ordinary degree being made such as shall test the capacity of the candidate for employment in the judicial service, or as a vakeel. It will be for consideration what titles shall be assigned to these degrees. They would, to a certain extent, be analogous to the degrees of B. A. and M. A. But it is not recommended that these titles should be imported into India from the mother country.

“Considering the proposed constitution of the Senates, it may seem that the determination of questions regarding the affiliation of particular schools may properly be left to the Senates, to whom application would be made by such schools as desired to be affiliated.

“The despatch suggests the institution of professorships, in connexion with the universities of law, civil engineering, the vernacular languages, and the learned languages of India. §

“In Calcutta these professorships either exist at present in connexion with the Hindoo College, or will be established in the New Presidency College, or in a separate Civil Engineering College. It may seem best that they should so remain, and that they should not be connected with the university in any nearer manner. The university, as it is proposed to be constituted, will be ill-suited for the superintendence of actual tuition; and, according to the strict model of the London University, should be confined to the function of examination and giving degrees. The rules of the Presidency College either are, or may be made sufficiently free to allow of the attendance on lectures on these subjects by students from other institutions. Perhaps the Senate would, by analogy to the rules of the London University, and in order to insure a sufficient knowledge of the English language, require every student desirous of attending the lectures of the professors in question, and especially those of the law professor, to have taken at least the first ‘pass’ degree in literature.

“The same principles are probably applicable to Bombay. But if the Senate at Bombay should prefer to have such lectureships in connexion with that university, there is no very strong reason why their wish should not be acceded to. In Calcutta the proposed establishment of the Presidency College, with its extensive professorships, furnishes a local reason which may not exist in Bombay.”

14. I have given my best attention to the doubts expressed above, regarding the sense which is to be attached to the 33d para. of the despatch; to the words on which that doubt is founded, and to the arguments by which it has been sought to remove it.

15. My first impression on reading the despatch undoubtedly was, that it was the wish of the Honourable Court that the Government of India should

* Head of the Free Kirk College.

† Head of the General Assembly College.

‡ Head of the Parental Academy.

proceed to the establishment of the universities simultaneously with the other changes which were authorised in the despatch. The general tenor of that document and casual expressions contained in other letters from the Honourable Court still seem to me to favour that interpretation. It is the one which my own wishes would incline me to adopt, and I am most reluctant to surrender it. But the language of the 33d para. is so explicit and precise; it so distinctly requires the Government of India to report to the Honourable Court with reference to the proposed universities "upon the best method of procedure, with a view to their incorporation by Acts of the Legislative Council of India;" and it differs so markedly from the form of expression employed in para. 20, that I can find no escape from the apparent necessity for reporting to the Honourable Court our recommendations respecting the proposed universities, before we proceed to give effect to them.

16. I regret this delay, but it will probably not defer the institution of the universities more than a few months. In the meantime I conceive that the members of the Council of Education, relieved from their present duties, together with the other gentlemen whom the Government may propose to associate with them in the future Senatus, may be requested to apply themselves to the consideration of the rules and regulations which will be required for the governance of the university hereafter. By the adoption of this course hardly any time will practically be lost.

17. I consider that the office of Chancellor of the university ought to be held by the Governor-General for the time being; and I concur in the opinion expressed, that the Members of Council would render a service if they would consent to be nominated members of the Senatus. The other gentlemen whose names have been specified may also with advantage be appointed.

18. The proposal for having two degrees in each of the branches of instruction named is one well worthy of the consideration of the Senatus. I abstain from giving any direct opinion on the question at present; observing, however, that any one degree of the very low standard which seems to be contemplated by the Honourable Court would, to my mind, be of very little value. I would take this opportunity of repeating the opinion which I have expressed before elsewhere, that it would not be expedient to adopt in these Indian universities the nomenclature which has from long usage become peculiar to the universities of England.

19. With reference to the doubt which is expressed regarding professorships, it will be remembered that a subsequent despatch from the Honourable Court has provided that the professorships shall be attached to the Presidency College.

"The next branch of the despatch relates to grants in aid.*

* Para. 52.

"Upon this head there is not room for much remark beyond what is contained in the despatch itself. It is stated in the despatch that rules are to be framed for the administration of the grants,† and the framing of these rules will probably be best done by the several local governments, with the assistance of their respective heads of the department; the rules, when framed, to be submitted for the approval of the Supreme Government. Little can be added to the suggestions of the despatch in this respect; grants, it is stated,‡ are to be (1) based on entire non-interference as to the religious instruction conveyed in the schools assisted. (2). They are to be given, so far as the requirements of districts and the funds at disposal permit, to all schools which give a good secular education and are under permanent local management. (3). They are to be given to no schools which do not require from their pupils a fee for tuition,§ except normal schools. (4). They are to be given for specific objects in preference to simple pecuniary grants for general expenses. The specific objects are stated to be augmentation of salaries of head teachers, supply of junior teachers, foundation or part foundation of scholarships, erecting or part erecting or repairing a school-house, or provision of books.|| The amount and continuance of assistance to depend on reports of Government inspectors. Perhaps to these conditions it may be added, that they should in no case exceed in amount the sum expended on the school by private persons or bodies, and they should be carefully so given as that the effect shall not be in any case the substitution of public for private expenditure, but the increase and improvement of education.

† Para. 55.

‡ Para. 53.

Para. 54. §

|| Para. 55.

“The discretion of the local governments within these or such rules as may be devised should be absolute.

“It will be necessary, under existing rules for the control of the public expenditure, that every instance of an application for a grant must be, if approved, reported by each local government to the Supreme Government for its special sanction. If this be constantly observed, it will occasion delay and disappointment. It would be better, having sanctioned certain rules on the subject of giving these grants, that the local governments should be empowered to act upon them within certain limits without reference to the Supreme Government. The limit might be defined by fixing a certain annual expenditure on account of aid-grants which the local governments should not exceed, or by allowing them to expend up to a certain per-centage over and above their sanctioned annual expenditure on account of Government for educational purposes. Suppose 5 per cent. the limit; then if the annual expenditure by Government amounted to one lac, the Government might further expend 5,000 rupees per annum in grants in aid without reference to the supreme authority, and so on.

“The local government should, however, have full authority at any time to substitute expenditure to a given amount by a grant in aid for a similar amount of direct Government expenditure.

Thus, suppose a Government school in a certain zillah; if a zemindar or a body of subscribers should propose to establish a school in the same place with Government assistance, the Government school might be closed, and the funds hitherto expended on it used wholly or in part to furnish a grant or grants in aid, without any previous application to the Supreme Government, and without reference to the limit prescribed for ordinary grants in aid.

“This would be merely in accordance with what has heretofore been the practice of the present Council of Education.

“The other parts of the despatch relate entirely to matters which under the general instructions of the Governor-General in Council will be disposed of by the several local governments.

“Such, for instance, is the matter of the scholarships. These are to be very generally increased in number in the schools of the kind here called junior scholarships, and even of a much lower kind applicable to lower schools and a lower standard;* but the senior scholarships are to be gradually reduced in number and amount.†

“It may be hoped that senior scholarships are not to be altogether withdrawn from the scheme of education. They are certainly too high generally in amount, and they may admit of reduction in number. But there are undoubtedly many cases in which poor but very promising students are only enabled by these scholarships to prosecute their studies to completion; and to deprive such persons of this advantage would probably inflict great discouragement on the cause of education.**

“The establishment of normal schools is very much to be desired; and the local governments will doubtless be glad to adopt in this respect the suggestions of the despatch.‡ But it will probably be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain in this country the services of men fit to preside over them, and the business is of sufficient urgency and importance to render it desirable that the local government should be empowered to procure fit persons from England, and to offer liberal salaries, at least equal to those now offered to the gentlemen who come to India to serve as professors in our colleges.

“The system of pupil teachers seems quite inapplicable to this country.§ But the proposal to encourage attendance at normal schools by moderate monthly allowances to persons under training in those schools could not fail to prove advantageous.

“The proposed encouragement of the preparation of vernacular school books, on the plan recommended by Mr. Elphinstone, is undoubtedly well worthy of a trial, and will probably be successful. ||

“It is exceedingly desirable that the rule propounded in the Honourable Court's despatch for the encouragement of learning by means of Government patronage

* Paras. 38. 45. 46,
47. 63.
† Paras. 40. 64.

‡ Paras. 67. 69.

§ Para. 68.

|| Paras. 70. 71.

** There is one kind of senior scholarships which might perhaps be added to our system with advantage, viz., “Travelling Scholarships,” to encourage our advanced students to visit various parts of India.

patronage should generally be accepted and acted upon, viz., that 'where other qualifications for office are equal, a person who has received a good education, irrespective of the place or manner in which it has been acquired, should be preferred to one who has not; and that even in lower situations, a man who can read and write should be preferred to one who cannot, if he is equally eligible in other respects.'*

* Para. 75.

"It may be apprehended that this is the rule by which the distribution of patronage is in fact at present generally guided; but to promulgate it as the declared purpose of Government, will do good, and will especially stimulate the progress of vernacular education.

"The despatch urges upon the notice of Government the necessity of adopting a plan for the encouragement of vernacular education in Bengal and the other Presidencies, such as has been so successful in the North Western Provinces. † This subject had, however, been previously taken up in consequence of a Minute by the Governor-General. A plan is understood to be ready, and about to be submitted to the Government of India, for vernacular education in Bengal. The other Presidencies are no doubt acting upon the same instructions.

† Paras. 87, 88, 89, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96.

"It does not appear that any further observations are called for on the subject of the despatch in question.

"Mr. Grant differs from the above paper only in feeling no doubt as to the interpretation that must be put upon para. 33 of the Court's despatch. He thinks it clear from that para. that the Court of Directors intend themselves to institute the universities, and to appoint the senates, after the Government of India shall have made to them a detailed report upon the subject, and shall have nominated certain individuals to be fellows, in addition to the specified body, of whose services the Court say, 'We propose to avail ourselves.' Mr. Grant does not think this meaning contradicted by or inconsistent with any other part of the despatch. Nor is he prepared to say that the Court's design, thus understood, will be discouraging to those most interested in education in India."

20. I am entirely of the opinion expressed, that the local governments ought not to be fettered by the necessity for referring every individual proposal for a grant in aid to the Supreme Government. It will be much better in every way that certain rules, having been prepared by the local government regarding grants in aid, and having received the confirmation of the Governor-General in Council, the local government should be left entirely free in the distribution of the grants.

21. In like manner the aggregate annual amount of the grants having been fixed, the details of the expenditure should be left entirely in the hands of the local government.

22. It would probably be difficult to say what the aggregate amount to be placed at the disposal of the local governments should be, until some inquiry had been made, and some experience had been gained. In the meantime an expenditure upon grants in aid, equal to five per cent. upon the annual educational expenditure, might be sanctioned for each of the local governments, in the mode which has been suggested.

23. The authority to "substitute expenditure to a given amount by a grant in aid for a similar amount of direct Government expenditure" may be conceded with advantage.

24. The remaining points adverted to in the despatch, and noticed in the extracts given above, call for no especial remark, and need only to be communicated to the different local governments.

30 December 1854.

(signed) *Dalhousie.*

Home Cons. 26th
January 1855.
No. 150.

The Honourable
Court's Despatch
of July 1854
on Education in
India.

MINUTE by the Honourable *J. A. Dorin*, dated 6 January 1855.

I BEG to express my general assent to the views and recommendations of the Most Noble the Governor-General for carrying out the instructions conveyed in the Honourable Court's great despatch on education.

Mr. Grant seems to me rightly to construe the 33d paragraph of that despatch as intending, what it in fact says, that a report shall be made in the first instance to the home authorities upon the measures to be adopted for the institution of universities at Calcutta and Bombay.

(signed) *J. A. Dorin.*

Home Cons. 26th
January 1855.
No. 150.

MINUTE by Major-General the Hon. *J. Low*, c. B., dated 10 January 1855.

AFTER an attentive perusal of the Most Noble the Governor-General's Minute, dated the 30th ultimo, on education in India, I feel that I need say nothing more than that I concur in the opinions above expressed by the Hon. Mr. Dorin.

(signed) *J. Low.*

Home Cons. 26th
January 1855.
No. 150.

MINUTE by the Hon. *J. P. Grant*, dated 11 January 1855.

I AGREE generally with the remarks made in the Governor-General's Minute; and I agree entirely as to the steps which his Lordship proposes to take.

It is mentioned in the paper quoted in his Lordship's Minute, that I do not share in the doubt felt by the other two gentlemen who signed that paper as to the construction to be put upon para. 33 of the Honourable Court's despatch. The meaning of that paragraph seems to me to be quite plain, and that meaning does not seem to me to be at all inconsistent with any other instructions conveyed in other passages of the same despatch, which relate to other subjects. I cannot think but that the appointment to the senate of the universities by the Honourable Court will be appreciated. But it will be right, I presume, to ascertain the willingness to serve in the councils of such of the intended nominees as may not be in the Honourable Company's service, before their names are reported home.

(signed) *J. P. Grant.*

Home Cons. 26th
January 1855.
No. 150.

MINUTE by the Hon. *B. Peacock*, dated 24 January 1855.

I CONCUR entirely in the construction put by the Governor-General upon the 33d para. of the despatch from the Honourable Court of Directors, dated 19 July 1854, and also in the views expressed by his Lordship in his Minute of the 30th December last.

(signed) *B. Peacock.*

(No. 280.)

Home Cons. 26th
January 1855.
No. 154.
Home Department,
Education.

From *C. Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to the Honourable Sir *J. W. Colville*, Kt.; dated 26 January 1855.

Honourable Sir,

I AM directed to inform you that the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council has been pleased to appoint you to be President of the committee for preparing a scheme for the establishment of universities in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

2. Enclosed are the instructions addressed to the Committee, which you will be so good as to circulate among the members for perusal. A meeting of the committee should then be fixed for an early day.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. Beadon*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 281.)

From *C. Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to the Honourable Sir *J. W. Colvile*, Kt., the Honourable *J. P. Grant*, *H. Ricketts*, Esq., *C. R. Prinsep*, Esq., *D. Elliot*, Esq., *A. Malet*, Esq., *C. Allen*, Esq., *C. Beadon*, Esq., *W. G. Young*, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel *Goodwyn*, *K. Mackinnon*, Esq., M.D., *J. Jackson*, Esq., M.B., F.R.C.S., *H. Woodrow*, Esq., Lieutenant *W. N. Lees*, the Rev. *W. Stephenson*, *J. C. Marshman*, Esq., Baboo *Prosunno Comas Pagore*, Baboo *Ramapersaud Roy*, Baboo *Ram Gopal Ghose*, Pundit *Isserchunder Surma*; dated 26 January 1855.

Home Cons. 26th
January 1855.
No. 153.

Gentlemen,

THE Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is desirous that steps should be immediately taken to prepare the scheme of an university, to be established in Calcutta, in accordance with the desire of the Honourable Court of Directors, as expressed in their despatch, No. 49, dated 19 July last, of which 25 printed copies are herewith forwarded for your information. The terms of the Honourable Court's despatch preclude his Lordship in Council from establishing an university, either here or at either of the other presidency towns, without further orders from the Home Government; but in anticipation of these orders, which, after the decided opinions embodied in the despatch, his Lordship in Council cannot doubt will be favourable, he considers it desirable that the details of a scheme in accordance with the outline sketched in the despatch should be settled with as little delay as possible, so that Bills for the incorporation of the universities at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, may, at the proper time, be brought into the Legislative Council, and that draft rules for examination, for the grants of degrees, and for other cognate matters, may be ready for discussion and adoption by the senates, so soon as those Bills are passed into law.

Home Department.

2. With a view to secure uniformity in all important points of principle, the Governor-General in Council has come to the conclusion that the schemes of the Madras and Bombay universities should be framed, in the first instance, by the body to whom is entrusted the duty of preparing that of the Calcutta university. He thinks it of considerable importance that the three universities should resemble each other in their main features, and especially that the Acts of Incorporation should be as nearly as possible cast in the same terms. Local circumstances will doubtless, to some extent, render modifications necessary, but it is essential that the legal status and authority of each university should be the same, and that at each presidency town the same degree of acquirement in every branch of knowledge should entitle its possessor to the same kind of academical distinction and honour.

3. The Governor-General in Council has accordingly been pleased to appoint you to be a committee for preparing a scheme for the establishment of universities in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. In conformity with the wishes of the Honourable Court, his Lordship in Council has availed himself on this occasion of the willing and valuable assistance of the honourable President and the members of the late council of education; he has added to their number several other gentlemen, whom it is the intention of the Government hereafter to associate with them in the senate of the university of Calcutta; and he has also appointed to the committee the members of the Legislative Council from Madras and Bombay, whose experience of the circumstances and wants of those Presidencies will enable them to render very valuable assistance.

4. The Honourable Sir James Colvile will be the president of the committee, and the committee will chose its own secretary. The secretary will have authority to frank, as on the public service, all letters relating exclusively to the business of the committee, to indent for stationery on the public stores, and to incur such trifling contingent charges as may be necessary. If, as will be most convenient, the secretary be already in charge of a public office, he will not require the services of a clerk. The committee will probably find it

advisable

advisable to appoint from among themselves a sub-committee of correspondence, to conduct the preliminary inquiries, and to frame the rough draft of a scheme for discussion by the whole committee. His Lordship in Council would deprecate resort to written minutes by any member of the committee, and would recommend, as a preferable arrangement, that the scheme, when drawn by a small sub-committee of correspondence, should be discussed at a full meeting of the committee (of which a majority may form a quorum), and settled according to the opinions of the majority of members present.

5. The committee will correspond with the several local Governments, and obtain from them their views and opinions in regard to the measures to be adopted for the purpose of carrying out the Honourable Court's plan of a university in the several Presidencies. From the Honourable the Lieutenant-governors of Bengal and the North Western Provinces the committee will receive valuable suggestions in regard to the proposed Calcutta University; and the Honourable the Governors in Council of Madras and of Bombay will afford the committee all requisite information respecting those to be established at the other presidency towns. Those Governments will also be requested from hence to furnish the committee with lists of the persons who are eventually to form the senate of those universities, in order that their names may be included in the Acts of Incorporation.

6. The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that the office of Chancellor of the University of Calcutta should be held by the Governor-General for the time being, and that the Lieutenant-governors of Bengal and the North Western Provinces, and the members of the Council of India, should be members of the senate. In like manner the Governors of Madras and Bombay should, in his Lordship's opinion, be the chancellors; and the members of Council at those Presidencies members of the senate, of the universities of Madras and Bombay.

7. It has been suggested to the Governor-General in Council that there should be two degrees in each of the subjects embraced in the design of an Indian university, viz., literature, mathematics, science, law, civil engineering, and medicine, and that on the taking of each degree, the student should have, as in the London University, an opportunity of taking honours. This suggestion his Lordship desires to leave to the consideration of the committee, and eventually of the senate, observing that any one degree of the very low standard which seems to be contemplated by the Honourable Court, would be of little value. The Governor-General in Council also leaves it to the committee to consider what titles shall be assigned to the several degrees; but he desires to express doubts of the expediency of adopting in the universities of India the nomenclature which has from long usage become peculiar to the universities of England.

8. In the 30th para. of the Honourable Court's despatch allusion is made to the foundation of professorships in connexion with the university, for the purpose of giving lectures in certain branches of knowledge. The establishment of a general presidency college in Calcutta has rendered unnecessary the foundation of any such professorships here; but if they should be required either at Madras or Bombay, there seems to be no sufficient reason for not departing to that extent from the plan of the London University, which the Honourable Court have wisely held up as the model to be generally followed in India. In that case, however, the departments of instruction and of examination should be kept distinct from each other.

9. With these observations, his Lordship in Council leaves the subject to the careful and anxious consideration of the committee.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Beadon*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(Nos. 282 to 300.)

From *C. Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to the Honourable *J. P. Grant*; dated 26 January 1855.

Home Cons. 26th
January 1855.
No. 154.

Honourable Sir,

I AM directed to inform you that the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council has been pleased to appoint you to be a member of the committee for preparing a scheme for the establishment of universities in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Home Department.
Education.

2. You will receive instructions through Sir James Colvile, the President of the committee.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Beadon*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Copies of the above letter were also forwarded to *H. Ricketts*, Esq., *J. Jackson* Esq., *Rev. W. Stephenson*, *C. Beadon*, Esq., *K. Mackinnon*, Esq., M.D., *Baboo Prosunno Comar Pagore*, *A. Malet*, Esq., *Baboo Ramgopaulghose*, *D. Elliot*, Esq., *Pundit Isserchunder Surma*, *Lieutenant W. N. Lees*, *C. R. Prinsep*, Esq., *Baboo Rampersaud Roy*, *C. Allen*, Esq., *H. Woodrow*, Esq., *W. G. Young*, Esq., *Lieutenant-Colonel H. Goodwyn*, *J. C. Marshman*, Esq.

(No. 166.)

From *C. Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to *W. Grey*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Home Cons. 26th
January 1855.
No. 151.

Sir,

I AM now desired to communicate to you the following observations and orders of the Governor-General in Council on the despatch of the Honourable Court of Directors, No. 49, dated the 19th July last, on the subject of Education in India.

Home Department.

2. The despatch itself contains so complete an exposition of the wishes and intentions of the Honourable Court, it lays down so clearly the principles by which the Government of India is henceforth to be guided in regard to education, and it indicates so plainly the general form of the system by which the instruction of the natives of this country is to be carried on, that it is quite unnecessary for the Governor-General in Council to enter upon any general remarks on the subject. It remains for his Lordship only to consider the practical measures which should now be taken in execution of the instructions of the Honourable Court.

3. The despatch divides its subject generally under three principal heads, and it may be most convenient to follow that distribution.

These heads are—

- 1st. Machinery for managing the department.
- 2d. Establishment of universities.
- 3d. Grants in aid.

4. With regard to the first of these, it is to be observed that the despatch treats the organization of the new machinery as a matter which should be dealt with immediately and independently of the other subjects. To save time, the Court have authorised the Governments of Madras and Bombay to make provisional arrangements which those Governments are to report to the Government of India for approval and sanction; and the despatch leaves it to the Governor-General in Council to "take similar measures" for Bengal and Agra, and for the non-regulation provinces. The first practical step, then, to be taken is to give authority to the Governments of Bengal and the North Western Provinces to appoint severally an officer to superintend the department of education, and a sufficient staff of inspectors and clerks.

5. Of the superintending officers it is observed in the despatch that it may perhaps be advisable that they, as well as some of the inspectors, should, in the first instance, be members of the civil service, though not to be considered as necessarily so to the exclusion of more fit persons, European or native. It is also suggested that their remuneration should be such as publicly to recognise the importance of their duties. The Governor-General in Council accordingly authorises the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal to appoint a head of the department for the Lower Provinces, under the designation of Director of Public Instruction, on a salary not exceeding 3,000 rupees a month, according to the standing of the officer selected, so as to allow of a gradual increase to the salary if it be fixed in the first instance at a less sum than 3,000 rupees a month until it reach that limit, and thereby to retain, if desirable, the services of a competent officer for a considerable time. His Lordship also authorises the employment of not more than four inspectors, on salaries varying from 500 rupees to 1,500 rupees a month. The necessary establishment of clerks and other officers is left, in the first instance, to be fixed by the Lieutenant-governor, subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council, to whom the scheme of establishment, when matured, will have to be submitted for sanction.

6. It is only necessary to add on this head, that upon the ability and energy of the superintending officer, and upon the vigilance and efficiency of the inspectors, will depend, in a great measure, not only the well-doing of the Government schools, but also of the colleges and schools to be affiliated to the university when founded, and the success or failure of the system of grants in aid.

7. The next practical step to be taken in the order observed in the despatch relates to the establishment of an university. Here, however, occurs something like an ambiguity in the despatch, which requires to be cleared up.

8. The general impression which the whole tenor of the despatch is calculated to leave on the mind on a first perusal, is that it is intended to convey to the Government instructions upon particular and general measures and principles which the Government is, without further reference home, empowered and expected to carry into immediate effect. The despatch sets out by a declaration that the home authorities, after ample past experience and present advice and information, "are now in a position to decide upon the mode in which the assistance of Government should be afforded to the more extended and systematic promotion of general education in India, and on the measures which should at once be adopted to that end." At a subsequent place the universities are alluded to as "a most important part of our present plan." The immediate appointment of inspectors is insisted upon as necessary to the development of the new system, while an important part of the duties of the inspectors is stated to be their periodically visiting the institutions affiliated to the universities. Again, the statement of "the general scheme of the measures which we propose to adopt," is made to include both the announcement of the plan of universities and also that of grants in aid; about the latter of which there can be no doubt that the Court intend their immediate introduction, and the former as well as the latter, and, indeed, the description of the whole body of measures for the encouragement and extension of education, English and vernacular, from the establishment of universities down to the inspection of indigenous vernacular schools, is prefaced by the declaration that the Court are "describing generally what we wish to see done, leaving it to you, in communication with the several local governments, to modify particular measures so far as may be required, in order to adapt them to the different parts of India."

9. Judging then from the expressions, as well as from the whole purport of the despatch, it might have been supposed that the establishment of the universities, like all the other measures suggested or directed in the document in question, was at once to be carried into effect by the Governor-General in Council, the more especially as the university, in its examinations, its connexion with and superintendence over affiliated institutions, its power of making rules for the whole subject to the approval of Government, and its function of giving degrees, seems to be almost essential to the vital energy of the new system as laid down in the despatch.

10. In this view, it would have seemed necessary, in analogy to the course pursued on the establishment of the London University, that a Bill should forthwith be introduced into the Legislative Council to incorporate and empower the university for its proper purposes; and also to name and appoint the chancellor, vice-chancellor and fellows, and provide for the filling of subsequent vacancies in their numbers. And this is the course which it would seem most reasonable and right to adopt were it not for the wording of para. 33 of the Court's despatch, in which, in apparent opposition to the general purpose of the despatch, the Honourable Court "desire that you take into consideration the institution of universities at Calcutta and Bombay, upon the general principles which we have now explained to you, and report to us upon the best method of procedure, with a view to their incorporation by Acts of the Legislative Council of India."

11. The Governor-General in Council was at first inclined to think that it was the wish of the Honourable Court that the Government of India should proceed to the establishment of the universities simultaneously with the other changes which were authorised in the despatch. The general tenor of that document and casual expressions contained in other letters from the Honourable Court still seem to his Lordship to favour that interpretation. It is the one which the wishes of the Governor-General in Council would incline him to adopt, and he is most reluctant to surrender it. But the language of the 33d para. is so explicit and precise; it so distinctly requires the Government of India to report to the Honourable Court, with reference to the proposed universities, "upon the best method of procedure, with a view to their incorporation by Acts of the Legislative Council of India;" and it differs so markedly from the form of expression employed in para. 20, that there is no escape from the necessity for reporting to the Honourable Court the recommendations that may be made respecting the proposed universities before proceeding to give effect to them.

12. The Governor-General in Council regrets this delay; but it will probably not defer the institution of the universities more than a few months. In the meantime it appears to his Lordship in Council that the members of the Council of Education, relieved from their present duties, together with the other gentlemen whom it is proposed to associate with them in the future senate, may be requested to apply themselves to the consideration of the rules and regulations which will be required for the governance of the universities hereafter. Instructions will accordingly be issued to those gentlemen from this office, and the Governor-General in Council hopes that by the adoption of this course hardly any time will practically be lost.

13. The next branch of the despatch relates to grants in aid. Upon this head there is not room for much remark beyond what is contained in the despatch itself. It is stated in the despatch that rules are to be framed for the administration of the grants, and the Governor-General in Council desires to leave the framing of these rules in each Presidency to the local Government, the rules when framed being submitted for the approval of the Government of India.

14. It is stated in the despatch, 1st, that grants are to be based on entire non-interference as to the religious instruction conveyed in the schools assisted; 2d, that they are to be given, so far as the requirements of districts and the funds at disposal permit, to all schools which give a good secular education, and are under permanent local management; 3d, that they are to be given to no schools which do not require from their pupils a fee for tuition except normal schools; and that they are to be given for specific objects in preference to simple pecuniary grants for general expenses. The specific objects are stated to be, augmentation of salaries of head teachers, supply of junior teachers, foundation or part foundation of scholarships, erecting or partly erecting or repairing a school-house, and provision of books. The amount and continuance of assistance are to depend on reports of Government inspectors. To these conditions it may be added, that the grant should in no case exceed in amount the sum expended on the school by private persons or bodies; and that they should be carefully so given as that the effect shall not be, in any case, the substitution of public for private expenditure, but the increase and improvement of education.

15. The Governor-General in Council is entirely of opinion that these rules should be so framed as that the local Government shall not be fettered by the necessity for referring every individual proposal for a grant in aid to the Supreme Government. It will be much better in every way that, certain rules having been prepared by the local Government regarding grants in aid, and having received the confirmation of the Governor-General in Council, the local Government should be left entirely free in the distribution of the grants.

16. His Lordship also thinks that, in like manner, the aggregate annual amount of the grants having been fixed, the details of the expenditure should be left entirely in the hands of the local government. It is difficult to say what the aggregate amount to be placed at the disposal of the local governments should be, until some inquiry has been made, and some experience gained. In the meantime, the rules may be framed in the first instance, so as to provide for an expenditure upon grants in aid equal to five per cent. upon the annual educational expenditure, and the local government may also have authority to substitute expenditure to a given amount, by a grant in aid for a similar amount of direct government expenditure.

17. The other parts of the despatch relate entirely to matters which may be disposed of by the Lieutenant-governor; such, for instance, are the modifications proposed in the system of scholarships, the establishment of normal schools, the preparation of vernacular school-books, and the bestowal of public patronage on educated persons. The subject of establishing vernacular schools will be dealt with in a separate communication.

18. The Governor-General in Council will expect to receive from the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor an annual report on the state and progress of education of all kinds within the limits of his lieutenant-governorship, commencing with the official year ending 30th April next; and his Lordship in Council hopes that these reports will be furnished as soon as possible after the close of the period to which they refer.

Fort William,
26 January 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Beadon,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 139.)

Home Cons. 26th
January 1855.
No. 152:

From Cecil Beadon, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to W. Muir, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces.

Sir,

Home Department.
Education.

I AM now desired to communicate to you the following observations and orders of the Governor-General in Council on the despatch of the Honourable Court of Directors, No. 49, dated the 19th July last, on the subject of education in India.

2. The despatch itself contains so complete an exposition of the wishes and intentions of the Honourable Court; it lays down so clearly the principles by which the Government of India is henceforth to be guided in regard to education; and it indicates so plainly the general form of the system by which the instruction of the natives of this country is to be carried on, that it is quite unnecessary for the Governor-General in Council to enter upon any general remarks on the subject. It remains for his Lordship only to consider the practical measures which should now be taken in execution of the instructions of the Honourable Court.

3. The despatch divides its subject generally under three principal heads, and it is most convenient to follow that distribution.

These heads are:

- 1st. Machinery for managing the department.
- 2d. Establishment of universities.
- 3d. Grants in aid.

4. With

4. With regard to the first of these, it is to be observed that the despatch treats the organisation of the new machinery as a matter which should be dealt with immediately, and independently of the other subjects. To save time, the Court have authorised the Governments of Madras and Bombay to make provisional arrangements, which those governments are to report to the Government of India for approval and sanction, and the despatch leaves it to the Governor-General in Council to "take similar measures" for Bengal and Agra, and for the non-regulation provinces. The first practical step then to be taken is, to give authority to the Governments of Bengal and the North Western Provinces to appoint, severally, an officer to superintend the department of education, and a sufficient staff of inspectors and clerks.

5. Of the superintending officers it is observed, in the despatch, that it may perhaps be advisable that they, as well as some of the inspectors, should in the first instance be members of the civil service, though not to be considered as necessarily so to the exclusion of more fit persons, European or native. It is also suggested, that their remuneration should be such as publicly to recognise the importance of their duties. The Governor-General in Council accordingly authorises the Lieutenant-governor of the North Western Provinces to appoint a head of the department for those provinces, under the designation of "Director of Public Instruction," on a salary not exceeding 3,000 rupees a month, according to the standing of the officer selected, so as to allow of a gradual increase to the salary if it be fixed in the first instance at a less sum than 3,000 rupees a month, until it reach that limit; and thereby to retain, if desirable, the services of a competent officer for a considerable time. His Lordship also authorises the employment of not more than two inspectors, on salaries varying from 800 rupees to 1,200 rupees a month. The necessary establishment of clerks and other officers is left, in the first instance, to be fixed by the Lieutenant-governor, subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council, to whom the scheme of establishment, when matured, will have to be submitted for sanction.

6. It is only necessary to add on this head, that upon the ability and energy of the superintending officer, and upon the vigilance and efficiency of the inspectors, will depend in a great measure not only the well-doing of the Government schools, but also of the colleges and schools to be affiliated to the university when founded, and the success or failure of the system of grants in aid.

7. The next practical step to be taken, in the order observed in the despatch, relates to the establishment of an university. Here, however, occurs something like an ambiguity in the despatch which requires to be cleared up.

8. The general impression which the whole tenor of the despatch is calculated to have on the mind on a first perusal is, that it is intended to convey to the Government instructions upon particular and general measures and principles, which the Government is, without further reference home, empowered and expected to carry into immediate effect. The despatch sets out by a declaration that the home authorities, after ample past experience, and present advice and information, "are now in a position to decide upon the mode in which the assistance of Government should be afforded to the more extended and systematic promotion of general education in India, and on the measures which should at once be adopted to that end." At a subsequent place, the universities are alluded to as "a most important part of our present plan." The immediate appointment of inspectors is insisted upon as necessary to the development of the new system, while an important part of the duties of the inspectors is stated to be their periodically visiting the institutions affiliated to the universities. Again, the statement of "the general scheme of the measures which we propose to adopt," is made to include both the announcement of the plan of universities, and also that of grants in aid, about the latter of which there can be no doubt, that the Court intend their immediate introduction; and the former, as well as the latter, and indeed the description of the whole body of measures for the encouragement and extension of education, English and vernacular, from the establishment of universities down to the inspection of indigenous vernacular schools, is prefaced by the declaration that the Court are

“describing generally what we wish to see done, leaving it to you, in communication with the several local Governments, to modify particular measures so far as may be required, in order to adapt them to the different parts of India.”

9. Judging, then, from the expressions, as well as from the whole purport of the despatch, it might have been supposed that the establishment of the universities like all the other measures suggested or directed in the document in question, was at once to be carried into effect by the Governor-General in Council, the more especially as the university in its examinations, its connexion with and superintendence over affiliated institutions, its power of making rules for the whole, subject to the approval of Government, and its function of giving degrees, seems to be almost essential to the vital energy of the new system as laid down in the despatch.

10. In this view it would have seemed necessary, in analogy to the course pursued on the establishment of the London University, that a Bill should forthwith be introduced into the Legislative Council to incorporate and empower the university for its proper purposes; and also to name and appoint the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, and provide for the filling of subsequent vacancies in their numbers. And this is the course which it would seem most reasonable and right to adopt, were it not for the wording of para. 33, of the Court's despatch, in which, in apparent opposition to the general purpose of the despatch, the Honourable Court “desire that you take into consideration the institution of universities at Calcutta and Bombay upon the general principles which we have now explained to you, and report to us upon the best method of procedure with a view to their incorporation by Acts of the Legislative Council of India.”

11. The Governor-General in Council was at first inclined to think, that it was the wish of the Honourable Court that the Government of India should proceed to the establishment of the universities simultaneously with the other changes which were authorized in the despatch. The general tenor of that document, and casual expressions contained in other letters from the Honourable Court, still seem to his Lordship to favour that interpretation. It is the one which the wishes of the Governor-General in Council would incline him to adopt, and he is most reluctant to surrender it. But the language of the 33d paragraph is so explicit and precise; it so distinctly requires the Government of India to report to the Honourable Court with reference to the proposed universities, “upon the best method of procedure with a view to their incorporation by Acts of the Legislative Council of India,” and it differs so markedly from the form of expression employed in para. 20, that there is no escape from the necessity for reporting to the Honourable Court the recommendations that may be made respecting the proposed universities before proceeding to give effect to them.

12. The Governor-General in Council regrets this delay, but it will probably not defer the institution of the universities in the three Presidency towns more than a few months. In the meantime, it appears to his Lordship in Council, that the members of the Council of Education, relieved from their present duties, together with the other gentlemen whom it is proposed to associate with them in the future senate, may be requested to apply themselves to the consideration of the rules and regulations which will be required for the governance of the universities hereafter. Instructions will accordingly be issued to those gentlemen from this office, and the Governor-General in Council hopes that by the adoption of this course hardly any time will practically be lost.

13. The next branch of the despatch relates to grants in aid. Upon this head there is not room for much remark beyond what is contained in the despatch itself. It is stated in the despatch that rules are to be framed for the administration of the grants, and the Governor-General in Council desires to leave the framing of these rules in each Presidency to the local government, the rules when framed being submitted for the approval of the Government of India.

14. It is stated in the despatch (1) that grants are to be based on entire non-interference as to the religious instruction conveyed in the schools assisted; (2) that they are to be given, so far as the requirements of districts and the funds

funds at disposal permit, to all schools which give a good secular education, and are under permanent local management; (3) that they are to be given to no schools which do not require from their pupils a fee for tuition, except normal schools, and that they are to be given for specific objects in preference to simple pecuniary grants for general expenses. The specific objects are stated to be, augmentation of salaries of head teachers, supply of junior teachers, foundation or part foundation of scholarships, erecting or partly erecting or repairing a school-house, and provision of books. The amount and continuance of assistance are to depend on reports of Government inspectors. To these conditions, it may be added, that the grant should in no case exceed in amount the sum expended on the school by private persons or bodies; and that they should be carefully so given as that the effect shall not be in any case the substitution of public for private expenditure, but the increase and improvement of education.

15. The Governor-General in Council is entirely of opinion that these rules should be so framed as that the local government shall not be fettered by the necessity for referring every individual proposal for a grant in aid to the Supreme Government. It will be much better in every way that, certain rules having been prepared by the local government regarding grants in aid, and having received the confirmation of the Governor-General in Council, the local government should be left entirely free in the distribution of the grants.

16. His Lordship in Council also thinks that, in like manner, the aggregate annual amount of the grants having been fixed, the details of the expenditure should be left entirely in the hands of the local government. It is difficult to say what the aggregate amount to be placed at the disposal of the local governments should be, until some inquiry has been made, and some experience gained. In the meantime, the rules may be framed in the first instance, so as to provide for an expenditure upon grants in aid, equal to five per cent. upon the annual educational expenditure, and the local government may also have authority to substitute expenditure to a given amount by a grant in aid for a similar amount of direct Government expenditure.

17. The other parts of the despatch relate entirely to matters which may be disposed of by the Lieutenant-Governor; such, for instance, are the modifications proposed in the system of scholarships, the establishment of normal schools, the preparation of vernacular school-books, and the bestowal of public patronage on educated persons.

18. The Governor-General in Council will expect to receive from the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor an annual report on the state and progress of education of all kinds within the limits of his lieutenant-governorship, commencing with the official year ending the 30th April next; and his Lordship in Council hopes that these reports will be furnished as soon as possible after the close of the period to which they refer.

Fort William,
26 January 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) Cecil Beadon,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

(No. 176.)

From Cecil Beadon, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.

Home Cons.
26th January 1855.
No. 155.

Sir,

WITH reference to the despatch of the Honourable Court of Directors addressed to your Government on the 30th August last, No. 44, I am directed to forward for the information, and so far as applicable, for the guidance of the Honourable the Governor in Council, copy of the letters addressed to the Governments of Bengal and the North Western Provinces on the subject of education, and also of the instructions given to the Committee which the Governor-General in Council has appointed for preparing a scheme for the establishment of universities in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

Home Department.
Education.
No. 39.

2. The Governor-General in Council further directs me to request, that the Governor in Council will favour the Committee with a list of the persons whom it is intended should form the senate of the future university, and with the views and opinions of the local government, in regard to the measure to be adopted for carrying out the Honourable Court's plan of an university in the Presidency of Madras.

3. I am directed to take this opportunity of acknowledging and replying to your letter, No. 78, dated the 9th November last. In this letter the Government of Madras proposes, not as the permanent establishment, but only as the agency "necessary for initiating their proceedings," the appointment of a Secretary to Government in the Education Department, on a salary of 3,333 rupees a month, of an under-secretary for the same department on a salary of 1,350 rupees a month, of six inspectors on 1,200 rupees a month each, and of other minor officers. These large proposals are supported by a reference to the words of the Honourable Court, that "in any case the scale of their remuneration shall be so fixed as publicly to recognise the important duties they will have to perform." Fully bearing in mind these sentiments of the Honourable Court, and entirely assenting to the principle they involve, the Governor-General in Council yet thinks that the establishment proposed is both unduly extensive and unnecessarily costly. His Lordship thinks that the creation of a secretary to the Government in the Education Department is uncalled for and inexpedient; that in Madras, as elsewhere, the department will be managed with thorough efficiency by a director of public instruction; and further, that the salary assigned to that officer in Bengal and the North Western Provinces is sufficient to command the services of the men best qualified for the duty. Having regard also to the limited number of schools in the Presidency of Madras, the number of inspectors proposed seems to the Governor-General in Council to be excessive, and whatever number may be eventually appointed, they ought not to be more highly remunerated than in the two divisions of the Bengal Presidency.

4. The information required in your letter, No. 88, dated the 4th December last, has been sought for from the Government of Bengal.

Fort William,
26 January 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) Cecil Beadon,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The above letter, with the exception of the third and fourth paragraphs, was also sent to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay (No. 177.)

(No. 178.)

Home Cons.
26th January 1855.
No. 157.

From Cecil Beadon, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to R. Temple, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab.

Sir,

Home Department,
Education.

I AM directed by the Most noble the Governor-General in Council to forward, for the information and guidance of the Chief Commissioner, 20 printed copies of a despatch from the Honourable Court of Directors, No. 49, dated the 19th July last, and also copy of a letter addressed this day to the Government of the North Western Provinces, which is generally applicable to the Punjab.

2. You will be so good as to report, for the information and approval of the Governor-General in Council, the arrangements which the Chief Commissioner proposes to make for carrying out the views of the Honourable Court in respect to organisation of the department of education, and to grants in aid to private schools. His Lordship in Council desires to know what salary the Chief Commissioner would, on the first instance, propose to attach to the director's office, and how many inspectors will be required at the outset of the undertaking.

3. The proposals made in your predecessor's letter, No. 363, dated the 1st May last, relative to the extension of vernacular education, are entirely approved. The Governor-General in Council desires that steps may be immediately taken to introduce throughout the Punjab the same system that has already succeeded so well in the North Western Provinces with normal schools for the training of masters.

4. The

4. The Governor-General in Council regards the foundation of a college at Lahore, similar to those at Agra and Delhi, as a necessary and substantial part of the scheme of education for the Punjab, and desires me to request the early attention of the Chief Commissioner to this subject. His Lordship in Council is also favourable to the establishment of station or zillah schools for imparting both English and a higher order of vernacular instruction, wherever the ground is not preoccupied by missionary or other effective private schools, whether assisted by grants in aid or not.

I have, &c.
(signed) Cecil Beadon,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William,
26 January 1855.

(No. 229.)

COPY of this letter forwarded to the Foreign Department for information.

(No. 179.)

From Cecil Beadon, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to Colonel the Honourable W. J. Butterworth, C.B., Governor of the Straits Settlements.

Honourable Sir,

WITH reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, I am directed by the Most noble the Governor-General in Council to enclose a printed copy of a despatch from the Honourable Court of Directors, No 49, dated the 19th July last, and to request that you will report at large upon the state of education in the settlements, and their wants in that respect; and that you will advise the Government of India what steps may advantageously be taken with a view to give effect to the intentions of the Honourable Court.

Home Cons.
26th January 1855.
No. 156.

Home Department.
Education.
From Govr. Straits
Settlements,
No. 89, dated
26th September.
To Govr. Straits
Settlements,
No. 1248, dated
24th November.

Fort William,
26 January 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) Cecil Beadon,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 180.)

From Cecil Beadon, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to G. A. C. Plowden, Esq., Commissioner of Nagpore.

Sir,

WITH reference to the enclosed printed copy of a despatch from the Honourable Court of Directors, No. 49, dated the 19th July last, I am directed by the Most noble the Governor-General in Council to request that you will report what steps you would recommend the Government to take with a view to the diffusion of education among all classes within the province of Nagpore.

(To Mysore only.) 2. The province would probably be most conveniently managed in educational matters as a part of the system about to be established in the Madras Presidency, the functionary who may have charge of such matters in Mysore corresponding for the present through the Commissioner to the Government of India. On this point the Governor-General in Council desires to be favoured with your opinion.

Fort William,
26 January 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) Cecil Beadon,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The above letter was also forwarded, with the exception of the second paragraph (which was sent to Mysore only), to Lieutenant-general Cubbin, Commissioner of Mysore (No. 181); Major A. P. Phayre, Pegu (No. 182); Lieutenant-colonel Sir A. Bogle, Knt., Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces (No. 183); and G. A. Bushby, Esq., Resident of Hyderabad (No. 184).

Home Cons.
26th January 1855.
No. 158.

(No. 166.)

In India Public
Letter,
No. 57, 1855.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department; dated Fort William, 4 May 1855.

Sir,

Education.

WITH reference to the request conveyed in the 13th paragraph of your letter, No. 166, dated the 26th January last, I am now directed to submit, for the approval of the Supreme Government, the accompanying draft of the rules under which the Lieutenant-Governor proposes that grants in aid should be assigned to private schools, under the authority conveyed in the despatch* from the Honourable Court, which formed the subject of your letter above quoted.

* No. 49, dated
19th July 1854.

2. I am desired to say, that the Lieutenant-Governor wishes these rules to be regarded mainly as an indication of the general principles upon which grants in aid should in the first instance be assigned, to be modified from time to time as further experience may render necessary, all such changes however being previously communicated to the Supreme Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Grey*,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MINUTE by the Honourable *J. P. Grant*, concurred in by the Honourable *J. A. Dorin*, Major-General the Honourable *J. Low*, and the Honourable *B. Peacock*.

Proposed rules for
Grant in aid in
Bengal.

I AGREE with the Secretary in thinking that these rules should be approved, as provisional rules for Bengal, at once. As the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is prepared to act upon the plan, the sooner he is enabled to do so the better. But I think no permanent rules can be determined upon until the Government of India shall have before it the views of all the local governments.

There are some alterations of wording proposed in pencil by the Secretary, which seem to me improvements, and I have suggested a few more such alterations in pencil myself.

I mention here a few points which appear to me to be of material importance.

I do not think the Indian Governments are at liberty to adopt any rules which are not consistent with the instructions of the Home Government in the great education despatch of the 19th of July 1854. I think that although the Government of India is authorized to fill up details of the scheme, into which that despatch has not entered, it is not authorized to omit any rule, or to contravene any rule which has been laid down therein. I am of opinion, therefore, that even any provisional rules that may be authorized for the guidance of any local government must embrace all the points, on which definitive instructions are given in that despatch, and must be in strict and literal conformity with the instructions so given.

In respect to details not specifically provided for in the despatch, I see no objection to compliance with the Lieutenant-Governor's wish, that the rules now to be authorized for Bengal should "be regarded mainly as an indication of the general principles upon which grants in aid should in the first instance be assigned, to be modified from time to time as further experience may render necessary." But in respect to all points which are specifically provided for in the well-considered and carefully prepared despatch in question (and the most numerous and important points noticed in these rules are of this nature), I think no alterations can be properly allowed by the Indian Governments, either now or hereafter, without reference to the Honourable Court.

To rule 1, after the words "will at its discretion," I would add these words: "so far as the requirements of each particular district, as compared with others, and the funds at the disposal of Government may render it possible." These words are taken from para. 53 of the despatch, and they are very necessary, as tending to check the error into which those having the disposal of grants in aid are very likely to fall, of giving most where least is wanted. The tendency

tendency will always be to give most money where the applicants are most numerous and most audible, that is to say, to districts which, like the neighbourhood of Calcutta, are already largely supplied with schools, leaving too little for remote districts starving for want of adequate schools.

I would alter rule 4 a little. Instead of making the stoppage of the grant depend upon bad management generally, I think it should depend only upon the management in that particular branch with reference to which only the aid was originally granted, that is to say, the branch of secular education. This was doubtless the intention of the rule as framed, but such intention is not clearly expressed.

After the word "whether," in substitution for the following words in the same paragraph, I would say, "a good secular education is practically imparted, or not. And it will withdraw its aid from any school which may be for any considerable period unfavourably reported upon in this respect."

I think rule 5, which, as proposed, would merely provide that "a preference will be given to schools the system of which is to require payment, however small, from its pupils;" and that other schools must explain "to the satisfaction of Government why the system of payment should not be adopted," must be fundamentally altered. It is, in fact, as proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor, in absolute contradiction of para. 54 of the despatch. When the Honourable Court ordered the adoption "as a general principle," of the principle that grants in aid shall be given "to such schools only (with the exception of normal schools) as require some fee, however small, from their scholars," they surely did not mean this to be merely a nominal rule, to which the Indian Governments may make as many exceptions as they please for any reasons that may strike their fancies, without regard to the principle which the Honourable Court had in view in laying down the rule. A school for some savage tribe would be a very fair exception. But I do not see how any school in Bengal Proper, or in any civilized and populous district, could be made exceptional without violating the essential principle of the rule. This principle is one, in my judgment, of the highest importance everywhere, and nowhere more important than in India. It has been invariably insisted upon of late years, with the approval of all competent judges in the Bengal Government Education Department, and the success which has attended its enforcement in Bengal has been remarkable.

Besides the potent practical reasons assigned in the Honourable Court's despatch for adherence to this rule, another argument has great weight with me. When public funds are spent in assisting education by improving the instruction given at schools whose pupils pay something for their tuition, the whole money is spent in advancing the education of those whose good education is most important in a national view. But this is not the case when public money is spent in supporting this or that charity school. It so happens, therefore, that I, in all humility, think the Honourable Court's order in this particular most wise and beneficial; but if I thought otherwise, I could not admit that it would be right to do anything but perfectly to obey it. It is remarkable that no reason for the proposed deviation from the rule laid down in the despatch has been assigned by the Bengal Government.

Instead of rule 5, as sent up from Bengal, I would pass some such rule as the following, which I have taken from the words of the despatch:

"It shall be a general principle, in determining questions of grants in aid, that, except in the case of normal schools, aid shall be given by Government only to such schools as require some fee, however small, from their scholars."

In replying to the honourable the Lieutenant-governor, I think he should be told that no exception should be made to this rule in the case of any school coming within the principle of the rule as laid down by the Honourable Court, and that the only case not coming within the principle, which at present occurs to the President in Council as likely to come into question, is the case of schools established for the education of uncivilized tribes.

The provisions of para. 55 of the despatch, though very important, are omitted in these proposed rules, and no reason for the omission is assigned. I would pass a rule somewhat in the following form, in order to ensure the attention of the local government, in practice, to this important part of the instructions of the Home Government: "The Bengal Government, in granting aid to schools will do so, in all possible cases, in the shape of a grant for a

specific object or objects, having always a due regard to the peculiar circumstances of the school, and of the district in which it is placed."

If these rules are altered as above suggested, I believe they will be in conformity with the instructions we are bound to obey, so far as those instructions go; and if so, as provisional rules, I see no objection to their being sanctioned by the Government of India.

25 May 1855.

(signed) *J. P. Grant.*

I ASSENT generally to these views, and I think it especially necessary that rule 5 shall be altered, so as to assert and maintain the general principle that grants in aid shall be made to such schools only, with the exception of normal schools, as require some fee, however small, from their scholars.

These Bengal rules must be considered to be provisional only, on their first introduction.

2 June 1855.

(signed) *J. Dorin.*

I CONCUR entirely with our honourable colleague, Mr. Grant's views and opinion, as expressed in his minute of the 25th ultimo.

5 June 1855.

(signed) *J. Low.*

I CONCUR in the opinions expressed by Mr. Grant. I think it would be advisable to state distinctly in the rules, that in making grants in aid the Government will act upon the principle of observing strict neutrality in regard to religion, see para. 57 of the Honourable Court's despatch, I observe that by rule 3 the examination is to have no reference to religious instruction. But I think this does not go far enough, and that perfect religious neutrality should be observed by Government in making grants in aid. I have made a few verbal suggestions in pencil in the margin of the rules.

See remarks by Honourable Court, Despatch, Public Department, No. 43 of 1855, para. 6.

11 June 1855.

(signed). *B. Peacock.*

PROVISIONAL RULES for GRANTS in aid of EDUCATION in the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal, according to the despatch of the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 49, dated the 19th July 1854.

1. THE local government at its discretion, and upon such conditions as may seem fit in each case (reference being had to the requirements of each district as compared with others, and to the funds at the disposal of Government), will grant aid in money, books, or otherwise, to any school in which a good secular education is given through the medium either of English or the vernacular tongue to males or females, or both, and which is under adequate local management.

2. In respect of any such school for which application for aid is made, full information must be supplied on the following points:

1. The pecuniary resources, permanent and temporary, on which the school depends for support.

2. The average annual expenditure on the school.

3. The average number of pupils instructed, the ages of the pupils, and the average duration of their attendance at the school.

4. The persons responsible for the management and permanence of the school, and the time for which they will continue to be responsible.

5. The nature and course of instruction imparted.

6. The number, names and salaries of the masters and mistresses, and subjects taught by each.

7. The books in use in the several classes of the school.

8. The

8th. The nature and amount of aid sought, and the purpose to which it is to be supplied.

3. Any school to which aid may be given shall be at all times open to inspection and examination, together with all its accounts, books, and other records, by any officer appointed by the local Government for the purpose. Such inspection and examination shall have no reference to religious instruction, but only to secular education.

4. The Government will not in any manner interfere with the actual management of a school thus aided, but will seek, upon the frequent reports of its inspectors, to judge from results whether a good secular education is practically imparted or not. And it will withdraw its aid from any school which may be for any considerable period unfavourably reported upon in this respect.

5. In giving grants in aid, the Government will observe the following general principles. Grants in aid will be given to those schools only (with the exception of normal schools) at which some fee, however small, is required from the scholars; and wherever it is possible to do so, they will be appropriated to specific objects, according to the peculiar wants of each school and district.

6. No grant will in any case exceed in amount the sum expended on the institution from private sources, and the Government will always endeavour so to give its aid that the effect shall not be the substitution of public for private expenditure, but the increase and improvement of education.

7. It is to be distinctly understood that grants in aid will be awarded only on the principle of perfect religious neutrality, and that no preference will be given to any school on the ground that any particular religious doctrines are taught or not taught therein.

(No. 855.)

From *C. Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to *W. Grey*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of *Bengal*, dated the 6th July 1855.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Honourable the President in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 166, dated 4th May last, forwarding for the approval of the Government of India a draft of rules for grants in aid of education under the Honourable Court's despatch, No. 49, dated the 19th July last. This draft has been carefully considered by his Honour in Council, and I am now directed to forward a set of rules founded thereon, but amended in several particulars, and now approved as provisional rules for immediate adoption.

Home Department
Education.

2. The President in Council is desirous that the rules for grants in aid of education should as nearly as possible be the same for all parts of India, and it is for this reason, as well as for the sake of obtaining the result of actual experience in the Lower Provinces, that the rules are approved in the first instance as provisional rules under which the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor can commence operations at once, but which may be superseded hereafter by a code of more general application.

3. The President in Council has not felt himself at liberty to adopt any rules which are inconsistent with the instructions of the Honourable Court, and he is of opinion that although the Government of India is authorised to fill up the details of the scheme into which the Honourable Court have not entered, it is not authorised to omit or to contravene any rule which has been laid down in the despatch. The rules, therefore, have been altered so as to embrace all the points upon which definitive instructions have been given by the Honourable Court, and to be in strict conformity therewith.

4. An alteration has been made in Rule 4, making the stoppage of the grant depend not upon the management of the school generally, but upon the management of it in that particular branch with reference to which alone the aid is

granted, that is to say, the branch of secular education. This was doubtless the intention of the rule as first framed, but it is important that this intention should be clearly and unmistakably expressed.

5. Rule 5, as proposed by the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor, appears to the President in Council to involve a wide departure from the instructions of the Honourable Court, and has been fundamentally altered. His Honour in Council apprehends that the Honourable Court, in laying down the general principle that grants should be given only to such schools as require some fee from their pupils, could not have intended to admit so wide a range of exceptions to that principle as the wording of the draft rule would have sanctioned. It appears to his Honour in Council that the principle is one which it is of importance to guard with the greatest strictness, and he can hardly conceive that in Bengal Proper, or in any civilised and populous district, an exception could be made without violating it in the sense in which it was laid down by the Honourable Court. The only case which at present occurs to the President in Council as likely to arise in the Lower Provinces, in which an exception to the general principle may properly be made is that of a school established for the instruction of wild and uncivilised tribes.

6. A clause also has been added to Rule 5, embracing the provisions contained in the 55th para. of the Honourable Court's despatch; and a rule has been added expressly declaring that grants in aid will be given only on the principle of strict religious neutrality.

Council Chamber,
6 July 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Beadon,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the President, dated 5 March 1855.

In India, Public,
No. 67, 1855, v. 9.
No. 45.

THE Government of India, in a letter from its Secretary, Mr. Beadon, addressed to Sir Henry Montgomery, has forwarded to this Government copies of the letters which have been addressed to the Government of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces on the subject of education, and also a copy of the instructions given to the Committee appointed to prepare a scheme for the establishment of universities in the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

The Governor-General in Council, moreover, requests that this Government will favour the Committee with a list of the persons whom it is intended should form the senate of the future university, and with the views and opinions of the local Government in regard to the measures to be adopted for carrying out the Honourable Court's plan of an university in the Presidency of Madras.

It is, I consider, the duty of this Government to attend to this request immediately, and I propose that the subject mentioned should be taken into consideration on the next Council day.

The Secretary to the Government of India then goes on to state that he is directed to take this opportunity of acknowledging and of replying to Sir H. Montgomery's letter (No. 78), dated the 9th November last.

In this reply the proposal made by this Government respecting an educational staff is commented on, and as this Government did me the honour of adopting the suggestions on this subject which I made in my Minute of November 4th, 1854, I think it advisable that I should make some explanatory remarks on the views I entertained, having reference at the same time to the comments made, in the order in which they are found in Mr. Beadon's letter.

First, he writes, "In this letter the Government of Madras proposes, not as the permanent establishment, but only as the agency necessary for initiating their proceedings," &c. &c.

This Government certainly declared its opinion, that it was advisable to organise an educational department as an initiatory proceeding, because it felt the necessity for the assistance which would be required, if proceedings on this subject were to be carried on, on a comprehensive scale, as it was led to suppose would be the case from the tenor of the Honourable Court's despatch.

But, in making the requisition to the Government of India, I think I can safely affirm that it was supposed that the educational establishment which

was

was proposed, would be fully sufficient to fulfil all the duties of the department efficiently; not only at once, but also for some years.

I regret that the establishment proposed should have appeared to the Governor-General in Council to be unduly extensive and unnecessarily costly, because I feel sure that there was no intention, on the part of this Government, to create any expenditure which might be avoided.

But, though I am quite ready to attempt to introduce the system on the reduced scale which has been laid down, I must be allowed at the same time, with great deference, to express my adherence to the opinion which I have already given.

The whole question must turn upon the comprehensiveness of the scheme which is to be adopted, and upon the degree of importance which is not only to be attached to the subject, but which is to be given to it as manifested to the eyes of the people of India.

I may have misapprehended the intentions of the Court of Directors, as expressed in their despatch, and have been led into this error by the views which I myself entertain on this subject.

I must confess to thinking, that when the Government has once resolved to take part in the direction of education, that no degree of importance which can be attached to the subject can be excessive, and that no amount of combined exertion to produce a successful result can be too great.

Holding these views, I proposed that there should be a secretary for education, on a footing equal to the financial secretary, because I was of opinion that, thus a position in dignity not too high for the department, would be prominently accorded. It will not be denied that the officer selected to conduct the duties which must devolve upon this department should be highly efficient; and it must be remembered, that the person selected must resign the department to which he has been previously attached, and in which he will probably have looked forward to high appointments; and that in undertaking the direction of the educational branch, he renders himself liable to be arrested in his career, and to be passed over for the higher appointments which exist in other departments.

Again, the Honourable Court has permitted the appointment of an inspector of prisons, at a salary of 2,500 rupees per mensem, with travelling expenses in addition. Now, however important this office may be, it surely cannot equal, by many degrees, that of the director of education. I recommended the appointment of an assistant secretary, because I believe that the labours of the office, if properly conducted, would be too great for the powers of any one man.

I would here mention, that in considering the administrative working of this Government, nothing has struck me as requiring change and alleviation more than the excessive labour which is heaped upon the heads of departments; their whole time is occupied in the routine duties of their offices, and when I say their whole time, I mean from early morning till late night, with very little relaxation.

Such fatigue is not only prejudicial to the gentlemen concerned, but it is disadvantageous to the public interest, because they must be prevented from making themselves acquainted with many of the modifications and improvements which are yearly made in the numerous branches of political science.

Now, if there be one more than another of the heads of departments who should have leisure time at his command, it is the director of education, inasmuch as he must necessarily require to acquaint himself with the systems which have been adopted, the changes which are being made, and the experiments which are being tried on the subject in all parts of the world.

It is stated, moreover, in Mr. Beadon's letter, "Having regard also to the limited number of schools in the Presidency of Madras, as the number of inspectors proposed seems to the Governor-General in Council excessive," &c.

The proposal which I made, and which was adopted by this Government, was, that there should be six inspectors, and this number certainly did not appear to me excessive.

I was aware that this Presidency was considered greatly in arrear in its educational efforts, in comparison with the other Presidencies, but I was of opinion, that consequently greater exertions were required to make the system at once as general as possible.

The Honourable Court, in their despatch, express themselves as desirous that every district in India should be subject to constant and careful inspection, and

they manifest a wish to encourage the primary, or, as they are termed, indigenous schools throughout the country.

I believe this to be a wise course, not only in an educational view, as bringing the whole mass of the rising generation under instruction, but as politically expedient; inasmuch as if the measures of the Government are concerted for the good of the people, there will be less probability of their being thwarted by misrepresentation, to which they more especially, a government of foreigners, are liable in case of only a small portion of the population being educated.

Though the number of schools in this Presidency may not be as large as elsewhere, yet it is sufficiently large to occupy much time and care, and it did appear to me advisable that, considering the high expectations which have been generally aroused by the Honourable Court's despatch, and considering also the advantage of possessing such knowledge, the Government should at once acquire full information respecting the state of the schools throughout the country, in order that it might in as short a time as possible be able to declare the basis on which it would commence in its own operations, and also be prepared to make grants in aid.

At present we have little or no information respecting the state of the missionary, or of the primary or indigenous schools: the Government must depend entirely on the reports of its inspectors as to those which may be worthy of receiving assistance.

The number of schools in this Presidency at present, shown by the returns made by the University Board, are—

To these are to be added many schools in Madras and in 14 collectorates.

Government schools	-	-	-	-	7
Private, English and Vernacular	-	-	-	-	14
Missionary	-	-	-	-	1,185 (from another return).
Primary or indigenous	-	-	-	-	4,507

In eight collectorates;

The returns from the other 14 having been incorrect, or not sent in.

Now the number of inspectors in England, Wales, and Scotland,

In the year 1852, was	-	-	-	-	18
With assistants	-	-	-	-	9
The number of schools inspected	-	-	-	-	3,166

The schools in India would, doubtless, not require as much time to be given to them at first as those in England; but, seeing that Government assistance to education is nearly at a minimum there, I felt that six inspectors was hardly too much for a country with an area three times as large, with a population equally numerous, and with the difficulty of having five different languages in ordinary use.

It appeared to me that the Northern Circars might well occupy an inspector.

That Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Nellore, might take another.

Madras, Chingleput, and North Arcot, a third.

South Arcot, Salem, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, and Coimbatore, a fourth.

Madura, Tinnevely, and Travancore,* a fifth.

Malabar and Canara, to which might be added Mysore, a sixth.

I have deemed it advisable to make explanation, in order to show that the requisition which was made on the Government of India was not forwarded without some grounds to support it, though it may have been based on a misapprehension of the intentions of the Honourable Court.

In the letters from the Government of India to the Government of Bengal and of the North-Western Provinces, directions are first given respecting the formation of the educational department, which will, of course, be followed by this Government.

2d. The subject of the universities is treated of, on which it appears there must be some delay.

3d. The course to be pursued in making the grant in aid is propounded.

The most important point for this Government to take into consideration on this part of the question is to determine what proposal should be made to the Government of India respecting the amount of funds which are to be placed at its disposal for this purpose.

The

* This country would probably gladly avail itself of the use of an inspector.

The Government of India authorises the Government of Bengal, and of the North-Western Provinces, to expend a sum equal to five per cent. on the annual educational expenditure.

In this Presidency the sum of 50,000 rupees has been sanctioned as the annual expenditure on education. It has been also suggested that the interest of the education fund should be added; but no sanction has been received, and the funds themselves will shortly be expended on educational buildings.

So that the sum which this Government would have to expend on grants in aid, according to the principle laid down, amounts only to 2,500 rupees.

I am of opinion that it would not be advisable for this Government to attempt to commence proceedings on so small a fund, as it is quite certain that the demands which will be made upon it will be greatly in excess (the only training school in the Presidency having requested an advance of 5,000 rupees to save it from dissolution).

I think, therefore, inquiry must first be made as to the amount which will be sanctioned for the general expenditure on education, in order that this Government may know what degree of encouragement it can hold out to applicants for grants in aid.

Mr. Beadon's letter does not refer specially to the application of this Government for the allowances requested for compilation, translation, &c., of school books, &c. I must therefore infer that the views of this Government are in this, and in other respects, considered unduly extensive, and unnecessarily costly.

On this subject I was obliged to trust to the experience and judgment of others, and I believe the proposal made was considered no more than adequate to provide efficient persons to fulfil the very difficult task of furnishing school books in five different languages.

Guindy, 5 March 1855.

(signed) *Harris.*

(True copy.)

(signed) *T. Pycroft, Chief Secretary.*

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Honourable the President of the Council of India, in Council, in the Home Department (Education), under date the 27th July 1855.

No. 29.

No. 50.

From *T. Pycroft, Esq.*, Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to *Cecil Beadon, Esq.*, Secretary to the Government of India; dated 8 June 1855.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 11th ultimo, No. 660, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit for the approval of the Government of India the enclosed draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue, setting forth the rules and conditions under which grants in aid of schools already established, or proposed to be established, by private individuals will be made by the Government of this Presidency. The Governor in Council has deemed it expedient to defer laying down any fixed rules for grants in aid of scholarships, and of stipends for normal students, until the inquiries of the inspectors shall have furnished him with better data than he at present possesses for deciding as to the principles upon which grants for such purposes may be most judiciously regulated.

Public Department.

2. I am directed to state that the detailed statements of establishments referred to in the 4th para. of your letter, now under reply, will form the subject of a future communication, after the return of the director of public instruction, who is about to visit Calcutta for the purpose of visiting the educational establishments in that city, and making himself acquainted with the system of Government education in Bengal.

Fort St. George,
8 June 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Pycroft, Chief Secretary.*

DRAFT of Educational Notification.

No. 30.
Enclosure.

WITH reference to Paras. 51 and 62 of the Honourable Court of Directors Educational Despatch to the Government of India, dated the 19th July 1854, the director of public instruction gives notice that he is prepared to receive applications for grants in aid of schools, either already established, or proposed to be established by private subscriptions or endowments.

2. These grants will be made with a special view to the extension and improvement of the secular education of the people, and will be given impartially to all schools, whether male or female, Anglo-vernacular or vernacular, (so far as the requirements of each particular district, as compared with others, and the funds at the disposal of Government, may render it desirable) which impart a sound education, and the managers of which may consent to submit to the conditions mentioned below. It will be essential to the consideration of applications for aid, that the schools on behalf of which they are preferred should be under the management of one or more persons, who, in the capacity of proprietors, patrons, trustees, or members of a committee elected by the society or association, by which the school may have been founded, will be prepared to undertake the general superintendence of the school, and to be answerable for its permanence for some given time.

3. No grants will exceed the amount of funds raised from local or other sources for the purposes for which the grants are sought; and, as a general principle, except in the case of normal schools for training teachers, grants will be made only for specific purposes, and not in the form of simple contributions in aid of the general expenses of a school.

4. Except in the case of normal schools for training teachers, grants will be restricted to those schools in which some fee, however small, is exacted from the scholars.

5. All applications for grants must be accompanied by a declaration, that the applicants are prepared to subject the school, on behalf of which the application is made, to the inspection of a Government inspector, and to conform to the conditions hereunder specified for the regulation of such grants; and no grant will be made until it shall have been ascertained from the report of an inspector—

1st. That the case is deserving of assistance.

2d. That the grant applied for will not supersede the efforts of associations or individuals.

6. The following are the specific objects for which grants will be given :—

1st. The erection, enlargement, or repair of school buildings.

2d. The provision of school furniture.

3d. The augmentation of the salaries of the teachers, or provision of additional teachers.

4th. The provision of stipends for pupil teachers, and of gratuities to teachers who undertake to instruct them.

5th. The provision of school books, maps, and school apparatus, at reduced prices, according to the circumstances of the case.

7. The following are the conditions upon which grants will be made for the objects above specified :—

1st. It will be a condition of all grants towards the erection, enlargements, or repair of school buildings, that such rules as shall be laid down in regard to the dimensions and arrangements of the school buildings with reference to the number of scholars they are designed to accommodate, shall be duly observed, and that the permanent assignment of the buildings for school purposes shall be adequately secured.

2d. Applications for grants for the provision of school furniture must be accompanied by a declaration on the part of the applicants, that they will be

be

be personally responsible for the due preservation of the furniture of the school, and for its being reserved for the purposes for which it is supplied.

3d. Application for grants in augmentation of the salaries of teachers, or for providing additional teachers, like other applications for aid, will be referred to a Government inspector for report on the merits of the school and qualifications of the teachers, and their continuance will depend upon the periodical reports of the inspector on the merits and proficiency of the teachers, as ascertained at his periodical examinations of the school.

4th. Grants for the payment of stipends to pupil teachers will be made only to those schools in regard to which the inspector may report that the master is competent to instruct such pupil teachers; and the continuance of such stipends, as well as the amount of gratuities to be assigned to the masters for the instruction of the pupil teachers, will depend upon the proficiency of the latter.

5th. Grants of school books, maps, or apparatus at reduced prices will be accompanied by the condition that the books shall be appropriated *bonâ fide* to the use of the masters and scholars, and that due means shall be taken for their preservation.

8. Grants will also be given in aid of scholarships and of stipends for normal students, the rules for which will be notified hereafter.

9. No payments will be made by Government until the proportion of funds which, under the conditions of the grant, is to be contributed from local or other sources shall have been actually paid.

REVISED RULES AND CONDITIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

1. WITH reference to paras. 51 to 62 of the Honourable Court of Directors' Educational Despatch to the Government of India, dated the 19th July 1854, the Director of Public Instruction gives notice that he is prepared to receive applications for grants in aid of schools either already established, or proposed to be established, by private subscriptions or endowments.

No. 31.

2. These grants will be made with a special view to the extension and improvement of the secular education of the people, and will be given impartially to all schools, whether male or female, Anglo-vernacular or vernacular (so far as the requirements of each particular district, as compared with others, and the funds at the disposal of Government, may render it desirable), which impart a sound secular education, and the managers of which may consent to submit to the conditions mentioned below. It will be essential to the consideration of applications for aid, that the schools on behalf of which they are preferred should be under the management of one or more persons who, in the capacity of proprietors, patrons, trustees, or members of a committee elected by the society or association by which the school may have been founded, will be prepared to undertake the general superintendence of the school, and to be answerable for its permanence for some given time.

3. No grants will exceed the amount of funds raised from local or other sources for the purposes for which the grant is sought; and, as a general principle, except in the case of normal schools for training teachers, grants will be made only for specific purposes, and not in the form of simple contributions in aid of the general expenses of a school.

4. Except in the case of normal schools for training teachers, grants will be restricted to those schools in which some fee, however small, is exacted from the scholars.

5. All applications for grants must be accompanied by a declaration that the applicants are prepared to subject the school, on behalf of which the application is made, to the inspection of a Government inspector, such inspection and examination having no reference to religious instruction, but only to secular education. The applicants must further declare their willingness to conform

to the conditions hereunder specified for the regulation of such grants, and no grant will be made until it shall have been ascertained from the report of an inspector—

- 1st. That the case is deserving of assistance.
- 2d. That the grant applied for will not supersede the efforts of associations or individuals.
6. The following are the specific objects for which grants will be given :—
 - 1st. The erection, enlargement, or repair of school buildings.
 - 2d. The provision of school furniture.
 - 3d. The augmentation of the salaries of the teachers, or provision of additional teachers.
 - 4th. The provision of stipends for pupil teachers, and of gratuities to teachers who undertake to instruct them.
 - 5th. The provision of school books, maps, and school apparatus at reduced prices, according to the circumstances of the case.
7. The following are the conditions upon which grants will be made for the objects above specified :—
 - 1st. It will be a condition of all grants towards the erection, enlargement, or repair of school buildings, that such rules as shall be laid down in regard to the dimensions and arrangements of the school buildings, with reference to the number of scholars they are designed to accommodate, shall be duly observed, and that the permanent assignment of the buildings for school purposes shall be adequately secured.
 - 2d. Applications for grants for the provision of school furniture must be accompanied by a declaration on the part of the applicants that they will be personally responsible for the due preservation of the furniture of the school, and for its being reserved for the purposes for which it is supplied.
 - 3d. Application for grants in augmentation of the salaries of teachers, or for providing additional teachers, like other applications for aid, will be referred to a Government inspector for report on the merits of the school and qualifications of the teachers, and their continuance will depend upon the periodical reports of the inspector on the merits and proficiency of the teachers as ascertained at his periodical examinations of the school.
 - 4th. Grants for the payment of stipends to pupil teachers will be made only to those schools in regard to which the inspector may report that the master is competent to instruct such pupil teachers ; and the continuance of such stipends, as well as the amount of gratuities to be assigned to the masters for the instruction of the pupil teachers, will depend upon the proficiency of the latter.
 - 5th. Grants of school books, maps, or apparatus at reduced prices will be accompanied by the condition that the books shall be appropriated *bonâ fide* to the use of the masters and scholars, and that due means shall be taken for their preservation.
8. Grants will also be given in aid of scholarships and of stipends for normal students, the rules for which will be notified hereafter.
9. No payments will be made by Government until the proportion of funds which, under the conditions of the grant, is to be contributed from local or other sources, shall have been actually paid.
10. It is to be distinctly understood that grants in aid will be awarded only on the principle of perfect religious neutrality, and that no preference will be given to any school on the ground that any particular religious doctrines are taught or not taught therein.

(signed) C. Beadon,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor-General, concurred in by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated the 3 June 1856.

In India, Public,
No. 36, 1856.
Home Cons. 25th
July 1856, No. 75-

IN this letter* from the Secretary of the Government of Bengal the Lieutenant-governor asks for further instructions from the Supreme Government before proceeding to the purchase of the ground indicated in their letter of Sept. 14th, 1855, as the site of the Presidency College.

Presidency Col-
lege.
* No. 951, 2d
April 1856.

That letter authorised the Lieutenant-governor to make the purchase and to clear the ground forthwith. But this has not been done, because, as explained by his Honor, a doubt has been raised by the Director of Public Instruction whether a Presidency college will ever be needed, and because, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-governor himself, unless it can be established that a college can be built at a more reasonable cost than 20 lacs of rupees, the sum named by Colonel Goodwyn, no steps ought to be taken towards purchasing the ground.

It does not appear to me that any further delay need take place for either reason.

I cordially agree in the objections felt by his Honor and by the Director of Public Instruction to an expenditure of 20,00,000 rupees upon the edifice of the college. I believe that such an expenditure, having regard to the educational wants of the country and to the means of the Government towards supplying those wants, would be little better than a wicked waste. But I also believe that any outlay approaching to that sum is utterly unnecessary, so much so that I should be as little disposed to countenance it if the Treasury were overflowing, as I am at the present moment.

If the present Medical College Hospital, with the ground upon which it stands, cost no more than 2½ lacs, and if the price was enhanced by the accident, against which care may secure any future building, of a bad foundation, I feel perfectly confident that, after a site for the college shall have been provided, a very small excess over that sum ought to supply all that will be wanted in the way of building for some years to come.

I say for some years, because, in the circumstances in which we are placed, I earnestly deprecate the attempt to conceive and plan a perfect, self-contained integral building, calculated to meet all the requirements of college and university now and for ever.

There is much that is plausible and attractive on a professedly complete plan, and there is something of slovenliness and makeshift in one which is not so. But in order to construct with one intention a large edifice suited to divers purposes, and to make sure that it shall serve its purposes when all is done, it is necessary to know accurately what and how many those purposes will be.

I believe that this knowledge is not in our possession, and I greatly doubt whether it is at present attainable.

It is certain that rooms will be wanted for lectures, libraries, museums, laboratories, and sundry other uses. It is certain that, whatever the number may be, they should be spacious, airy, and commodious. But how many teachers will find employment in them is very imperfectly known. It is scarcely determined into how many branches the instruction to be given shall be divided; whilst it is probable that, as in the English universities and colleges, old and new, the same lecture-room and theatre may be used for many purposes, and that by a judicious arrangement of hours and courses very various work may be conveniently done within the same four walls.

I see it assumed that the chief officers of the college are to be lodged in the building. I hope not. The expense thereby incurred would be very great, and the advantage I venture to think very questionable.

I find it stated by the chief engineer that the college, as now ordered, comprises an anatomical building nearly as large as the present Medical College Hospital; and on the plan of the ground proposed for purchase such a building is projected upon the site of the present medical college. I do not see that this scheme has received the sanction of the Government of India; and I earnestly recommend that no such sanction be given until it shall have been shown that the requirements of Calcutta in respect of a museum and school of anatomy are fourfold greater than those of London or Edinburgh.

It appears to me that in seeking to determine what accommodation shall be provided for the college in the first instance, the aim should be, not to calculate how many rooms each professor and his classes can occupy, and, adding these together, to call upon the architect to provide enough for all, but rather to ascertain how few rooms will suffice for an undeveloped institution which is feeling its way amongst a people whose tastes and tendencies in the higher branches of education are as yet imperfectly proved.

It will be said perhaps that this mode of proceeding, whatever present advantage it may have, entails patchwork construction, and consequently a want of architectural unity.

I do not admit it. There is no inseparable difficulty in so designing the parts which may be first constructed that those which follow shall be easily adapted to them in style, proportions, and external plan. Nor if the style be, as unquestionably it ought to be, simple, need the primary building be, by reason of its incompleteness, unsightly.

The Banqueting House at Whitehall, though a small fraction of a gigantic design, is none the less the handsomest and most faultless structure in London; and Somerset House, though begun in 1775, and not finished until 1855, was certainly no eyesore during the years which intervened.

It is, however, essential to this view, not only that the site should be well chosen, but that the space secured in the first instance should be so ample as to put any apprehension of the scheme being cramped in its completion out of the question. If this be done, I see no danger whatever in beginning upon a plan which shall confessedly leave much regarding the arrangement and extent of such parts of the whole as are not immediately required to future decision. On the contrary, in the circumstances in which we are placed, it appears to me to be the only prudent course.

The condition, however, of an ample space, and even of an unencumbered margin, is indispensable; and I submit that it should be secured at once, even at a large cost. I do so with less reluctance, because I believe that no Government ever yet repented of the acquisition of land within its own capital. And, whatever may be the ultimate fate of the Presidency College, I prophesy confidently that the possession of such an area as is described in the chief engineer's plan will never prove a very bad investment to the Government of India.

In regard to the anticipation of the Director of Public Instruction that the need of a Government College in Calcutta for purposes of general education may have passed away by the time when the edifice is approaching completion, I will only say that in the course of my inquiries and short experience, I have met with nothing which leads me to so sanguine a hope.

It appears to me most improbable that the missionary or other private establishments should be able to command, or should seek to command, such an amount and variety of teaching ability as the Government can without difficulty bring to its aid; and even should they succeed in doing so, there will always be many amongst the natives of the higher class to whom an education in a missionary school will not be acceptable.

I submit, then, that the Supreme Government should not be deterred from requesting the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal to act upon their former intention by completing the purchase of the ground in question; and I propose that the larger space, valued at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lacs, be taken, if it can be obtained for that sum.

In regard to the plan of the building, it does not appear from the letter of the Government of Bengal what progress had been made towards ascertaining from the officers of the education department the amount of accommodation required.

It is desirable that the Supreme Government should be in possession of the report of those officers with as little delay as possible, and before any proceedings in the Department of Public Works are founded upon it.

3 June 1856.

(signed) *Canning.*

I cordially agree in the view taken of this question by the Governor-General.

3 June 1856.

(signed) *George Anson.*

MINUTE by the Honourable *J. A. Dorin*, dated 7th June 1856.

Home Cons.
25 July 1856,
No. 76.
Presidency Col-
lege, and the pur-
chase of a site
for it.

I CANNOT think that the Government will be prudent in laying out 6½ lacs of rupees, or rather, I should say, nearly 10 lacs of rupees,* in the purchase of land, until it knows with tolerable accuracy what will be the further cost of the buildings proposed to be erected on it, and thus be able to form some judgment of the total outlay of which this heavy instalment is only a beginning.

I should be sorry to allow this preliminary purchase of land to be an argument for incurring further expenditure, in order to justify the original bargain.

The price seems to me enormous, and I do not believe it could be obtained from any purchaser but the Government; from its position, the land will be nearly useless to the Government, excepting for a college, and I have never thought it a very good situation even for that purpose; but however this may be, I know of no reason for supposing that a little delay in buying will have any effect in enhancing the price of the ground.

I strongly recommend that this purchase be not made till the Government sees its way in advance somewhat more clearly than at present.

There is no need of hurry, and a few months at furthest should put us in possession of all the information requisite for deciding on a complete project of works.

The Honourable the Court of Directors have expressed only a qualified willingness to sanction the erection of a suitable edifice for a Presidency college, at a cost of eight lacs of rupees; whether they considered this to include the price of the land on which the building was to be situated is not clear, but admitting that they did not do so, I can readily imagine they will be as startled as I am myself at finding that † the enormous outlay of 6½ lacs of rupees is estimated to be necessary for the acquisition of a site before a single brick of the new edifice can be laid.

I question whether the Government of India is at liberty to incur this heavy additional outlay without the previous sanction of the Honourable Court.

But I make these remarks in a spirit of precaution only, for in every other respect I assent entirely to the argument of the Right honourable the Governor-General.

7 June 1856.

(signed) *J. Dorin*.

MINUTE by the Honourable *J. P. Grant*.

Home Cons.
25 July 1856,
No. 77.
Presidency Col-
lege.

1. I ENTIRELY agree with the Right Honourable the Governor-General in objecting decidedly to any proposal for the expenditure of 20 lacs of rupees, or anything approaching to that sum, upon the edifice of the Presidency College; and in believing that any outlay approaching to that sum is utterly unnecessary. I had some little share in the consultations, in consequence of which the scale of accommodation proposed in the plan of an edifice which was sent home to the Honourable Court in 1854 was fixed. The estimated cost of an edifice upon that plan, which provided for due architectural effect, was little more than eight lacs, ‡ and a part of that sum might be set off fairly by the saving of house-rent now paid to two principals, both of whom would by that plan be provided with house-room. I am quite satisfied that within this outlay, however the accommodation may be arranged, sufficient accommodation for all the real wants of the college, including a hall and an office-room for the senate of the University, may be provided.

; Rs. 8,09,564 ex-
actly.

2. I cannot

Prime cost of land	6½ lacs.
Add 50 per cent. estimated for law and arbitration charges	3½ „
	9½ lacs.

‡ It appears, too, that 50 per cent. was to be added to this sum for law and arbitration charges. See letter of Director of Public Instruction, dated 17th March 1856, so that the prime cost of the land will amount to nearly 10 lacs of rupees.

2. I cannot think the objections now raised by the Director of Public Instruction to the scheme of a Presidency College otherwise than very much out of time and place. That scheme was not an immature and hasty project. It was carefully discussed and deliberately recommended by the late Council of Education, whose long-considered and unanimous opinion would not be less worthy of attention than that of Mr. Young, even if it stood alone. But having been backed by the cordial support of successive Governments of Bengal and India; having met with the unqualified approval of the Home Government, who have ordered its institution; and having been now, under such auspices, actually instituted, it seems to me that the Presidency College ought not to stand still because of the doubts of an individual educationist.

3. The notion that private enterprise and charity in India will shortly be able to establish at the capital such an institution as the London University, after having filled to overflowing all those channels in the provinces through which, by humbler but most useful means, the educational wants of a hundred millions of people must be supplied, is surely a baseless imagination. As if in mockery of such dreams, the very box which brought round Mr. Young's prognostication on this point, contained another despatch from the same gentleman, with the earnest solicitation of the committee of a little and very cheap School of Arts, established a year or two ago in Calcutta, that Government would be pleased to adopt and take entirely over to itself this useful little establishment, because, although it had not been unsuccessful in its object, and was largely assisted by a grant in aid from the State, its means from private enterprise and charity were already dwindling away.

4. I wish Mr. Young, instead of himself obstructing the progress of the college by the needless questioning of a measure that has been determined upon by authority higher than any in India, had in the exercise of his own proper functions prevented the obstruction which with different motives has been caused by the absurdly extravagant demands for space which have been made and attended to. Who authorised Colonel Goodwyn to waste his own time and the time of his establishment in making detailed plans and estimates for an edifice called an anatomical department, considerably larger than the college hospital; and for another edifice upon an immense scale, to be called a chemical department? As the Governor-General has stated, no such buildings were ever authorised by the Government of India, and no such extravagances were ever contemplated by this Government. The eight lacs plan provided ample room for a medical museum and a chemical laboratory. It provided also ample space for a geological museum and a library; a great hall, theatres, and class-rooms; professors' private rooms, and apartments for the resident medical pupils; upon what Dr. Mouat, who knows more of the wants both of the medical and general branches of the college than any one else is likely to know, believed to be a most liberal estimate.

5. It is strange to find Mr. Young, after the plan has been blown out from eight to 20 lacs, mainly by accepting the extravagant claims of the medical college branch for space, using the cost of such extravagant provision as an argument, not for reducing the provision within reasonable limits, to do which was in his peculiar province, but for building no college at all; whilst in the very same letter he tells us that it is the general opinion of the medical professors that a lac of rupees, or thereabouts, would improve and enlarge the buildings of the old medical college, so as to suffice for all probable requirements for several years to come. What those buildings are, and how much money has already been wasted in patching them, we all know.

6. Considering the erection of a new edifice for both the general and medical branches of the Presidency College, at least of one not to cost more than about the sum of eight lacs of rupees, besides what may be required for the accommodation of the new senate, as a measure already approved by the Honourable Court; provided the plan proceeds from the Department of Public Works, and the necessary accommodation cannot be afforded at a less cost, with a due regard to architectural effect; and feeling no doubt of the wisdom of the measure, I do not see why the ground for such an edifice to stand on should not be immediately purchased. I do not read the despatch of the Honourable Court, dated the 16th of May 1855, as expressing only a qualified willingness to erect an edifice

edifice at the cost of eight lacs of rupees for the Presidency College. I read that despatch as expressing positively the Honourable Court's willingness to incur that expense for that object, "should it be eventually found necessary to incur the whole of the contemplated expense," after taking certain precautions which they prescribe for securing the execution of the work "upon the best plan procurable, in the most substantial manner, and at the same time at the lowest cost consistent with those conditions, and with a due regard to architectural effect." We have long ago requested the precautions prescribed by the Honourable Court to be taken, by referring the plans to the proper department under the Bengal Government. On looking at our secretary's letter, wherein that reference was made,* I observe passages which may have encouraged the officers of the Bengal Government to the undue expansion of the plan, when, as is evident, they required no urging in that direction. But all that is necessary is to correct this tendency by our present orders, in the spirit of the Governor-General's Minute. Acting in that spirit, I have not a shadow of doubt of the sufficiency of eight lacs of rupees for all present purposes; and therefore I see no reason for delaying the purchase of ground, which it will be necessary to have whatever plan be adopted here, and finally approved at home. The ground is rising in value every day, and the operation of purchasing and clearing is tedious, and less costly the less it is hurried.

* See in Desp. P. W. to Bengal, 14 Sept. 1853.

7. My honourable colleague, Mr. Dorin, does not feel quite sure that the sum of eight lacs did not include the value of the ground. A reference to the papers shows that it did not. The estimate submitted to the Honourable Court professed to be, and was an estimate for the cost of the building only. Therefore the willingness of the Honourable Court to sanction, if necessary, so much for the building, involves of course their approval of appropriating a reasonable space of ground whereon to place it.

8. I think the position of the college hospital fixes the college to its close neighbourhood. The present straggling buildings of the Medical College are close to the hospital on one side; but even supposing the ground they occupy to be large enough for the Presidency College, which I believe is not the case, we cannot do without them whilst the new edifice is building. I do not, therefore, see that there is any choice of ground.

9. I am of opinion, however, that much less ground than is proposed will suffice for the present purpose. It is proposed to place the college in the centre of a cleared block, which is to cost five lacs of rupees, whereby its nearest point would be 190 yards removed from the hospital; too far, I think, for convenience. By moving it 80 or 90 yards to the south, nearer the hospital, and placing it immediately to the north of Colootollah-street, the relative positions of the two buildings would be more convenient; and two-fifths or so of the large space to be purchased might be left unpurchased if not wanted for other purposes. In this, or in any other case, it will be necessary to clear the land between Colootalloh-street and the hospital of a bazar, which shuts that building closely in on the north. The value of this land, I understand, is estimated at half a lac of rupees; but its clearance would be indispensable for the sake of the ventilation of the hospital even if it was not necessary for that of the college.

10. I altogether disregard what Mr. Young says of the cost of the legal proceedings being half the cost of the land. The Government law officers do such business for their salaries; and were it otherwise, it seems clearly unreasonable to assume that, because some little purchase of the Municipal Commissioners for 1,000 rupees or so has involved a lawyer's bill of 500 rupees, transactions of lacs of rupees will involve the same per-centage of law charges.

11. In all that the Right Honourable the Governor-General says of the wisdom of a Government acquiring ample space of land in its capital, even at large cost, I must fully concur. The purchase of land is not expenditure; it is but the exchange of one species of valuable property for another. The general wisdom of a Government acquiring ample blocks of land in such circumstances, is tested by supposing the converse of the process. When was this, or any other Government, willing to sell land it happened to possess around its great public buildings in its capital, whatever sum of money might have been obtainable for it? What no Government would choose to sell at any fancy price that ever was offered,

it is surely wise in any solvent Government to buy at the common market price, before that price has been raised by improvements in the neighbourhood.

12. I would remark on the question of providing house room for the principals within the walls, that as there are resident students in the medical branch of the college, it has been found by experience indispensable for the head of that branch to reside in the close proximity of the college.

17 June 1856.

(signed) *J. P. Grant*

Home Cons., 75
July 1856, No. 78.

MINUTE by the Honourable *B. Peacock*.

Presidency College.

I CONCUR with the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

20 June 1856.

(signed) *B. Peacock*.

In F. S. G. Public
Letter (No. 20),
1855.

EXTRACT, Fort St. George, Public, Diary to Consultation of 14th November 1854.

Received the following:

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the President, dated 4th November 1844.

By the tenor of the despatch, No. 44, I gather that the first point on the subject of education of which it treats, which this Government has at once to consider, is, that of laying before the Government of India a proposal for organising an education department "preparatory to the introduction of the changes and improvements which have been directed by the Honourable Court.

The despatch on the general education of India gives full scope to the most extensive operations on this most important topic; and authorises the promotion of education universally from the smallest village to the largest towns, and from amongst the wildest and least civilized classes of the population, to those who are the most cultivated.

To organise a general scheme of this nature adapted to the wants, the habits, and customs of this Presidency, and also with reference to the advances already made on this subject, must require some time in order that the information which will be required before any system can be laid down, may be collected. It is therefore of primary importance that the Government should be authorised to employ, as soon as possible, such agents as they may consider necessary for initiating their proceedings.

In paragraph 21 of the despatch to the Government of India, the Honourable Court lay down a very important principle, which I am of opinion should be fully adhered to. "We desire, * * * and that in any case the scale of their remuneration shall be so fixed as publicly to recognise the important duties they will have to perform."

The office which must first be filled up is that of secretary of the Education Department; and I think it should be placed on an equal footing, both as to position and salary, with the Judicial and Revenue Departments.

I am, moreover, of opinion that both these departments require an assistant secretary; and therefore I should at once propose one for that now under consideration.

In addition, it would be necessary to appoint some inspectors, who should, as soon as possible, travel over the country and report on the state of the schools in actual existence.

Six of these would probably be sufficient at first.

I cannot pretend to give any decided opinion about their salaries; but I should think 1,000 or 1,200 rupees a month, and a certain allowance for travelling expenses, would be a fair recompense for able and superior men.

Further, I think the Government would require full authority to organise at once, upon good salaries, a committee for the purpose of compiling, constructing, and translating school books, both in English and in the vernaculars.

With this machinery settled and conceded, the Government would be in a position to form a general system on which it might be prepared to act, should it meet with the concurrence of the Government of India.

I propose,

I propose, therefore, that the sanction of the Government of India should at once be requested for—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
One secretary for Education Department, at	3,333	5	4
One assistant secretary - ditto, at	1,350	—	—
Six inspectors, at	1,200	—	—
an allowance for travelling.			
A Board or Committee for school books, &c., at	—————		

(signed) *Harris.*

MINUTE by the Honourable *J. F. Thomas, Esq.*

I CONCUR. I think it highly desirable that this Government should have authority conceded to it at once, for the employment of the agency proposed by the President. This agency, although it may not be obtainable immediately, will be necessary within a limited period, to give effect to the Honourable Court's despatch; and it cannot be too early put into operation. It is obvious that the general education of the people will become daily of more importance, in proportion as railroads and other public works, which shall develop and add to the material well-being of the people, are carried forward.

6 November 1854.

(signed) *J. F. Thomas.*

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the President.

THE Government of India, in a letter from its secretary, Mr. Beadon, addressed to Sir Henry Montgomery, has forwarded this Government copies of the letters which have been addressed to the Government of Bengal, and of the North Western Provinces, on the subject of education; and also a copy of the instructions given to the committee appointed to prepare a scheme for the establishment of universities in the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

The Governor-General in Council, moreover, requests that this Government will favour the committee with a list of the persons whom it is intended should form the senate of the future university, and with the views and opinions of the local Government in regard to the measures to be adopted for carrying out the Honourable Court's plan of an university in the Presidency of Madras.

It is, I consider, the duty of this Government to attend to this request immediately, and I propose that the subject mentioned should be taken into consideration on the next Council day.

The secretary to the Government of India then goes on to state that he is directed to take this opportunity of acknowledging, and of replying to Sir H. Montgomery's letter, No. 78, dated the 9th November last.

In this reply the proposal made by this Government respecting an educational staff is commented on, and as this Government did me the honour of adopting the suggestions on this subject which I made in my Minute of 4th November 1854, I think it advisable that I should make some explanatory remarks on the views I entertained, having reference at the same time to the comments made, in the order in which they are found in Mr. Beadon's letter.

First, he writes, "In this letter the Government of Madras proposes, not as the permanent establishment, but only as the agency necessary for initiating their proceedings, &c. &c."

This Government certainly declared its opinion, that it was advisable to organise an educational department as an initiatory proceeding, because it felt the necessity for the assistance which would be required, if proceedings on the subject were to be carried on on a comprehensive scale, as it was led to suppose would be the case from the tenor of the Honourable Court's despatch.

But in making the requisition to the Government of India, I think I can safely affirm, that it was supposed that the educational establishment which was proposed would be fully sufficient to fulfil all the duties of the department efficiently, not only at once, but also for some years.

I regret that the establishment proposed should have appeared to the Governor-General in Council to be unduly extensive and unnecessarily costly,

because I feel sure that there was no intention on the part of this Government to create any expenditure which might be avoided.

But though I am quite ready to attempt to introduce the system on the reduced scale which has been laid down, I must be allowed, at the same time, with great deference to express my adherence to the opinion which I have already given.

The whole question must turn upon the comprehensiveness of the scheme which is to be adopted, and upon the degree of importance which is not only to be attached to the subject, but which is to be given to it, as manifested to the eyes of the people of India.

I may have misapprehended the intentions of the Court of Directors as expressed in their despatch, and have been led into this error by the views which I myself entertain on this subject.

I must confess to thinking, that when the Government has once resolved to take part in the direction of education, that no degree of importance which can be attached to the subject can be excessive, and that no amount of combined exertion to produce a successful result can be too great.

Holding these views, I proposed that there should be a secretary for education on a footing equal to the Financial Secretary, because I was of opinion that thus a position in dignity not too high for the department would be prominently accorded. It will not be denied that the officer selected to conduct the duties which must devolve upon this department should be highly efficient, and it must be remembered that the person selected must resign the department to which he has been previously attached, and in which he will probably have looked forward to high appointments, and that, in undertaking the direction of the educational branch, he renders himself liable to be arrested in his career, and to be passed over for the higher appointments which exist in other departments.

Again, the Honourable Court has permitted the appointment of an Inspector of Prisons, at a salary of 2,500 rupees per mensem, with travelling expenses in addition; now, however important this office may be, it surely cannot equal, by many degrees, that of the Director of Education. I recommended the appointment of an assistant secretary, because I believe that the labours of the office, if properly conducted, would be too great for the powers of any one man.

I would here mention that, in considering the administrative working of this Government, nothing has struck me as requiring change and alleviation more than the excessive labour which is heaped upon the heads of departments; their whole time is occupied in the routine duties of their office; and when I say their whole time, I mean from early morning till late night, with very little relaxation.

Such fatigue is not only prejudicial to the gentlemen concerned, but it is disadvantageous to the public interest, because they must be prevented from making themselves acquainted with many of the modifications and improvements which are yearly made in the numerous branches of political science.

Now if there be one more than another of the heads of departments who should have leisure time at his command it is the Director of Education, inasmuch as he must necessarily require to acquaint himself with the systems which have been adopted, the changes which are being made, and the experiments which are being tried on the subject in all parts of the world.

It stated moreover in Mr. Beadon's letter,—“Having regard also to the limited number of schools in the Presidency of Madras, the number of inspectors proposed seems to the Governor-General in Council excessive, &c.”

The proposal which I made, and which was adopted by this Government, was that there should be six inspectors, and this number certainly did not appear to me excessive.

I was aware that this Presidency was considered greatly in arrear in its educational efforts in comparison with the other Presidencies, but I was of opinion that, consequently, greater exertions were required to make the system at once as general as possible.

The Honourable Court, in their despatch, express themselves as desirous that every district in India should be subject to constant and careful inspection; and they manifest a wish to encourage the primary, or as they are termed, indigenous schools, throughout the country.

I believe this to be a wise course, not only in an educational view, as bringing the whole mass of the rising generation under instruction, but as politically expedient, inasmuch as, if the measures of the Government are concerted for the

the

the good of the people, there will be less probability of their being thwarted by misrepresentation, to which they, more especially a Government of foreigners, are liable, in case of only a small portion of the population being educated.

Though the number of schools in this Presidency may not be as large as elsewhere, yet it is sufficiently large to occupy much time and care, and it did appear to me advisable that, considering the high expectations which have been generally aroused by the Honourable Court's despatch, and considering also the advantage of possessing such knowledge, the Government should at once acquire full information respecting the state of the schools throughout the country, in order that it might, in as short a time as possible, be able to declare the basis on which it would commence in its own operations, and also be prepared to make grants-in-aid.

At present we have little or no information respecting the state of the missionary, or of the primary or indigenous schools; the Government must depend entirely on the reports of its Inspectors as to those which may be worthy of receiving assistance.

The number of schools in this Presidency at present shown by the returns made by the University Board, are,—

Government schools, 7; private, English and vernacular, 14; missionary, 1,185, (from another return); primary or indigenous, 4,507,* in eight collectorates; the returns from the other fourteen having been incorrect, or not sent in.

Now the number of Inspectors in England, Wales and Scotland, in the year 1852, was 18; with assistants, 9; the number of schools inspected, 3,166.

The schools in India would doubtless not require as much time to be given to them at first, as those in England; but, seeing that Government assistance to education is nearly at a minimum there, I felt that six Inspectors was hardly too much for a country with an area three times as large, with a population equally numerous, and with the difficulty of having five different languages in ordinary use.

It appeared to me that the Northern Circars might well occupy an Inspector; that Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Nellore might take another; Madras, Chingleput and North Arcot, a third; South Arcot, Salem, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, and Coimbatore, a fourth; Madura, Tinnevely, and Travancore, † a fifth; Malabar and Canara, to which might be added Mysore, a sixth.

I have deemed it advisable to make this explanation, in order to show that the requisition which was made on the Government of India was not forwarded without some grounds to support it, though it may have been based on a misapprehension of the intentions of the Honourable Court.

In the letters from the Government of India to the Government of Bengal, and of the North Western Provinces, directions are first given respecting the formation of the educational department, which will, of course, be followed by this Government.

Secondly. The subject of the Universities is treated of, on which it appears there must be some delay.

Thirdly. The course to be pursued in making the grants-in-aid is propounded.

The most important point for this Government to take into consideration, on this part of the question, is to determine what proposal should be made to the Government of India respecting the amount of funds which are to be placed at its disposal for this purpose.

The Government of India authorises the Government of Bengal and of the North Western Provinces to expend a sum equal to five per cent. on the annual educational expenditure.

In this Presidency the sum of 50,000 rupees has been sanctioned as the annual expenditure on education. It has been also suggested that the interest of the education fund should be added; but no sanction has been received, and the funds themselves will shortly be expended on educational buildings.

So that the sum which this Government would have to expend on grants-in-aid, according to the principle laid down, would amount only to 2,500 rupees.

I am

* To these are to be added many schools in Madras and in 14 Collectorates.

† This country would probably gladly avail itself of the use of an inspector.

I am of opinion that it would not be advisable for this Government to attempt to commence proceedings on so small a fund, as it is quite certain that the demands which will be made upon it will be greatly in excess (the only training school in the Presidency having requested an advance of 5,000 rupees to save it from dissolution).

I think, therefore, inquiry must first be made as to the amount which will be sanctioned for the general expenditure on education, in order that this Government may know what degree of encouragement it can hold out to applicants for grants-in-aid.

Mr. Beadon's letter does not refer specially to the application of this Government for the allowance requested for compilation, translation, &c., of school books, &c. I must, therefore, infer that the views of this Government are, in this and other respects, considered unduly extensive and unnecessarily costly.

On this subject I was obliged to trust to the experience and judgment of others; and, I believe, the proposal made was considered no more than adequate to provide efficient persons to fulfil the very difficult task of furnishing school books in five different languages.

(signed) *Harris.*

Guindy, 5 March 1855.

In Madras Public
Letter, No. 31,
1855.

EXTRACT, Fort Saint George, Public Diary to Consultation of 24 July 1855.

Read the following papers:—

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the President.

The President proposes the following appointments:—

The Reverend John Richards, A.M., to be an Inspector of Schools;
John George Thompson, Esq., Civil Service, to be an Inspector of Schools.

(signed) *Harris.*

Government House, 21 July 1855.

[Ordered to be inserted in the "Gazette."]

EXTRACT, Fort Saint George, Public Consultation of 24 July 1855.

Read the following:—

(No. 982.)

Messrs. Richards and Thompson, as inspectors, will each draw a salary of (1,000) one thousand rupees per mensem.

They will also draw, when travelling on duty, a travelling allowance of (8) eight annas per mile for the distance actually travelled, and (4) four rupees per diem for the time that they may halt on duty; provided, however, that they are not to draw at any one time for more than 12 days at the same place.

Fort Saint George, 24 July 1855.

(No. 983.)

The appointment of the Reverend Mr. Richards to be inspector of schools is made without prejudice to his position and privileges as an assistant chaplain on the Madras establishment. The arrangement will, however, be subject to the approval of the Honourable the Court of Directors; and in the event of their not approving, Mr. Richards will be at liberty to make his election between being transferred permanently and absolutely to the educational department, and reverting to his duties as assistant chaplain. The chaplaincy of St. Thomas' Mount will not be filled up until the pleasure of the Honourable Court be known.

Fort St. George, 24 July 1855.

EXTRACT, Fort St. George, Ecclesiastical Consultation of 31 July 1853.

Read the following letter :—

From the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop to the Right Honourable the
Governor, &c., &c., &c.

No.

My Lord,

Fort St. George.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the chief secretary's letter, No. 241, of the 17th instant, informing me of your Lordship's intention to appoint the Rev. Mr. Richards, chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount, to be one of the inspectors of schools on the new educational arrangements.

I entirely concur in the view your Lordship has expressed of the preeminent qualifications of the Rev. Mr. Richards for the appointment to which he is to be nominated, and cannot have the least doubt that if the Honourable the Court of Directors approve of the arrangement, they will be prepared to grant us another assistant chaplain to maintain the establishment on the prescribed standard, which is all that I can require in the transfer of his services to another department.

There are, however, difficulties in the appointment which no doubt the Honourable the Court of Directors will duly weigh and consider; the chief of which, I apprehend, will be to satisfy the minds of the assistant chaplains, who are below Mr. Richards on the list, and whom he will keep from a step in the service, whilst at the same time he is receiving, as I suppose he will receive, higher emoluments, and at the same time not performing any of the duties of a chaplain.

I shall take care and propose that an assistant chaplain be appointed only to officiate at the Mount on Mr. Richards' removal, and that the chaplaincy be not permanently occupied until the point referred to the Honourable Court be definitely settled.

Ootacamund, 23 July 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) T. Madras.

(No. 260.)

ORDERED to be brought to the notice of the Honourable the Court of Directors, with the other papers on the subject of the Reverend Mr. Richards' appointment.

No.

(True extracts.)

Fort St. George, 31 July 1855.

(signed) W. Hudleston,
Depy. Secy. to Govt.

EXTRACT, Fort St. George, Public Diary to Consultation of 21 August 1855.

In F. S. G. Public Letter, No. 3, 1856.

Received the following letter :—

(No. 949.)

From C. Beadon, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to T. Pycroft, Esq.,
Chief Secretary to Government of Fort St. George.

No. 8.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the President in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 50, dated the 8th ultimo, forwarding for the approval of the Government of India the draft of a notification containing the rules and conditions under which grants in aid of education under the Honourable Court's despatch, No. 49, dated the 19th July last, are proposed to be made by the Government of Fort St. George.

Home Department,
Education.

2. The rules have been slightly altered to bring them into more complete conformity with the Honourable Court's despatch; and a rule has been added to declare expressly that grants in aid will be given only on the principle of strict religious neutrality. A copy of the rules, with the alterations and addition noted thereon in red ink,* is enclosed; and I am directed to state, that thus altered they are approved as provisional rules for immediate adoption.

* In this document the words written with red ink in the original are printed in italics.

3. The President in Council is desirous that the rules for grants in aid of education should, as nearly as possible, be the same for all parts of India; and it is for this reason, as well as for the sake of obtaining the result of actual experience, that the rules are approved in the first instance as provisional rules, under which the Right honourable the Governor in Council can commence operations at once, but which may be superseded hereafter by a code of more general application.

Fort William, 27 July 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Beadon,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

1. WITH reference to paras. 51 to 62 of the Honourable Court of Directors' Educational Despatch to the Government of India, dated the 19th July 1854, the Director of Public Instruction gives notice, that he is prepared to receive applications for grants in aid of schools either already established, or proposed to be established by private subscriptions or endowments.

2. These grants will be made with a special view to the extension and improvement of the secular education of the people, and will be given impartially to all schools, whether male or female, Anglo-vernacular or vernacular (so far as the requirements of each particular district, as compared with others and the funds at the disposal of Government may render it desirable), which impart a sound *secular* education, and the managers of which may consent to submit to the conditions mentioned below. It will be essential to the consideration of applications for aid, that the schools on behalf of which they are preferred, should be under the management of one or more persons who, in the capacity of proprietors, patrons, trustees, or members of a committee, elected by the society or association by which the school may have been founded, will be prepared to undertake the general superintendence of the school, and to be answerable for its permanence for some given time.

3. No grants will exceed the amount of funds raised from local or other sources for the purposes for which the grant is sought; and as a general principle, except in the case of normal schools for training teachers, grants will be made only for specific purposes, and not in the form of simple contributions in aid of the general expenses of a school.

4. Except in the case of normal schools for training teachers, grants will be restricted to those schools in which some fee, however small, is exacted from the scholars.

5. All applications for grants must be accompanied by a declaration that the applicants are prepared to subject the school, on behalf of which the application is made, to the inspection of a Government inspector, *such inspection and examination having no reference to religious instruction, but only to secular education. The applicants must further declare their willingness to conform to the conditions hereunder specified for the regulation of such grants; and no grant will be made until it shall have been ascertained from the report of an inspector—*

1st. That the case is deserving of assistance.

2d. That the grant applied for will not supersede the efforts of associations or individuals.

6. The following are the specific objects for which grants will be given :—

1st. The erection, enlargement, or repair of school buildings.

2d. The provision of school furniture.

3d. The augmentation of the salaries of the teachers, or provision of additional teachers.

4th. The provision of stipends for pupil teachers, and of gratuities to teachers who undertake to instruct them.

5th. The provision of school-books, maps, and school apparatus at reduced prices, according to the circumstances of the case.

7. The

7. The following are the conditions upon which grants will be made for the objects above specified:—

1st. It will be a condition of all grants towards the erection, enlargement, or repair of school buildings, that such rules as shall be laid down in regard to the dimensions and arrangements of the school buildings, with reference to the number of scholars they are designed to accommodate, shall be duly observed, and that the permanent assignment of the buildings for school purposes shall be adequately secured.

2d. Applications for grants for the provision of school furniture must be accompanied by a declaration on the part of the applicants that they will be personally responsible for the due preservation of the furniture of the school, and for its being reserved for the purposes for which it is supplied.

3d. Applications for grants in augmentation of the salaries of teachers, or for providing additional teachers, like other applications for aid, will be referred to a Government inspector, for report on the merits of the school and qualifications of the teachers, and their continuance will depend upon the periodical reports of the inspector on the merits and proficiency of the teachers, as ascertained at his periodical examinations of the school.

4th. Grants for the payment of stipends to pupil teachers will be made only to those schools in regard to which the inspector may report that the master is competent to instruct such pupil teachers; and the continuance of such stipends, as well as the amount of gratuities to be assigned to the masters for the instruction of the pupil teachers, will depend upon the proficiency of the latter.

5th. Grants of school books, maps or apparatus at reduced prices, will be accompanied by the condition that the books shall be appropriated *bond fide* to the use of the masters and scholars, and that due means shall be taken for their preservation.

8. Grants will also be given in aid of scholarships and of stipends for normal students, the rules for which will be notified hereafter.

9. No payments will be made by Government until the proportion of funds, which, under the conditions of the grant, is to be contributed from local or other sources shall have been actually paid.

10. *It is to be distinctly understood that grants-in-aid will be awarded only on the principle of perfect religious neutrality, and that no preference will be given to any school on the ground that any particular religious doctrines are taught or not taught therein.*

(signed) C. Beadon,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 1100.)

ORDERED to be communicated to the Director of Public Instruction.

Fort St. George, 16 August 1855.

No. 9.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the President.

I QUITE agree with the views stated in this letter, with the exception of para. 16.

I do not see the advisability of restricting the number of books which are to be employed in the examinations more than is necessary; and some of those mentioned by Mr. Arbuthnot are not of extraordinary difficulty, and are in general use.

But I imagine that Mr. Arbuthnot when making this suggestion had solely in view the system of examination by papers only, which it is the intention to adopt in this country.

I wish to take this opportunity of recording my dissent from this system when proposed, as in the present instance, to a general plan for national education.

In the case of selection for particular professions, I can fully understand that, as special qualifications are required, so the examinations should be confined to particular subjects, and examination papers may be prepared accordingly.

But when the general education of a whole nation is in question, it appears to me that the freest scope should be given to the independent action of individual minds; and I am very strongly of opinion, that that full and free scope which I would desire to see permitted cannot be obtained unless *vivâ voce* examinations are introduced to some extent.

They need by no means interfere with trials by questions on paper, which are equally necessary, but they do not admit to an equal degree of the exercise of judgment and taste in the selection of authors; neither do they allow of the admission of an extensive and varied course of reading.

13 November 1855.

(signed) *Harris.*

MINUTE by the Honourable Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart.

In F. S. G., Public
Letter (No. 3), of
1856.

It certainly is very unfortunate that there are those obstacles to the connecting the college for engineers with Major Maitland's school, and that when there is this latter excellent institution in full working order, and capable of expansion, a new establishment should be formed on the other side of the road, unconnected with it, and in some degree in opposition to it. If it is decided that a practical education is to be given in the engineering college, and that the pupils are to learn some trade, it appears to me that one of the objections to the combination of the two establishments into one, is at least, in a great measure, overcome: another objection raised is the military discipline being a necessary part of Major Maitland's plan. It is not impossible that some modification of this part of the system, might be feasible. It is not, I think, necessary that the head of the institution should be a professor of engineering also. It is not the case in public institutions of similar description in England, and the case of Major Maitland shows that, without any great scientific acquirements, he has been able to bring his school to great perfection by the exercise of other and, perhaps, more useful qualifications for a superintendent. I would suggest that Mr. Arbuthnot's report be sent to Major Maitland, with a request that he state whether he sees any means of meeting the difficulties there explained to the incorporation of the new engineering college, with the school he has established.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery.*

6 August 1855.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department, from the Secretary to the University Committee.

Sir,

In Bombay, Public
Letter, No. 12, of
1856, p. 2.
V. 6271.

I AM directed by the President of the Indian University Committee to forward, for the consideration of the Government of Bombay, the documents noted in the margin: * on the committee being constituted, under the orders contained in Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter of the 26th January last, it met, and resolved itself into the following sub-committees:—

1. A sub-committee for preparing drafts of such Bill or Bills as may be necessary for the incorporation of the University.
2. A sub-committee for preparing draft rules for examination for the grant of degrees, and for other cognate matters in the faculties of arts.
3. A sub-committee for preparing similar draft rules, &c. in the faculties of medicine.
4. A sub-

* Charges and Regulations of London University:

1. Letter from Secretary to Government of India, on the subject of a scheme for universities in India, in pamphlet form, four copies.
 2. Report of Sub-Committee of Arts - - - - -
 3. Ditto - - ditto - - Law - - - - -
 4. Ditto - - ditto - - Medicine - - - - -
 5. Ditto - - ditto - - Civil Engineering - - - - -
- } Three copies each.

4. A sub-committee for preparing similar draft rules, &c. in the faculties of law.

5. A sub-committee for preparing similar draft rules, &c. in the faculties of civil engineering.

3. The first of these sub-committees has not yet commenced its proceedings, but the other sub-committees have made their reports, and the general committee has resolved, before taking these reports into consideration, to submit them to the several local governments, in order that it may have the benefit of any suggestions or opinions which those governments may see fit to make thereon.

4. In pursuance of this resolution, I have the honour to forward the accompanying papers; and, with reference to para. 5 of Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter above referred to, to request that the committee may be favoured with the views of the Government of Bombay upon them.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. G. Young,*
Secretary to the University Committee.

Fort William, 10 July 1855.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

I REQUEST that my colleagues will now favour me with their opinions in regard to the proposed University of Bombay.

With Bombay
Public Letter,
No. 12, 1856, p. 2.
V. 6273.

2. The views of the Honourable Court are announced generally in paragraphs 24 to 35 of their despatch, and some remarks of the Government of India are contained in paragraph 12 of their letter to the Bengal Government, and in their letter to the University committee.

3. The annexed paper indicates the opinions of some members of the Bengal committee on many points of much importance relative to general degrees in arts.

4. At present we are to inform the Calcutta committee as to the names of the first members of our Senate, and as to our views in regard to the measures to be adopted generally.

5. Annexed is a list of gentlemen whom I propose to include in the first Senate. The Governor-General has suggested that the Governors of the several Presidencies should be chancellors of their respective universities. The vice-chancellor, I believe, will generally be one of the judges of Her Majesty's Supreme Court. The members of the Board of Education will be included in the Senate, according to the expressed wish of the Court of Directors: other names I have endeavoured to select with reference, in a great measure, to general learning and accomplishments, but also in such a manner "as to give to all those who represent the different systems of education which will be carried on in the affiliated institutions, including natives of India of all religious persuasions who possess the confidence of the native communities, a fair voice in the Senate."

6. In connexion with the constitution of the University, the first doubt which suggests itself to me relates to the manner of enabling students to enter as candidates for degrees and honours.

7. The Court of Directors suggest that the attendance required at the London University for entrance examinations may be dispensed with in India. It has elsewhere been recommended that there should be no entrance examinations at all. A more prevailing opinion favours the retention of entrance examinations, dispensing only with the oral portions of them, and providing for their being held simultaneously at the Presidency towns, and at certain selected stations in the mofussil, where arrangements can be made for effective control.

8. My own opinion is strongly in favour of retaining the entrance examinations, and at the same time dispensing with attendance in Bombay. This might

be attempted in several ways. The examination might be divided into two parts, those only who passed the preliminary ordeal being required to proceed to the Presidency for the final one. Such an arrangement, however, would afford only partial relief. Again, examinations for entrance into the collegiate department of affiliated institutions might be regulated so as to secure a certain uniformity; or university examiners might be deputed to hold entrance examinations in the provinces simultaneously with that to be held in Bombay. It might be difficult to carry out this latter system immediately; but when the means of communication are improved, it might, I think, be adopted with advantage. Finally, the entrance examination might be conducted by means of written papers and local committees, as suggested in Bengal: in the first instance this will probably be the best plan.

9. It is not to be denied, however, that the substitution of many committees for one, and the disuse of oral interrogatories, are both decided evils. Provincial committees will not personally examine those who present themselves in the provinces. The central committee will not have the means of removing doubts by questioning, or of pronouncing fully upon the style of written papers, unless among its members be included representatives of all the different languages and dialects in the Presidency. It might be advantageous to circulate to provincial committees along with the printed questions to be answered in writing, other printed questions to be answered *vivâ voce*, and reported upon by the local examiners.

10. In addition to other difficulties, I fear that when the number of candidates for degrees shall increase throughout the country, it will be exceedingly difficult for any central examiners to pronounce upon all papers within a reasonable time.

11. I am inclined to think that the principle of affiliation, although possessing some elements of usefulness, had better be dispensed with; the large recognised institutions for general education will of course always be the great nurseries for the university, as their schemes of education will be specially adapted to its examinations. It will thus generally happen that those entrusted with the charge of children destined for the university will place them at some well-known college. But I see reasons why these establishments should not have a monopoly of training; why this function should not be confined to them, but left open to all who may really be able, in fact, to compete with them.

12. It is necessary now to consider the standard by which entrance into the university should be regulated.

13. At the outset I would most decidedly advise and urge that no attempt should be made to fix these standards too minutely; at a distance, within due limits, a certain power of adaptation and reform should be left to the local senates. A general uniformity of test throughout India being once for all provided for, or from time to time provided for, the details should certainly be left for decision by the authorities on the spot. It would be very useful that they should annually notify beforehand the exact subjects of examination for the next ensuing year; but there should be no attempt to oblige them to use any particular books on any particular occasions. The degree of attainment to be required at each stage being regulated, the manner of testing the actual attainments of candidates should be left to the judgment and discretion of the senates.

14. It will be very convenient that the questions given at each set of examinations should afterwards be published, as in the university calendar at home; such collections form the best guide to study for university distinctions, and if judiciously made, might exercise a very beneficial effect upon the general direction and method of instruction.

15. Of the four branches (mathematics, classics, experimental physics, and ethics), in which examinations are generally conducted in universities of recent institution, the entrance examination is usually made to refer to the first three. This seems to be judicious, and should be adhered to; the fourth branch being left for undergraduate study and degree examinations.

16. One of the most important branches of the entrance examinations at London University is "classics," which includes the learned languages of the west, as well as English and the modern continental languages. What is to be required

required in this respect in Bombay? For Indian students, English is in a great measure the representative both of ancient and modern literature; and every candidate should undoubtedly be required to be really proficient in that language. In addition to this, he should be thoroughly master of his own vernacular language, and should have a competent knowledge of one other of those named in the margin. According to one proposition, candidates might select any two of the above languages, English being one. The two languages might both be classical, as English and Arabic, to a Mussulman boy. To such an arrangement I should decidedly object, as I think it would have an injurious effect upon the system of preparatory study, and a tendency to render young aspirants careless as to obtaining an early mastery of their native tongue. I would allow no exception to the rule that every candidate at entrance should be thoroughly examined in English and in his own language.

Greek, Latin, Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian, Marathee, Guzeratte, Canarese, Sindee, Portuguese.

17. It is a question whether or not there should be an honour examination at entrance: unless it be found that there are decided practical difficulties in the way of such an arrangement, I am inclined to support it strongly. Those who have had experience of college life, I believe are quite agreed that an examination for honours, even at matriculation, may be used as a different kind of instrument for the detection of a different quality of mind. It will not merely indicate that a youth can answer more fully than others a set of ordinary questions upon most subjects, but that (in some branch or branches of learning), he has been cultivating uncommon talents with uncommon zeal and success; that, in short, he may with great propriety be tried by a special kind of test, which would be quite unsuitable for the great majority of students, with reference to whom, of course, the regular papers must always be framed.

18. If it be practicable therefore, I think it would be advantageous that there should be an honour examination at entrance, and that the names of those taking honours should be made known, even if they should be unable afterwards to go on for degrees: the distinction thus early gained will be a lasting advantage to them.*

19. While favourable to honour examination, however, I am very doubtful as to the expediency of dividing those who enter into two classes. It is no slight to any one that he should not voluntarily go up to a difficult honour examination. But to some it may be a real discouragement to feel that what all are obliged to do, they could not do well enough to be ranged in one class with their fellows. Nor do I see any advantage in the proposal; for certainly I do not consider that the standard of proficiency entitling even to a second class certificate at entrance should be fixed very low. The importance of securing as much real proficiency as possible at an early stage of study can hardly be over estimated: it affects the foundations on which all the worth of the superstructure will depend: it affects the efficiency of the schools which supply candidates for university distinctions. Assuredly I would not bring down the standard even in the second class below that fixed for the London University. There can be no reason for subjecting our colleges, or society in general, to an inundation of indifferent undergraduates.

20. Indeed it seems to me that the rules of the London University, duly modified as above, explained under the head of classics, are very well suited for Bombay. I would not omit the elements of chemistry from the entrance test.

21. It seems to be intended that 16 shall be the minimum age of entrance, and that there shall be no maximum. The age of every successful candidate to be specified in his certificate of entrance. These arrangements seem to be judicious and applicable to this Presidency. But I would not, as above noticed, give an university certificate to any one who cannot well pass the ordinary entrance examination.

22. After

* I further think that an honour examination at entrance might be made very useful as a test for the assignment of university scholarships. The establishment of a certain number of these would, I am inclined to think, act most beneficially as an encouragement to exertion, and they would contribute to the support of those most likely to distinguish themselves during their academical career.

22. After questions regarding entrance, come those relative to degrees and higher honours.

23. In this connection the first point for decision is, shall there be more than one grade of examinations for degrees?

24. Many persons are inclined to dispense with any second degree examination, extending the term of study for B. A. to not less than four years from entrance, and granting M. A. to all who may then obtain the lower degree with honours, or, after a certain further term of years, to all who may have obtained the lower degree without honours, provided they have not in the interim neglected their studies. This I should regard as a great mistake, and the imitation of an abuse still prevailing in some English universities. Every candidate for the superior degree should certainly on examination give evidence of decidedly superior attainments. I see too a very strong special reason why there should be two degrees, one as a note of sound, general learning up to a certain point, which should not be too high to be imposed upon all professional students; the other as a note of more than ordinary scholarship, eminence in science, literature or philosophy.

25. In this view, I would rule that students may go up for the B. A. examination after not less than three years from entrance (I think it desirable that undergraduates generally should not be lost sight of for a longer term without reappearance), and to the M. A. examination after not less than two years from the date of passing the B. A., and I would require a B. A. degree from all those desirous of entering on the professional study of law, medicine, or civil engineering. This may at first be objected to in some quarters, but I am convinced that it is quite judicious. The engineering student will be more appropriately and more thoroughly instructed in the higher mathematics and natural philosophy, while he is completing his general studies, than after he has entered on the practical labours which are to fit him for his active vocation. So the medical student can be more profitably introduced to a general and systematic knowledge of natural philosophy, chemistry, and physiology, before he is overwhelmed with the multifarious duties of the dissecting room and the hospital. Law students likewise should be taught, before they begin to attend in courts or chambers, those general principles of jurisprudence, and the law of evidence, without some knowledge of which, no education can be regarded as complete. All these are legitimate elements in a general education, and the more a professional man can learn of them before beginning to confine himself to special studies, the more liberal and broad will be the principles upon which he will afterwards pursue and apply them.

26. With the exception of the branch of classics or languages (in which the modifications indicated in the annexed paper would be necessary), I think the standards for B. A. or M. A. in the London University would apply to Bombay, with very little alteration. Indeed I can see no object in deviating from the rules or standards of the more recently established English universities, which were arranged by experienced and sagacious men, and have been pointed out as the best models for India.

27. I see no reason why there should be two classes of ordinary B. A. degrees. If it were proposed more enduringly to distinguish those who take degrees with honours from the holders of ordinary degrees, there would be much to urge in favour of that plan. But I see little prospect of advantage from any subdivision of the ordinary grade. The natural tendency of such a rule would be to lower the standard for ordinary candidates who are less proficient than they might be, and to this I am decidedly opposed.

28. As already stated, the regulation for B. A. examinations in London, as modified in the annexed paper, seem to be well suited for the present purpose, and the examinations for honours in connection with the same degree should be framed on the analogy of similar ordeals in England. It seems to be a question whether the branch * in which any one may have graduated with honours might not be afterwards designated in his titles.

29. The remarks in the last paragraph also apply entirely to the separate ordinary and honour examinations, which I should wish to see instituted in this country for M. A. degrees. It might be well in this grade also permanently to distinguish

* Mathematics, classics, experimental physics, and ethics.

guish honour from ordinary graduates, and even honour graduates into classes corresponding with the special branches in which their honours have been won.

30. It is not intended, I presume, to omit geology from the branch of physical sciences, nor political economy from the moral sciences, nor the comparative study of languages from the branch of classics.

31. The distinction between mathematical and experimental physics which prevails in Dublin University seem to be very expressive, and worthy of adoption here.

32. On the question of titles, I would say that if the standard to be exacted in India can be placed on a level with those adopted in Great Britain, the denominations by which they are to be indicated should also be the same. It is desirable that an Indian graduate and an English graduate should be as nearly as possible of the same class of scholars, both having this at least in common, that up to a certain point they have appropriated equal proportions of the best knowledge within their reach, and are entitled in equal degrees to the regard of their respective communities.

33. I am inclined, therefore, to think that the caution offered in the middle sentence of paragraph seven of the letter from the Supreme Government to the University Committee is perfectly sound and just. But that the doubt expressed in the concluding sentence of the same paragraph ought not to be allowed too much weight.

34. The subject of professional degrees is so extensive and so complicated with practical details and questions of privilege, that I am not prepared at present to express a full opinion in regard to it.* I have made references to many of those whom I deem best qualified to judge as to legal, medical, and engineering matters, and I propose hereafter to make known the result in a separate minute. In the meantime I think it would be well to obtain from the Supreme Government some intimation as to the proposed character of the new degrees in law, with especial reference to the privileges which will accrue to holders, and the classes of persons of whom such degrees are to be exacted.

35. It is proposed, I see, to admit to degree examinations all who, after passing the entrance examination at any Indian university, have prosecuted their studies during the proper term of years. I would omit the word Indian from the above, for I do not at all see why undergraduates and inferior graduates of all recognised British and Indian universities should not be regarded as reciprocally admissible, after due preparation, to any examinations for higher titles in any university which may be nearest at hand.

36. I would also make some special provision for the early examination (for B. A. degrees) of all young men above the age of (say) 25 years, in regard to whom it may be certified by their last teachers that there is some reasonable prospect of their success.

37. University professorships of law, of civil engineering, and of the classical and vernacular languages of India, are suggested by the Court of Directors. The Governor-general, however, doubts the necessity of this, if proper provision for their studies be made in separate colleges, or separate department of a Presidency college. This is also my own opinion decidedly, with this proviso, that the lectures of the said professors should be open, on reasonable terms, to all comers (not only to those regularly pursuing the whole course of instruction imparted at the college in which they are given), and that the honours fixed for the lectures be such as appears to be most generally convenient for the students and teachers of all the neighbouring institutions.

38. As regards the university charter, I see no reason to suggest any but the most obvious alterations of those relating to London University.

39. An

* Should it be determined, however, to establish them, I am inclined to think it would be proper to attend to the degree of M. A. such students as take a creditable professional degree, without requiring them to pass that superior examination which will be necessary to qualify ordinary B. A.'s for the M. A. degree.

39. An opportunity will, I trust, be afforded to this Government of offering its opinion upon any report which may finally be made by the Calcutta Committee before that report shall be adopted by the Supreme Government. I trust, also, that some information may be afforded as to the exact duties and positions of the chancellor, vice-chancellor, registrars, and examiners of the University.

7 July 1855.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*

The Right hon. Lord Elphinstone,
G. C. H.

The Hon. Sir W. Yardley, knt.

The Hon. J. G. Lumsden.

The Hon. A. Malet.

M. Larken, esq.

Juggonath Suntrerset, esq.

Bomanjee Hermusjee, esq.

Dr. Bhawoo Dajee.

M. Stevell, esq.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, knt.

Mirza Alee Mahomed Khan.

Major-general Waddington, C. B.

W. Howard, esq.

Wm. Frere, esq.

Dr. Don, Inspector-general of
Hospitals.

The Rev. W. K. Fletcher.

H. B. E. Frere, esq.

J. J. Berkley, esq.

Edward Howard, esq.

Principal Harkness, M. A.

Major Candy.

Dr. Morehead.

Professor Fraser.

The Rev. P. Anderson.

Lieutenant-colonel Scott.

Lieutenant-colonel Lang.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, D. D.

W. P. Adam, esq.

H. L. Anderson, esq.

Lieutenant-colonel Jacob.

Rev. M. Peniston.

Dr. Peet.

Dr. Giraud.

Professor Sinclair, LL. D.

Professor Reid, LL. B.

The Director of Public Instruc-
tion.

MINUTE by the Honourable *J. G. Lumsden, Esq.*

1. I REGRET that there has been some delay on my part in disposing of this subject.

2. In the third paragraph of the Right honourable the President's minute he speaks of an annexed paper, as indicating the opinions of some members of the Bengal Committee on many points of much importance relating to degrees on arts.

3. That annexed paper did not accompany the minute, nor did I receive it until the 18th of August; and as the subjects and opinions therein discussed were freely alluded to in the minute, it seemed necessary to wait for its receipt.

4. From the letter from the Government of India to the Government of Bombay of the 26th of January last, it did not otherwise appear that much remark was called for on our part in regard to the scheme for the Bombay University.

5. In the first paragraph of the letter of the same date from the Government of India to the committee for the establishment of a university at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the duty of preparing a scheme which shall be common to all three Presidencies is delegated to that body.

6. I can see no reason at all for demurring, on the plea of local circumstances, to the details of such a scheme as the gentlemen placed upon the committee may regard as the best for the Presidency of Bengal. There are no local distinctions between the several Presidencies of a nature to suggest any material diversity in framing a common scheme for extending education in this country, and raising the standard of it.

7. Had not the Right honourable the President entered very fully into some of the questions which have been raised before the Calcutta Committee, and which affect the general scheme, I should probably therefore have confined myself to an expression of the above opinion, and an assurance that I had no objection

objection to offer to the list of gentlemen whom he proposes to include in the first Senate.

8. He has, however, invited our comments; and I consider, therefore, that I am called on to record my assent in his remarks, or to state where I differ from them, which I shall do as briefly as I can.

9. I will first roughly outline what I conceive to be the distinguishing features of the proposed university.

It is, as far as practicable, to resemble in its constitution the London University.

It is to be governed by a Senate at the Presidency, who are to award degrees and honours.

Certain educational institutions, as schools of a superior character in the provinces and colleges at the Presidency or elsewhere, which may hereafter be approved and admitted by the Senate, are to be affiliated to the university; by which I understand that they are to bear the same relation in general respects to the University of Bombay, that the colleges of Cambridge and Oxford respectively bear to those universities.

Any candidate for degrees or honours to be granted by the university must, before his examination will be permitted, produce a certificate that he has studied for a period of four years at one of these affiliated schools, that he has conformed to the prescribed rules which entitle him to present himself for examination, and that he has borne a good character.

Candidates for honour and degrees at the university will be expected to pass an entrance examination, either at the Presidency or in the mofussil, analogous to the examination passed on entering an English university, before he can be admitted into the collegiate department of these affiliated institutions. This examination, however, has by some been thought unnecessary.

The examination for degrees and for honours must be held at the Presidency before a body of examiners appointed by the Senate.

10. I will now follow our President's minute in the order of the several paragraphs.

11. I agree with him in thinking that candidates for university degrees and honours should pass an entrance examination previous to their admission into an affiliated institution.

The rule will confine the university examination to a class who have at the entrance of their collegiate career given proof of having attained to a certain standard of education.

12. The standard fixed for this examination I am of opinion should also be, as far as it can be made so, analogous to that required at the entrance examination at our own universities, or rather at the London. I think it would be a mistake to pitch it too high, and one that in this country should be carefully avoided.

13. I greatly doubt the expediency, if not the practicability, thereafter of conducting these examinations by means of written papers, such as are now in use in our own district examinations of public officers. I doubt it from the immense correspondence and great delay which such a system would occasion.

14. We should make a special provision, I think, for the inconvenience of having our affiliated schools and colleges spread over the wide extent of the Presidency; a small body of appointed university examiners should travel through the Presidency, paying periodical visits to the different affiliated institutions, and, if necessary (though I do not think this will hereafter be the case), to other central spots, where candidates desirous of entering the collegiate department of an affiliated school can present themselves. As the course of study preparatory to an examination at the Presidency for honours or degrees, is to be conducted in the districts, it would be the height of hardship to call on all the young aspirants throughout the Presidency, to visit Bombay for this preliminary examination.

15. I trust that there will be no restriction in regard to the number of affiliated schools, but that hereafter we may find it possible to affiliate one or more schools in every district or province in the Presidency, so that the means of collegiate training may be provided for the people at their very doors. I consider that

one of the earliest objects to be steadily kept in view by the Director of Public Instruction should be to provide for this want, and, where he thinks that a school is capable of being raised to the standard necessary to admit of its being affiliated with the university, that he should specially turn his attention to its improvement.

16. Paragraphs 12 to 16 inclusive.

I agree generally in our President's remarks in these paragraphs.

17. Paragraphs 17 to 19 inclusive.

I also entirely concur in the opinions expressed in these paragraphs. If youths are prepared for and desirous of passing for an honorary degree on the occasion of their entrance examination, I think it would be a pity to baulk them. I prefer this plan to a division into two classes. There may be something invidious in forcing a youth to either succeed in becoming one of a superior class, or to be ranked in an inferior grade. The latter might unfavourably affect his whole future career, while there is nothing to depress a man who has never attempted to secure an honorary distinction on entering college, and to discourage him in the pursuit of university honours. On the other hand, a youth who has aimed at this preparatory degree of honour, and has attained it, has given a guarantee for future excellence and distinction which he is not likely to forfeit.

18. It is also clear to me that, having once passed the entrance examination, no student of good character should be prevented from hereafter presenting himself at the final university examination as an aspirant for honours or degrees. I concur, as will be apparent from the preceding remarks, in paragraph 19 of our President's Minute; I also concur in paragraphs 23 to 31 inclusive.

19. But I cannot rest satisfied with recording a mere assent in the opinions and arguments contained in the 32d paragraph.

20. If it be a question whether we are in India to adhere to the custom of English universities, and to grant degrees of B.A. and M.A., &c., or to substitute another and perhaps a more critically correct nomenclature of titles, intended to imply that their recipient has attained to a certain standard of education, I sincerely hope that the time-honoured and ancient term so familiar to English ears, and so connected with English history, may be preserved. The critical propriety of a term as expressive of the exact meaning intended to be conveyed may be of less consequence than the associations connected with the more ancient times—terms in themselves less correct, perhaps, but, from long familiarity, understood as well, and far more valued. This would be an argument, it may be urged, against a change in mere titular university distinctions at home. But who shall say that at some future period, when the political connexion between this country and our father-land has long been severed, these well-known and familiar titles may not still be preserved in the Indian universities, forming the links of a moral connexion which they help to maintain between the respective countries, recalling a period when the power which we possessed as the foreign rulers of India was not selfishly misused, but was honestly employed for the noblest and most disinterested of objects, the advancement and benefit of the people.

21. I have no further remarks to offer upon our President's Minute, in which it will be seen that, with a very few exceptions, I cordially concur.

(signed) *J. G. Lumsden.*

8 September 1855.

MINUTE by the Honourable *A. Malet*, Esq.

It seems desirable that this subject should be disposed of as soon as possible, and, after the minutes of our Honourable President and the Honourable Mr. Lumsden, any remarks I wish to make may be very brief. If the system of affiliating schools and colleges to the university be determined, a provision should, I think, be made at the commencement for the entry of those who have not studied

studied at such affiliated institution, the special cases alluded to by the sub-committee of arts being provided for, as recommended by them.

In the test for admission in languages, I am of opinion that English and the candidate's vernacular should suffice; or when English is his vernacular, that and one other, either classic, modern European or oriental.

The intention to place those who enter in two divisions seems to me to be sufficient without honours, students in both divisions being competent to try for any honours subsequently. The bestowal of honours on entrance would, I think, render them too cheap.

I concur in the expediency of permitting provincial examination for entrance; and in paragraphs 21 to 32 of our President's Minute.

With reference to professional degrees, I think that the previous attainment of the degree of B. A. should not be dispensed with.

The explanation suggested in the latter part of our President's 34th paragraph seems requisite. I concur in paragraphs 35 and 36.

The Government of India does not contemplate the appointment of university professors. If the latitude for attendance at the lectures of college professors, suggested by our Right honourable President, in his 37th paragraph, be allowed, I see no objection to this; otherwise I apprehend that university professors will be necessary.

14 September 1855,

(signed) *A. Malet.*

Further MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

1. AFTER reading what my colleagues have written in regard to the proposed university in Bombay, it seems to me that our views are very much the same, and that their minutes do not call for any further remarks on my part of a general nature.

2. Since expressing my opinions, however, I have perused the draft reports of the university sub-committees in Calcutta, and have consulted some of those who are best informed as to professional studies and practice in this Presidency; and with reference to paragraph 34 of my minute, it may be proper to express in a few words the views to which I have been led in regard to professional degrees.

3. In paragraphs 24 and 25 I urged with some earnestness that a preliminary degree of B. A. should be required of all who may wish to enter for professional degrees. I adhere entirely to this belief, and attach to it the greatest importance. The adoption or rejection of such a course will determine the whole character of the university on its purely practical side. I beg to urge most strongly that a high general preliminary standard be exacted, without exception, of all candidates for university degrees in every profession.

4. The sub-committee of civil engineering have recommended, I perceive, that a degree of B. A. should be required of candidates for professional degrees in their faculty; but they suggest a relaxation of this rule in favour of students in the Government colleges, which I must consider inconsistent and unwise. The sub-committee of law have recommended that a degree of B. A. should be required of candidates for degrees in law; but they likewise bring forward an alternative suggestion which, in my opinion, cannot fail to have an injurious effect. The sub-committee in medicine admit that it would be most desirable to receive only such candidates as have qualified in arts; but they only bring themselves to expect this communication hereafter "in the future progress of education in India."

5. I see no reason why it should not begin to be enforced from the date on which the university may begin to confer its degrees of B. A.

6. The Government of India can have no desire to suggest that mere professional expertness is all that should be required of a professional graduate. Practical shrewdness, aptitude for the details of business, special knowledge of any kind, as a lawyer, doctor, engineer, are excellent things, and will find their own rewards; but these are not the qualities on which, through the university, it is

the great object of our Government to set the seal of its approval. If intelligent men be brought to the threshold of the professions, and admitted to the benefits of instruction, there can be no doubt as to their professional advancement. Even without degrees the colleges will gradually supply as much practical skill of as high a kind as the community can afford, or will consent to remunerate. Even with degrees they will not long supply more; and although the creation of a class of skilful native practitioners will be a great benefit and a great triumph, still there is a higher view than this of the present question, a view which must not be postponed to this. For assuredly the future of these very professions, and even of native society itself, will depend less upon the special skill and dexterity of those who are to be the advisers of all classes in their common dealings and pursuits, than upon the liberality of their general views; the purity of their character and the soundness of those principles of thought and action which will give a colour to their lives and example. In a letter which has been placed at my disposal, Sir William Yardley has forcibly pointed out the danger of "mere legal training without that high tone of professional morality which in England and Scotland is found to be the safeguard of men's most intimate confidences;" and Mr. Howard, to whose able report upon law degrees I shall presently have occasion to refer, expressly states, that "it is in itself positively injurious to the mind to commence a study that requires so much precision of thought; except upon a broad, previous foundation, the tendency of the study of any system of law is undoubtedly to narrow an uncultivated mind." I believe that a similar objection applies to the other two branches for which professional degrees are to be granted, and that in those whose moral faculties have not been carefully cultivated, or who are not under the influence of strong religious conviction, their studies have a materialist tendency, which it is important to counteract.

7. I dwell upon this subject, because I do not think that its importance can be over-rated. There is in India a very small class of persons who can hope to live otherwise than by their own exertions. Of those who live by their labour, the most influential at present are the bankers, the merchants, and the higher servants of the State. It is not difficult to believe, that in India the two former pursuits are unfavourable to study and to moral discipline, while an officer of Government cannot usually command as large a share of private confidence as a person of equal ability in an independent position. The leading members of the liberal profession, therefore, will probably form a kind of intellectual aristocracy by themselves; they will exert a great moral influence, and will communicate their own opinions and habits to their fellow countrymen. If so, it must be an object of the highest importance to elevate as much as possible the standard of principle and character among those professional graduates on whom we are about to confer the only titular distinctions which we have to bestow, and who will be regarded, in some degree, as though exponents and representatives of European ideas and indication. For other defects among them there may be other remedies; but the evil of inadequate general education can only be averted by Government, and can be fully averted only in the very outset.

8. It is notorious that in England imperfect legislation on professional matters has been a source of infinite mischief and demoralisation. Until within the last 20 years, the professional colleges and companies alone conferred licences to practise in medicine: the two older universities alone awarded medical degrees. The former bodies very naturally confined their examinations to mere special skill, and the proportion of university graduates to general practitioners was never so great as to raise the character of the entire profession. In law the anomaly was, if possible, more striking. The university conferred degrees which conveyed no right to practise, and the inns of court admitted to practise without making inquiry as to qualification. In engineering, I believe, no one need obtain, even now, any diploma to practise his profession, and no university is empowered to confer a degree in connexion with it.

9. It seems quite obvious, therefore, that the Indian Government must not in this case be guided by home precedents, but must act for itself, using the experience of England rather as a warning, than as a guide.

10. For these reasons it is with regret that I observe in some gentlemen of experience here, and even in the reports of the sub-committees, a tendency to
sanction

sanction the practice of transferring boys immediately from schools to professional study without any intermediate training of a collegiate nature, or with only a very inadequate training.

11. I do not understand how a schoolboy can really be fit to enter at once upon a professional career. He has hitherto been strictly in a state of pupillage; his conduct has been regulated by an authority which he was not to question, and even his knowledge has been resting upon rules enforced by authority; he has not been thoroughly proved, either as to moral purpose or mental energy; he has never been thrown upon his own resources. This is what happens to him at college; principle begins to take the place of authority, and rules are superseded by reasons. On this account the few years of college life are singularly important in the formation of character, and especially valuable to every one who is to lead an active life.

12. But even to the mere student their value is exceedingly great. Almost for the first time he feels responsible for his own progress, and works according to his own plan. The facts and formulæ of his schoolboy days are now construed to his mind in thought. He begins to mature his knowledge; two or more years are devoted almost exclusively to "permanent studies;" that body of approved science and literature, in regard to which all men have long been of one mind. It is only in the latter part of his course, after long and steady discipline, that he is finally brought face to face with the "progressive studies," the literature and science of his own day, which thenceforward will chiefly engage, if not engross, his attention; and it is only after this careful training that a young man is regarded as qualified to take part in the affairs of the world. Surely, any less careful training should not be held to qualify for entrance upon a professional career.

13. I am very anxious that this should be admitted, and that it should be admitted in time. It is easy now to prevent a great mischief, which hereafter it will be very difficult to correct. Indeed, the few objections which I have heard people urge against the high general education for which I contend, appear to me to be founded upon a misconception.

14. It is urged, for instance, that if this preliminary test be exacted, the number of candidates for degrees will be excessively small; such a statement, if demonstrated, might be a very good argument for delaying the foundation of a university, but can never be accepted as a reason for deteriorating the quality of its degrees. I trust, however, that the statement itself is erroneous.

15. Again, it is urged that, by exacting such a test, you limit very much the numbers available for professional employment in the public service. This objection supposes that none are to be employed but those who have taken professional degrees. I do not advocate such a regulation; on the contrary, I think it would be premature and injurious. The professional colleges should not close their doors against all but undergraduates of the university. The public service has need of all the talent and skill it can command from every quarter. No present change need be made in these respects, except as regards the highest grade of public offices. If it should hereafter be found that the number of professional graduates who desire to obtain public employment is sufficient to meet the requirements of the public service, such a state of things will of itself prove that the ground of this objection has been removed.

16. The only other difficulty which has been noticed to me relates to the additional expense of taking a professional degree, if a general degree is first to be taken. I do not attach much weight to this objection. The cost of education in this country is uncommonly, if not excessively, small. The number of scholarships and exhibitions will apparently be uncommonly great; and if a young man may enter as a university student at 16, take his degree of B.A. at 19, and obtain his professional degree at 22 or 23, I do not think that he will have any ground of complaint, or that the community would be benefited by his earlier emancipation.

17. I have noticed (in paragraph 25 of a former minute) the course which would, in my opinion, qualify for a B.A. degree. Beyond exacting an elementary knowledge of chemistry at entrance, I would not assign a prominent place to the physical

physical sciences in the first, or even in the second, year's courses. In the third year they would engage more of the student's attention, as he would then be maturing his knowledge of the state of science generally, and preparing for a more exact study of those special branches which would form part of his professional accomplishment.

18. I should expect a great deal from an arrangement of this kind, and desire very strongly to recommend it. But I have delayed long enough upon this part of the subject, and will pass on, therefore, to the proposed courses and examinations for each of the professional degrees separately.

19. And first, as to medicine, provision has already been made in this Presidency for the scientific study of medicine. The Grant College has been conducted with singular judgment, and the professional attainments of its graduates are admitted to be very considerable. I would not interfere with a college system which is working so well, unless where this may be indispensable to the proper working of the university system.

20. Now, if the scheme of study at the Grant Medical College were to be modified, according to that proposed by the sub-committee of medicine, the changes, in most respects, might not be very great, but I fear they would be very injurious. The amount of training, and especially of practical training, and with it, of course, the qualifications of graduates, would be lowered, and not raised, by the alteration. I entirely concur in the opinions expressed on this point in the annexed papers by the Government Examiner* and the Officiating Principal of the Medical College.† I know also that the late Examiner‡ and the present Principal are both strongly of the same mind. I should esteem it a great misfortune to learn that degrees are hereafter to be conferred by the university upon easier terms in any respect than those on which diplomas are now awarded at the college. For we have not here a nominally high standard with a really lax application of it; the clinical instruction at the Jamssetjee Hospital has been no mere pretence. The college examinations have been searching and practical, and could hardly be rendered more so under any system.

* Appendix (A).
† Appendix (B).

21. I must therefore strongly deprecate any curtailment of the medical course at present exacted in Bombay, and any degradation of our practical standard of professional qualification. The existing course may be compressed into four years, if that be deemed requisite. But beyond this, I earnestly hope that no interference will be attempted.

22. It would then only be necessary to enjoin that the present preliminary test should be rigorously exacted of all ordinary students at entrance, and gradually raised for all when practicable. That candidates for professional degrees should be admitted to study at the college in virtue of their degrees of B. A., and not otherwise. That the existing course of medical study should continue to be sedulously inculcated in all its branches, and that the closing examinations should be as strictly searching and practical as heretofore, comprehending the general principles of treatment, and not confined to mere details of symptoms and remedies.

23. I do not feel competent to express an opinion as to the details of the proposed courses; but this seems hardly necessary, as I sincerely trust that no great changes will be insisted upon. The double (or biennial) examination of students (but without honours) might perhaps be introduced here, as in Calcutta; but, if adopted, the first test should be a collegiate one, and the decision of the point may, I think, be confided to the college authorities or the local senate.

24. The same remark applies to the proposals for medical fellowships and prizes, in which I entirely concur. The settlement of all details connected with them should be left to the senates, which can also decide whether or not the fellows should be employed on tutorial instruction as proposed by Dr. Don.

25. It

‡ Dr. MacLennan, who had greater experience in the medical education of the natives than any one, having been the first, I believe, to attempt to impart medical instruction, properly so called, in India, and having been nearly 30 years engaged in the work.

25. It has been remarked by Dr. Giraud, that the scheme of botanical examination proposed in the appendices to the sub-committee's report, is not adapted to test the attainments of Indian students. The list in section 1, he regards as too extended, and in section 2, he would not select natural orders, that have their chief representatives in extra-tropical countries, but such as are characteristically tropical. He would also attach more importance to structural and physiological botany. I have no doubt that he is quite right; but this also can be better settled, I believe, by the senates.

26. The sub-committee consider that there should be two degrees in medicine, the lower to be called graduate, and the higher, doctor. Graduates, they think, should not be styled doctor, even by courtesy. They would give special rewards and encouragements to high proficient, and believe that the best students would remain in the university (to qualify as doctors of medicine) if they might thereby enter the Government service at once as first-class sub-assistant surgeons, and be advanced rapidly to responsible offices and to higher salaries.

27. I think there should be two degrees, but the lower should be styled bachelors, not graduates; a title, as I have been justly reminded, which is not applicable to inferior and merely inchoate degree. I concur also entirely in the suggestion for securing to doctors a preferential claim to the highest grade of appointments and salaries in the public service, and I trust that this prospect may induce many to persevere in their studies in order to obtain the superior title.

28. Dr. Giraud has suggested that candidates for the degree of doctor should write and defend a pathological thesis, and this seems to be a very good proposal.

29. I must request particular attention to the clear and decided views expressed by Dr. Peet in the able minute which accompanies this paper. I have already stated my concurrence in the opinions urged in paragraphs 3 to 14, and I have now to add, that the remarks in paragraphs 15 to 18 have also my entire approval, and appear to be well worthy of consideration by the authorities in Calcutta. Further study and a higher scientific qualification should, in my judgment, be indispensable in candidates for the higher degree of doctor.

Appendix (B.)

30. There is one part of the above arrangement which I have suggested with regret and from necessity, that, namely, which contemplates the admission of other than university students (that is, students possessed of a lower preliminary qualification than the degree of B. A.) to all our professional colleges. This may lead, I am aware, to jealousies and dissatisfaction in particular cases. But I do not see how it is to be avoided. It is not possible either to place restrictions upon general practice at present, or to refuse instruction to all but the highest class of students. To make any attempt at the former measure would be quite preposterous, while the number of skilled practitioners is not sufficient to meet the wants of one-twentieth part of the community; even the latter measure cannot be wisely attempted, for it would infallibly result in one of two serious evils—either a fatal diminution in the number of candidates for professional employment in the lower grades of the public service, or an undue degradation of tests for the higher university distinctions. I feel constrained to conclude, therefore, that as a provisional arrangement general students must still be admitted to study at professional colleges on the same terms as at present, though the terms on which university students are to be admitted should at once be raised. If preliminary tests in connexion with the university be lowered, it will be very difficult to raise them. But if the present practice be merely tolerated while necessary by the colleges, it can be discontinued without difficulty as and when it may be possible to dispense with it.

31. And no doubt the duration of the imperfection will be directly measured by the efforts of Government to improve the prospects and status of the higher graduates. If adequate means of study and motives to study be assiduously provided, there can be no apprehension as to the ultimate result.

32. But I must now refer to the proposal of degrees in civil engineering. The subject is one of great difficulty, and I touch upon it with much diffidence.

33. The Calcutta Sub-committee have made their proposals with reference to the constitution and objects of the civil engineering colleges in Bengal. This seems to be an inversion of the proper method of procedure. The colleges should adapt themselves to the requirements of the university; the university should stand upon its own foundation, and have its own objects; it should know exactly what it intends to require of all candidates for a particular title, and should not be much affected by local peculiarities of the school.

Appendix (C.)

34. Indeed there seems to be some ground for the observation of the chief engineer (in one of the letters now circulated) that the remarks of the sub-committee "indicate a too indefinite conception of the nature and object of the civil engineering degree." They do not seem to have made any great attempt at selection. Now the best claim of such a scheme to commendation must be this, that whereas a selection has to be made, it has here been made in the most judicious manner possible.

35. In substitution of the plan propounded by the sub-committee, which is not approved by officers of experience here, I would strongly recommend an arrangement somewhat similar to that which obtains in the School of Engineering in Dublin. (See the Dublin University Calendar for 1854, pp. 56 to 59.)

36. Supposing that the curriculum in India were framed upon this model, and that no student was admitted to the first year's course until he had passed his B. A. examination, it would be quite possible to compress the professional studies of engineering candidates into three full years, as follows :

1st. 1. Mathematics (ex hypothesi, the candidates would be familiar beforehand with arithmetic, algebra, geometry, conic sections, and plane trigonometry). 2. Theoretical mechanics (they would have been introduced to this study also in the general branch). 3. Chemistry and mineralogy as applied to the arts of construction (they would know a little chemistry); and 4. Drawing and perspective.

2d. 1. Practical mechanics, machinery, and the use of instruments. 2. Mathematical physics (students would have a prior elementary knowledge of natural philosophy and astronomy). 3. Practical chemistry, with field lessons on mineralogy and botany. 4. Drawing, surveying, and levelling. 5. Practical engineering, including buildings, as well as works of communication and irrigation.

3d. 1. Geology and physical geography; of this last a little would have been previously acquired. 2. Sketching, surveying, and levelling in the field. 3. Practical engineering, including railway, manufacturing, and naval works. 4. Field work. 5. Designs and estimates.

37. In addition to this there should, if possible, be good lectures on sanitary engineering; and certainly some thorough practical instruction in the art of building, including carpenters', smiths', and masons' work, knowledge of cements, brickwork, &c.

38. I must deprecate any attempt to give high artistic instruction in architecture to engineering students during their short college curriculum. It would be a premium upon smattering, and would tend, I fear, to make the degrees ridiculous.

39. On the other hand, the suggestion of Colonel Turner and Major Crawford, for a higher degree in the engineering faculty to be conferred, after five years' successful practice, upon men of high attainments who have previously taken the inferior degree, appears to me to be extremely judicious. The association of energetic and distinguished men of this description with the university titles would establish their value in general estimation more than any other measure.

40. The remarks already made as to terms on which general students should be admitted to the medical colleges are equally applicable to those of engineering; and certainly the graduates in this faculty should also be allowed, under
due

due limitations, a preferential claim to employment in the higher grades of the department of Public Works.

41. I would make no special concessions, as regards general education, to pupils in the civil engineering colleges, as proposed by the sub-committee, and earnestly hope that none will be allowed.

42. Colonel Scott, I perceive, does not consider that any useful distinction can be drawn between a mathematical and civil engineering degree, even as respects the theoretical branch of the subject. In this view I can by no means concur. Thorough mathematical knowledge is no doubt the first and greatest accomplishment of a civil engineer; though in that branch, even, his studies are specialised as they become professional. But he must also have a sound knowledge of experimental physics, especially chemistry and mineralogy; his eye must have been trained to observe, and his faculties to describe, the configuration and peculiarities of every description of country; he must be a practised draftsman, and (apart from his purely practical training) in the application of mathematical principles and formulæ to a certain class of facts; he must have made a progress and acquired a facility which is often quite foreign to the mere mathematician. Of course the purely scientific attainments of the engineer can be tested by examination with more perfect accuracy; but his practical proficiency also can be tested with a sufficient approach to accuracy, and I quite subscribe therefore to the judgment with which General Waddington closes his letter.

Appendix (C)

43. The only remaining professional report is that of the Sub-committee of Law. This committee took the London University as their model. As, however, the law examinations in London are not adapted to a country in which several systems of law and forms of procedure are recognised, they have suggested considerable modifications, especially in regard to municipal law.

44. One professor (according to their scheme) would deliver lectures on general jurisprudence, and on the elements of civil and international law; and the university would also require "a certain degree of practical and technical knowledge of the law of England, in many of its branches."

45. As regards conditions and subjects of examination. They would examine any student one year after he had taken the degree of B.A., or four years after he had entered at the university (even if he had not taken a degree), or at any time after entrance, if he were 21 years of age. They would examine on the general principles of jurisprudence by means of one paper; and on "the several systems of municipal law which obtain in this country," by means of three papers: 1. On personal rights and status, including adoption among Hindoos; 2. On property, including contracts and succession; and, 3. On rights and remedies, including principles of procedure, law of evidence, and criminal law.

46. It seems to me that these measures would be altogether insufficient to secure the object for which they are proposed. As, however, my views on this subject are almost entirely in accordance with those of Mr. Howard, as expressed in the accompanying memorandum; I will merely commend it earnestly to the attention of my colleagues, and of the committee in Calcutta, who cannot fail to be struck by his lucid and forcible statements.

Appendix (D).

47. On two points I think the suggestions of Mr. Howard may be modified with advantage: first, I see no reason for refusing honours at the bachelors' examination; and second, I would not award the doctor's degree until five years after the inferior degree had been taken, and then only to those who had intermediately risen to eminence in the study and practice of the law.

48. With these exceptions I entirely concur in Mr. Howard's remarks, which I have read with the greatest pleasure, and which are full of sound and practical good sense.

49. It cannot be repeated too often, that students must not be encouraged to pass directly from the school-room to a professional career, or to enter upon their special studies without a high preliminary training; neither is it to be imagined that a habit of sound judicial reasoning, and a thorough acquaintance with the principles of legal science, will be acquired by natives of this country in less than three full years of diligent collegiate study.

50. As to the branches of study which should be presented to the student in each year of his legal curriculum. He would have acquired as a part of his general education some knowledge of moral philosophy, logic, and the elements of jurisprudence. His first legal year might commence with a comprehensive review of these subjects, a more searching inquisition into the foundations of law and moral obligation; a systematic classification of the great branches of public and private law; a survey of the history of legal science and national constitutions, with especial details as to the Roman civil law, and the international law of modern Europe. The next year's course might be devoted chiefly to the constitutional and municipal law of England (including those subjects on which the sub-committee wish to propose examination papers), and to the principles of commercial jurisprudence. It might include instruction as to the Indian Government and Legislature; and the status and duties of a good citizen, and a good magistrate, both in India and England. The year should not close without an introductory course on the criminal law, and the laws of procedure and evidence. A more complete course upon these last subjects would open the third year, during which the student should have opportunities of going as deeply as may be necessary into the systems of law administered by the Queen's and Company's Courts respectively, including the proper branches of Hindoo and Mahomedan law.

• Appendix (E).
† Appendix (F).

51. In connexion with this subject, however, I would refer to a very interesting letter from Professor Reid, paragraphs 13 to 20*, and also to paragraph 12 of his printed introductory lecture †, both of which are among the accompaniments to this paper.

52. As regards the privileges to be associated with law degrees, I think that the graduates in this faculty should be relatively in the same position as the graduates in other faculties. The university should have nothing to do with restrictions upon practice. But its degrees should be universally recognised as certificates of fitness to practise; not that particular courts are to be prevented from requiring special qualifications in those admitted to their bar, but that nothing should exclude a university graduate from any court, except the proved absence of such qualifications.

53. And, especially, the worth and dignity of a legal degree should be openly recognised by the Government. Hereafter all the higher magisterial and judicial offices in the public service should be conferred exclusively upon those who have obtained them, and every anxiety should be shown to secure for their holders an honourable position in society.

54. Before concluding, there are one or two other points to be noticed.

55. On a former occasion I did not sufficiently express the satisfaction with which I had read the remarks of the sub-committee of arts on the study of the classical languages of India. Their observations seemed to me to be excellent, and I trust that we may soon be able to encourage the pursuits they contemplate, and comply with the wishes of the Court of Directors, by appointing European professors of Sanscrit and Arabic, in connexion with the Elphinstone College in Bombay.

56. I noticed before that the omission of chemistry from the university entrance examination seemed to be an error; that science gives such new and fruitful ideas of matter, that an early knowledge of its general principles can hardly fail to be beneficial.

57. I cannot quite account for the omission of political economy from the B. A. examination, nor for the meagre provision therein made for moral philosophy and logic. The local senates, I trust, are to be empowered finally to adjust these standards; otherwise some of them appear to be inadequate.

58. It has been suggested that some means might be adopted for expressing, in the title of a bachelor of arts, the branch, if any, in which he has graduated with honours. It is certainly true, that whereas the great object in ordinary pass examinations must be to fix and maintain a general level of merit, in the honour examination the object is to measure the special height to which individuals can rise in a particular study.

59. There

59. There should, I think, be a power in the university to confer occasional honorary degrees (without examination) upon distinguished authors and men of genius, when such may appear.

60. I may notice, in conclusion, that on perusing Mr. Lumsden's minute, I became aware that the last draft report of the sub-committee of arts differs from that which I had before perused. The original draft proposed to dispense with "the principle of affiliation;" the present draft proposes to retain it. My own view on this point is expressed in paragraph 11 of a former minute, and remains unchanged. Indeed, although I can quite understand why many persons are in favour of affiliation, even in this country, and why others are opposed to it altogether, I cannot quite understand what is signified by affiliation in the present draft of this report; it is to be an affiliation without selection, and consequently without responsibility on the part of the parent; it is to be an adoption of all and sundry of every college or school, large or small, public or private, provided only it may be called respectable. Surely this is altogether inconsistent. This unrestricted application of a restrictive principle has, no doubt, been forced upon the committee by a consideration of the difficulties to which any limitations would give rise; but, for this very reason, I would suggest and strongly urge that it will be better at once to abandon a system which, as they evidently perceive, cannot here be enforced in its integrity.

9 November 1855.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*

In Bombay Public Letter (No. 43), 1856, para. 12.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department,

(No. 1521).

FROM the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

V. 442.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2803, dated the 17th September last, submitting for approval copy of rules for regulating grants in aid of education in the Bombay Presidency, and in reply to communicate the following observations.

Home Department. Education.

2. His Honour the President in Council thinks that as the present rules, following the course already taken at the other Presidencies, can be only provisional, it will be better at present to omit such generally descriptive rules as 1 and 2.

3. His Honour in Council considers the corresponding rule approved for the other Presidencies, taken almost verbatim from the Honourable Court's order, better at all events as a provisional rule than Rule 3.

4. Rule 4 should in the opinion of the President in Council be altered in conformity with the wording of the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, which have been adopted verbatim for the other Presidencies.

5. Clauses 3, 4, and 5, in the Rule 19, apply rather to the person who is to gain the scholarship than to the course of instruction referred to in that rule. Clause 5, Rule 7, should be limited to secular instruction.

6. The rest of the rules appear to his Honour in Council, in a general view, unobjectionable.

7. If the Right Honourable the Governor in Council think it advisable to put forth, as provisional rules sanctioned by the Government of India, rules so much in detail as those under review, the Honourable the President in Council would authorise his Lordship in Council to do so after the amendments pointed out are made.

8. But the President in Council would suggest for the consideration of his Lordship in Council, whether it might not be advisable, as none but provisional rules can yet be settled, to follow the example of the other local Governments, by putting forth under the sanction of the Government of India, none but

very general rules founded on the Honourable Court's despatch, leaving the Government of Bombay entirely at liberty to adopt for the present any further rules of detail not inconsistent therewith (such as those now submitted), if thought proper.

9. If the Right Honourable the Governor in Council should on consideration prefer this plan, his Honour in Council authorises his Lordship in Council to adopt as provisional rules the rules now provisionally adopted either in Madras, Bengal, or the North Western Provinces, whichever his Lordship in Council may prefer, and for which purpose copies of the several rules are enclosed. I am to add that his Honour in Council decidedly prefers Rule 3 of the North Western Provinces' rules to the corresponding Bengal rule, whose modification is now under consideration.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. W. Dalrymple,*

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 23 November 1855.

PROVISIONAL RULES for Grants in Aid of Education in the North Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal, according to the Despatch of the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 49, dated 19th July 1854.

1. THE local Government at its discretion, and upon such conditions as may seem fit in each case (reference being had to the requirements of each district as compared with others, and to the funds at the disposal of Government), will grant aid, in money, books, or otherwise, to any school in which a good secular education is given through the medium either of English or the vernacular tongue to males or females, or both, and which is under adequate local management.

2. In respect to any such school for which application for aid is made, full information must be supplied on the following points :

1st. The pecuniary resources, permanent and temporary, on which the school depends for support.

2d. The average annual expenditure on the school.

3d. The average number of pupils instructed, the ages of the pupils, and the average duration of their attendance at the school.

4th. The persons responsible for the management and permanence of the school, and the time for which they will continue to be responsible.

5th. The nature and course of instruction imparted.

6th. The number, names, and salaries of the masters and mistresses, and subjects taught by each.

7th. The books in use in the several classes of the school.

8th. The nature and amount of aid sought, and the purpose to which it is to be supplied.

3. Any school to which aid may be given shall be at all times open to inspection and examination, together with all its records, which may be required to show the course and method of teaching observed in it, by any officer appointed by the local Government for the purpose. Such inspection and examination shall have no reference to religious instruction, but only to secular education.

4. The Government will not in any manner interfere with the actual management of a school thus aided, but will seek, upon the frequent reports of its inspectors, to judge from results whether a good secular education is practically imparted or not; and it will withdraw its aid from any school which may be for any considerable period unfavourably reported upon in this respect.

5. In giving grants in aid, the Government will observe the following general principles. Grants in aid will be given to those schools only (with the exception of normal schools) at which some fee, however small, is required from the

the scholars, and whenever it is possible to do so, they will be appropriated to specific objects, according to the peculiar wants of each school and district.

6. No grant will in any case exceed in amount the sum expended on the institution from private sources, and the Government will always endeavour so to give its aid that the effect shall not be the substitution of public for private expenditure, but the increase and improvement of education.

7. It is to be distinctly understood that grants in aid will be awarded only on the principle of perfect religious neutrality, and that no preference will be given to any school on the ground that any particular religious doctrines are taught or not taught therein.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. W. Dalrymple,*
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION.

1. WITH reference to paras. 51 to 62 of the Honourable Court of Directors' Educational Despatch to the Government of India, dated the 19th July 1854, the Director of Public Instruction gives notice that he is prepared to receive applications for grants in aid of schools either already established, or proposed to be established by private subscriptions or endowments.

2. These grants will be made with a special view to the extension and improvement of the secular education of the people, and will be given impartially to all schools, whether male or female, Anglo-vernacular or vernacular (so far as the requirements of each particular district, as compared with others, and the funds at the disposal of Government, may render it desirable), which impart a sound secular education, and the managers of which may consent to submit to the conditions mentioned below. It will be essential to the consideration of applications for aid that the schools on behalf of which they are preferred should be under the management of one or more persons who, in the capacity of proprietors, patrons, trustees, or members of a committee, elected by the society or association by which the school may have been founded, will be prepared to undertake the general superintendence of the school, and to be answerable for its permanence for some given time.

3. No grants will exceed the amount of funds raised from local or other sources for the purposes for which the grant is sought; and as a general principle, except in the case of normal schools for training teachers, grants will be made only for special purposes, and not in the form of simple contributions in aid of the general expenses of a school.

4. Except in the case of normal schools for training teachers, grants will be restricted to those schools in which some fee, however small, is exacted from the scholars.

5. All applications for grants must be accompanied by a declaration, that the applicants are prepared to subject the school on behalf of which the application is made to the inspection of a Government inspector, such inspection and examination having no reference to religious instruction, but only to secular education. The applicants must further declare their willingness to conform to the conditions hereunder specified for the regulation of such grants, and no grant will be made until it shall have been ascertained from the report of an inspector—

1st. That the case is deserving of assistance.

2d. That the grant applied for will not supersede the efforts of associations or individuals.

6. The following are the specific objects for which grants will be given:—

1st. The erection, enlargement, or repair of school buildings.

2d. The provision of school furniture.

3d. The augmentation of the salaries of the teachers, or provision of additional teachers.

4th. The provision of stipends for pupil teachers, and of gratuities to teachers who undertake to instruct them.

5th. The provision of school books, maps, and school apparatus at reduced prices, according to the circumstances of the case.

7. The following are the conditions upon which grants will be made for the objects specified :—

1st. It will be a condition of all grants towards the erection, enlargement, or repair of school buildings, that such rules as shall be laid down in regard to the dimensions and arrangements of the school buildings, with reference to the number of scholars they are designed to accommodate, shall be duly observed, and that the permanent assignment of the buildings for school purposes shall be adequately secured.

2d. Applications for grants for the provision of school furniture must be accompanied by a declaration on the part of the applicants, that they will be personally responsible for the due preservation of the furniture of the school, and for its being reserved for the purposes for which it is supplied.

3d. Applications for grants in augmentation of the salaries of teachers, or for providing additional teachers, like other applications for aid, will be referred to a Government inspector for report on the merits of the school and qualifications of the teachers, and their continuance will depend upon the periodical reports of the inspector on the merits and proficiency of the teachers, as ascertained at his periodical examinations of the school.

4th. Grants for the payment of stipends to pupil teachers will be made only to those schools in regard to which the inspector may report that the master is competent to instruct such pupil teachers; and the continuance of such stipends, as well as the amount of gratuities to be assigned to the masters for the instruction of the pupil teachers, will depend upon the proficiency of the latter.

5th. Grants of school books, maps, or apparatus, at reduced prices, will be accompanied by the condition that the books shall be appropriated *bonâ fide* to the use of the masters and scholars, and that due means shall be taken for their preservation.

8. Grants will also be given in aid of scholarships and of stipends for normal students, the rules for which will be notified hereafter.

9. No payments will be made by Government until the proportion of funds which, under the conditions of the grant, is to be contributed from local or other sources shall have been actually paid.

10. It is to be distinctly understood that grants in aid will be awarded only on the principle of perfect religious neutrality, and that no preference will be given to any school on the ground that any particular religious doctrines are taught or not taught therein.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. W. Dalrymple,*

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

PROVISIONAL RULES for Grants in Aid of Education in the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal, according to the Despatch of the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 49, dated the 19th July 1854.

1. THE local Government, at its discretion, and upon such conditions as may seem fit in each case (reference being had to the requirements of each district,

as

as compared with others, and to the funds at the disposal of Government), will grant aid in money, books, or otherwise, to any school in which a good secular education is given through the medium either of English or the vernacular tongue, to males or females, or both, and which is under adequate local management.

2. In respect of any such school for which application for aid is made, full information must be supplied on the following points:—

1st. The pecuniary resources, permanent and temporary, on which the school depends for support.

2d. The average annual expenditure on the school.

3d. The average number of pupils instructed, the ages of the pupils, and the average duration of their attendance at the school.

4th. The persons responsible for the management and permanence of the school, and the time for which they will continue to be responsible.

5th. The nature and course of instruction imparted.

6th. The number, names, and salaries of the masters and mistresses, and subjects taught by each.

7th. The books in use in the several classes of the school.

8th. The nature and amount of aid sought, and the purpose to which it is to be supplied.

3. Any school to which aid may be given shall be at all times open to inspection and examination, together with all its accounts, books, and other records, by any officer appointed by the local Government for the purpose; such inspection and examination shall have no reference to religious instruction, but only to secular education.

4. The Government will not in any manner interfere with the actual management of a school thus aided, but will seek upon the frequent reports of its inspectors to judge from results whether a good secular education is practically imparted or not, and it will withdraw its aid from any school which may be for any considerable period unfavourably reported upon in this respect.

5. In giving grants in aid, the Government will observe the following general principles: Grants in aid will be given to those schools only (with the exception of normal schools) at which some fee, however small, is required from the scholars; and wherever it is possible to do so, they will be appropriated to specific objects, according to the peculiar wants of each school and district.

6. No grant will in any case exceed in amount the sum expended on the institution from private sources, and the Government will always endeavour so to give its aid that the effect shall not be the substitution of public for private expenditure, but the increase and improvement of education.

7. It is to be distinctly understood that grants in aid will be awarded only on the principle of perfect religious neutrality, and that no preference will be given to any school on the ground that any particular religious doctrines are taught or not taught therein.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. W. Dalrymple,*
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 24 of 1856.)

Ranpoor, Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
4 January 1856.

REPORT by the Director of Public Instruction, as requested in Mr. Secretary *Hart's* Memorandum (No. 3595), dated 11 December 1855.

IN para. 7 of this letter the Government of India authorise the Bombay Government to publish, if they deem it advisable, as provisional rules sanctioned

tioned by them, the rules submitted with my letter (No. 377) of the 30th August last, after making certain amendments referred to in paragraphs 2 to 5.

See Para. 2 of the letter from the Government of India.

2. As regards the suggested amendments, there can be no objection to the substitution for rules 1 and 2 of any other heading which Government may prefer; but I must point out that these rules are mere extracts, taken almost verbatim from paragraphs 52 and 53 of the Honourable Court's despatch (No. 49) of the 19th July 1854.

3. As regards rule 3, it cannot be worth while to delay the publication of the whole notice for the purpose of discussing the superiority of one or another form of rule. I must, however, in this case also point out, with reference to the remark in paragraph 3, that the rule, as drafted by me, seems to be more nearly a literal compilation of extracts from paras. 53 and 56 of the Honourable Court's despatch than any corresponding rule which I can find in the papers now forwarded to me.

4. Adverting to para. 4 of the letter from the Government of India, I have quoted in parallel columns on the margin * the rule (No. 4) proposed by me, and the words of para. 54 of the Honourable Court's despatch from which it is taken, so that his Lordship in Council may see how far I have diverged from the Honourable Court's instructions, and may substitute the *ipsissima verba* of the despatch, if he considers it necessary. It seems to me that the term scholar had better be restricted to holders of scholarship.

5. With advertence to para. 5 of the letter from the Supreme Government, I would suggest that in clause 3 of rule 19 the words "he must know" should be omitted (at the beginning); in clause 4 the words "he should be acquainted with;" and in clause 5 the words "he should have read." The word "secular" should also be inserted before "instruction" in clause 5 of rule 7.

6. Should his Lordship in Council accede to my recommendation that the rules be now published without delay, I would suggest that the notification should be prefaced by a few words to the effect of paras. 2 and 3 of my letter (No. 377) of the 30th August last.

(signed) C. J. Erskine,
Director of Public Instruction.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

V. 445.

UNDER the conditional sanction conveyed in Mr. Dalrymple's letter, I think that the rules, with the amendments suggested in para. 5 of Mr. Erskine's official memorandum of 4th January 1856, should now be published. They appear to me to possess some advantages over the more general ones which have been issued in Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces, inasmuch as they afford much more information as to the conditions upon which grants in aid will be given, information which must be of use to all those who may think of availing themselves of their provisions; they have also been communicated to, and are approved of by many who are anxious to benefit by them, as well as by all the officers of the Department of Public Instruction.

Upon these grounds, I prefer the more detailed rules which have been submitted by Mr. Erskine, and adopted by this Government, to the more general rules which have been published elsewhere; the very fact of their being professedly only provisional, disposes I think of the only objection which can be urged against them, as they can be modified wherever they are found to require amendment.

The

* Wording of Rule 4 as drafted by me: "Grants in aid will generally be accorded only to schools in which some fee, however small, is paid by the pupils, except normal schools."

Wording of the last clause of para. 54 of the despatch: "Grants in aid shall, as a general principle, be made to such schools only (with the exception of normal schools) as require some fee, however small, from their scholars."

The President in Council was probably not aware that the four first rules were taken almost verbatim from the Honourable Court's despatch, or he would not have directed us to omit the two first, and to modify the others. It cannot be necessary to suppress what has been already promulgated by the Honourable Court. If it is thought necessary, the verbal alterations which we are directed to make in the 3d and 4th rules can be introduced; but I cannot say that I consider them improvements.

4 January 1856.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *J. G. Lumsden.*

IN consideration of what is stated by our President, that the rules compiled by Mr. Erskine "have been communicated to, and are approved of by many who are anxious to benefit by them," I shall not object to our taking advantage of the qualified sanction to publish them as provisional rules given by the Government of India in the 7th para. of Mr. Dalrymple's letter.

V. 446.

As regards the alterations, I think the directions of the President in Council had better be followed. The identity of the first rules with the instructions in the Honourable Court's despatch can be pointed out.

12 January 1856.

(signed) *J. G. Lumsden.*

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *A. Malet.*

I THINK Mr. Erskine's rules are very good, but that in deference to the wishes of the Honourable President in Council, it is advisable to make the alteration suggested by him.

V. 447.

12 January 1856.

(signed) *A. Malet.*

Further MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

WITH the utmost deference for the President in Council, I prefer the rules which were recommended by this Government, and I think that we should avail ourselves of his Honor's permission to adopt them provisionally.

V. 448.

18 January 1856.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*

Further MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *J. G. Lumsden.*

I UNDERSTAND that he only allows us to adopt them provisionally, with the alterations he suggests.

V. 449.

21 January 1856.

(signed) *J. G. Lumsden.*

Further MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *A. Malet.*

I do not object.

V. 450.

21 January 1856.

(signed) *A. Malet.*

(No. 297 of 1856.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I AM directed to inform you that the provisional rules for grants in aid of education proposed by you, revised as suggested in your memorandum No. 24, dated 4th January 1856, will be published in the next Government Gazette.

V. 451.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hart,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle.

NOTIFICATION.

V. 452.

The following provisional rules for grants in aid of education in the Bombay Presidency are published for general information, with the sanction of the Government of India.

This system of Government grants in aid is founded on an entire abstinence from interference with the religious doctrines inculcated in the schools to be aided. The officers who are to visit and inspect schools on behalf of Government have accordingly been instructed not to notice religious teaching either in their examinations or reports.

All parties desirous of participating in these grants, and prepared to accept them on the conditions indicated, should communicate with the nearest visitor of schools, or educational inspector.

Rules.

1. The system of grants in aid, which is stated to have been successfully carried out in England, is to be adopted in this Presidency.
2. This system is based upon an entire abstinence from interference with the religious instruction conveyed in the school assisted.
3. Aid will be given, as far as possible, to all schools in which a good secular education is imparted, or in which the secular knowledge conveyed is such as to entitle the school to consideration in the distribution of the sums applied to grants in aid; provided always—
 - 1st. That the schools to be assisted are under the local management of private patrons, voluntary subscribers, or trustees of endowments, who will undertake the general superintendence, and guarantee the continuance of the school for a given time; and,
 - 2d. That the managers consent to Government inspection, and agree to the conditions by which the grants are to be regulated.
4. Grants in aid will generally be accorded only to schools in which some fee, however small, is paid by the pupils, except normal schools.
5. Grants will be appropriated to specific objects; as, for instance, augmenting the salaries of head masters and masters; supplying junior teachers; founding, wholly or in part, scholarships. They will not be given as mere contributions in aid of general expenses.
6. Aid may be given to all schools and institutions in which the required conditions are fulfilled, whether they be Anglo-vernacular or vernacular, and whether for males or females.
7. Grants will be made only upon written applications, specifying clearly,
 - 1st. The fund appropriated from private or local sources towards the maintenance of the school.
 - 2d. The exact charges upon those funds.
 - 3d. The persons responsible for the management of the school, and how long they will guarantee its continuance.
 - 4th. The average number, ages, and duration of attendance of pupils.
 - 5th. The course of secular instruction imparted, including the books used in several classes.
8. A Government grant will in no case be paid until the proportion of local and private contributions be duly brought forward.
9. The Government grant to any school will not exceed in amount the sum expended on it by private persons or by associations, and will be conditional on increased activity on the part of the inhabitants or supporters of the school, who will certify in their applications that the sum to be annually expended on the school from private and local funds is not less than that so expended during each of the last three years.

10. The management of aided schools will be vested solely in the local committees or trustees.

11. In the first instance, aid will not generally be given to any school at which the average number of pupils shall be less than 25, or in which the pupils daily attending shall ordinarily fall below the number on the register by more than 14 per cent.

12. Aid in the shape of scholarships will not be given to any village or primary vernacular school, unless the inspector shall be satisfied that the pupils are therein thoroughly trained and grounded on a good system. The exact nature and extent of attainments to be required in such schools, as the condition of a grant, will hereafter be defined.

13. It will be specially noticed, in regard to each school recommended for a grant in aid, whether or not the native mode of keeping accounts, and of computing interest, be thoroughly taught there.

14. No scholarship connected with any village or primary vernacular school will be of a higher value than three rupees per mensem; or will be obtainable until the candidate shall have passed a satisfactory examination in the branches taught in the school; or will be held by any but a pupil attending some Government or inspected superior vernacular school; and not even by such an one for a period exceeding two years. It will be liable to forfeiture at any time from misconduct or unsatisfactory progress.

15. There will not be more than one scholarship annually available in any village or primary vernacular school, unless the attainments and the number of pupils be both remarkably great.

16. Aid in the shape of augmented salary to masters will not ordinarily be granted to any village or primary vernacular school, unless the inspector be satisfied that the state of the local or private funds obliges the managers to fix the pay of the masters at a rate lower than that laid down in the scale of salaries on the margin,* and that he is really a competent teacher, and his pupils thoroughly instructed in the branches taught in the school.

17. In cases of extraordinary merit on the part of a teacher, the limit of pay prescribed in the above rule may sometimes be exceeded. A deserving schoolmaster will also be encouraged to look for reward in the way of promotion in the Department of Education, or in some other branch of the public service.

18. The continuance of all grants in aid of the pay of village and primary vernacular schoolmasters will depend on the continued good reports of the inspectors.

19. Aid in the shape of scholarships will not be given to any superior vernacular school, unless the inspector shall be satisfied that the pupils are therein thoroughly instructed in the branches specified in the margin.†

20. No

* In a school containing from 25 to 60 pupils, 10 rupees per mensem.

”	”	”	60 to 100	”	15	”	”
”	”	”	100 to 150	”	20	”	”
”	”	”	above 150	- - -	25	”	”

† 1. To read his vernacular language with fluency; to write it from dictation correctly, and in a fair legible hand.

2. To correct obvious instances of false grammar, and to parse and explain the meaning of a passage in any of the class books.

3. The common rules of arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, simple and compound proportion, practice; involution and evolution; the native mode of keeping accounts; algebra, as far as simple equations, and at least the first 34 propositions of Hutton's Geometry.

4. In Geography—The definitions, the figure and magnitude of the earth, the principal mountains and rivers, the boundaries of the different countries of Asia and Europe, and the capitals or chief cities in each; the particular geography of India, and especially of the zillah in which the talookas are situated.

5. In History—The Introduction to the History of India, and History of Maharashtra. (N.B.—Not yet published in Guzeratee.)

20. No scholarship connected with any superior vernacular school will be of higher value than 5 rupees per mensem; or will be obtainable until the candidate shall have passed a satisfactory examination in the branches above enumerated; or will be retainable by any but a pupil attending the zilla school, or some inspected school (in the zillah) at which English is taught. Such scholarships will be tenable for three years, but liable to forfeiture at any time from misconduct or unsatisfactory progress.

21. The number of scholarships available in a superior vernacular school will not generally exceed 2 per cent. of the number of pupils regularly attending the same.

22. Aid in the shape of augmented salary to masters will not ordinarily be granted to any superior vernacular school, unless the inspector shall be satisfied that the state of the local and private funds obliges the managers to fix the pay of the master at a rate lower than those named in the margin;* and that he is competent to teach the branches named in the margin;† and, finally, that the pupils are thoroughly instructed in the branches taught in the school.

23. In cases of extraordinary merit on the part of a teacher, the limit of pay prescribed in the above rule may be exceeded, with the sanction of the Director.

24. The continuance of all grants in aid of the pay of superior vernacular schoolmasters will depend on the continued good reports of the inspectors.

25. Aid in the shape of scholarships will not be given to any zillah school, unless the inspector shall be satisfied that the pupils are therein thoroughly instructed in the branches specified on the margin.‡

26. No scholarships connected with any zillah school will be of a higher value than seven rupees per mensem, or will be obtainable until the candidate shall have passed a satisfactory examination in the branches above enumerated, or will be retainable by any but a pupil attending some provincial or inspected college; such scholarships will be tenable for three years, but liable to forfeiture at any time from misconduct, or unsatisfactory conduct.

27. The

* In a school containing 40 to 100 pupils, 25 rupees.

” ” 100 to 150 ” 32 ”

” ” above 150 ” 40 ”

† In addition to the standard for pupils:—

1. The elements of Physical Geography and Political Economy.
2. History of British India and England.
3. Algebra, as far as quadratic equations; the first three books of Euclid; Practical Geometry.

‡ VERNACULAR BRANCH.

1. To read his vernacular language correctly and fluently, either from a printed book or ordinary manuscript, and to write accurately from dictation.

2. To parse and explain the meaning of a passage selected from any of the books he has read.

3. The outlines of geography and astronomy, the particular geography of India, especially of his own zillah, the geography and history of Maharastra, and the Introduction to the History of India.

4. The common rules of arithmetic; simple and compound proportion, vulgar and decimal fractions, interest, extraction of the square and cube root; native accounts; mensuration of planes and solids; algebra, as far as quadratic equations; 40 propositions of Hutton's Geometry; plane trigonometry; natural philosophy for beginners.

ENGLISH BRANCH.

1. To read correctly and fluently, both in his vernacular language and English, either from a printed book or ordinary manuscript.

2. To translate accurately from English into his vernacular, and from his vernacular into English, and to write out these translations, in a fair legible hand, in both languages.

3. To parse and explain the meaning of a passage selected from any of the books he has read.

4. Outlines of astronomy; general and political geography of the four quarters of the world; particular geography of India, particularly of his own zillah; outlines of the History of India and of England.

5. The common rules of arithmetic; simple and compound proportion, vulgar and decimal fractions, interest; algebra, as far as quadratic equations, the first six books of Euclid, and plane trigonometry.

27. The number of scholarships to be available in a Zilla school, will not generally exceed three per cent. of the number of pupils regularly attending the same.

28. Aid in the shape of augmented salary to masters, will not be granted to any Zilla school, unless the inspector shall be satisfied, and shall report that the master is possessed of undoubted merit and qualifications.

29. Aid in the shape of augmented salary to assistant masters will not at first be granted in the proportion of more than one assistant to 75 pupils.

30. The continuance of grants in aid of the pay of Zilla or other English schoolmasters, will depend on the continued good reports of the inspectors.

31. Masters in aided schools, whose salaries are paid wholly, or in part, by Government, will be subordinate to the local managers alone, and will not in any way be regarded as Government servants. The local managers will take care that their masters are of good moral character.

32. For private schools, girls' schools, industrial schools, and the higher kinds of educational institutions in the larger towns, no definite scales can be fixed. Special reports and recommendations will be made in each case by the inspector, who will be guided as far as possible by the analogy of the preceding rules.

33. In special cases, grants may be made, with the sanction of the director, in aid of school buildings, and also grants of school and other books, and specimens for museums, &c. But these will not generally be accorded, except in cases wherein special efforts have been made by the community, or local society thus assisted.

34. When a grant towards school buildings is desired, the local managers will undertake in the outset, to observe the Government rules relative to sites, dimensions, and arrangements of school houses, and to make a regular assignment of the buildings for school purposes.

35. When a grant for the purchase of school furniture, or a grant of school books, maps, or apparatus is desired, the local managers will undertake to be responsible for the due preservation of the same, and for their application to the purposes for which they are to be supplied.

36. No grant for the payment of pupil teachers will be made to any school unless it shall be certified that the master is fully competent to train such pupil teachers, and that the pupils to be paid have been present (after examination) at least one year in his school.

37. The inspection of aided school is regarded as a means of co-operation between Government and the local managers, who will thus have an opportunity of ascertaining what improvements in the apparatus and internal arrangement of schools, in school management and discipline, and in the method of teaching, have been sanctioned by the most recent experience.

38. The above rules indicate generally the limits within which Government grants will be made. The award of any particular grant, however, and the extent of it, will ultimately depend on the comparative merits of each school applying for aid, with reference to the total sum at the disposal of Government for distribution in that manner.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

(signed) *W. Hart,*
Secretary to Government.

(True extract.)

W. Hart,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 1906.)

Fort William, Home Department, Education, 12 December 1856.

READ again, the despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, in the Public Department, No. 49, dated the 19th July 1854, on the subject of Education in India.

26 January 1855,
Nos. 147 to 159.

Read again, the papers on the subject, recorded on the Consultation of the date noted in the margin.

Read again, the letter addressed to the Honourable the Court of Directors, under date the 26th January 1855, reporting the measures adopted for giving effect to the Honourable Court's instructions on the subject of general education.

Read again, the Honourable Court's reply, No. 65 of 1855, dated the 27th June.

7 Sept. 1855, No.
40.
12 Oct. 1855, No.
46.

Read again, the papers recorded on the Consultations of the dates noted in the margin.

Read again, the letter, No. 88 of 1855, addressed to the Honourable the Court of Directors, under date the 12th October.

Read the Report of the University Committee, dated 7th August 1856, with its eleven enclosures.

Read the following Minutes :—

By the Governor-General, dated the 15th November 1856.

„ Honourable J. A. Dorin, dated the 24th November 1856.

„ Major-General the Honourable J. Low, dated the 25th November 1856.

„ Honourable J. P. Grant, dated the 29th November 1856.

„ Honourable B. Peacock, dated the 1st December 1856.

Read also, the draft of a Bill submitted by the secretary, for the incorporation of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

RESOLUTION.

1. In conformity with the directions of the Honourable Court of Directors, as contained in paras. 24 to 35 of their despatch in the Public Department, No. 49, dated the 19th July 1854, a committee was appointed, on the 26th January 1855, to prepare a scheme for the establishment of universities in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

2. When the committee was appointed, some doubt was felt as to whether the Honourable Court desired the Government of India to proceed at once, on receiving the report of the committee, to the establishment of universities, or whether they desired that a further reference should be made to them on the subject. This doubt has been removed by the Honourable Court, in their despatch of the 27th June 1855 (para. 6), in which they say :—“ We are of opinion, that all the measures necessary for the constitution of the universities should, in the first instance, proceed directly from your Government, and we accordingly authorise you to proceed in the matter in such a way as may seem best to you, without further reference to us. We would only remark, that we approve your intention, that the universities, at the different Presidencies, should be formed on the same general basis, leaving it to the senates of the several universities to form the detailed rules, with such variations as local circumstances may render advisable.”

3. The committee having now submitted their report, dated the 7th August last, the Governor-General in Council proceeds at once to take into consideration the establishment of the universities at the three Presidency towns, in accordance with the views of the Honourable Court.

4. In the orders of the Government of India, appointing the committee, it was observed, “ that the details of a scheme, in accordance with the outline sketched in the despatch, should be settled with as little delay as possible, so that bills for the incorporation of the universities at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, may, at the proper time, be brought into the Legislative Council, and that draft rules for examinations, for the grant of degrees, and for other cognate matters, may be ready for discussion and adoption by the senates so soon as those bills are passed into law.” The committee, therefore, though at the commencement of their proceedings they appointed a sub-committee to prepare the drafts of bills for

for the incorporation of the universities, and though such drafts were actually prepared, considered eventually "that this was a matter beyond their province, and that the appointment of the senates, and the framing of rules for their guidance, whether under the sanction of law or otherwise, must rest, in the first instance at least, with the Governor-General in Council." They have not, in short, dealt with the constitution of the universities, or of the governing bodies, but have addressed themselves exclusively to the system of examination for entrance degrees and honours in the several branches of arts, medicine, law, and civil engineering.

5. The thanks of the Government are largely due to the members of the committee, for the careful and complete manner in which they have discharged their trust, amongst pressing avocations and claims upon their time, which, with many, can have left little room for additional labours. The work has been admirably performed, and the Governor-General in Council has no hesitation in adopting, unreservedly, the scheme of the committee, which, with few exceptions, is strictly in accordance with the views expressed by the Honourable Court, in their Despatch of 19th July 1854, and by the Government of India in the letter appointing the committee.

6. As regards the examination upon entrance, the Governor-General in Council entirely agrees with the committee in the opinion that it ought to be required. His Lordship in Council believes that the mode in which it is proposed to hold it is the most convenient that could be adopted, and that the standard is fixed judiciously.

7. His Lordship in Council thinks that the committee have given good reasons for not departing from the titles of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts, which are familiar, and have a recognised value in England and throughout Europe; and that they have done well in making the higher degree in itself the mark of honours awarded.

8. In respect of the examination for the first degree, although it is with some distrust that the Governor-General in Council expresses an opinion different from that formed by the committee after careful consideration, his Lordship in Council is of opinion that conditions somewhat more precise might, with advantage, have been laid down as an indication of the minimum of acquirements which should entitle a candidate to that degree.

9. According to the views of the committee, this minimum is to be determined by the examiners acting under the instructions of the senate; and no doubt, whatever rules the committee might have framed, the application of them in practice, and a consistent adherence to them, would depend mainly upon the examiners. Nevertheless, his Lordship in Council would have been glad if, without attempting to define accurately the minimum to be exacted in each branch of study (which, indeed, would be impracticable), it had been declared indispensably necessary that a thorough and perfect knowledge of some branches up to a certain point, or a complete mastery of certain recognised text-books, should be exhibited, not as in itself sufficient to secure even a bare degree, but as a *sine quâ non*, without which no degree should be granted.

10. Mathematics up to a certain stage, or the elements of logic as treated in the works of one or other standard writer, might be prescribed as subjects upon which the knowledge of the candidates would be as strictly and thoroughly tested, as in the case of their own vernacular language, a critical knowledge of which is wisely insisted upon.

11. The Governor-General in Council considers, that some such rule would be beneficial, as enjoining exactness and completeness of knowledge, and as indicating that, though the amount required is described as "moderate," that which is known should be known thoroughly. The habit of discursive reading, and the acquisition thereby of superficial knowledge, are always dangerously seductive to students, and are too often encouraged by teachers; and the wide range of study to which even those who aim at the lowest degree are invited may increase the danger. That the range should be wide is, in itself, quite right; but the fact that it is so seems to call for some counteracting inducement to close and accurate study.

12. With these observations, the Governor-General in Council will leave the further consideration of this important point to the senates.

13. The Governor-General in Council cordially agrees in the decision to which the committee have come in admitting the evidences of revealed religion as contained in Butler's Analogy and Paley's Evidences, as one of the subjects which a candidate for honours in the mental and moral sciences may select for examination. The subject being entirely optional, and consideration being had for the studies pursued in affiliated institutions, in some of which Theology will hold a prominent place, his Lordship in Council cannot think that this will be deemed by the Honourable Court to be an infringement of the spirit of their injunction that the examination for degrees should not include subjects connected with religious belief.

14. The rules by which degrees in medicine and in civil engineering are to be governed call for no observation.

15. It is recommended that there shall be but one degree in Law, and that a degree in Arts shall be a necessary condition of obtaining it, provided that the standard of an ordinary degree in Arts is not fixed so high as to make it too severe a test of the general education of a law student. The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that the standard of an ordinary degree in Arts ought not to be, and is not in the committee's scheme, fixed so high as to give any reasonable ground for such an objection.

16. Whether a degree in law shall be made a condition of admission to the bar, or to the judicial service of the Company, will be determined by the Government hereafter. The question must be decided solely upon a consideration of what may most conduce to a sound administration of the law, and it would be quite premature to discuss it before the university has come into active operation, and has been proved. The course of study in the university has properly been fixed without reference to the decision which may be taken upon this point.

17. The committee have recommended that the proceedings of the senates of the several universities should be subject to the control of a central authority, such as the Governor-General in Council, so that general uniformity may be observed, and that, in the words of the Government, "at each Presidency town the same degree of acquirement, in every branch of knowledge, should entitle its possessor to the same kind of academical distinction and honour." This will be very necessary. That the several universities may differ from each other in respect of the particular branch of learning which each may most successfully cultivate, and that with time each will assume a distinctive character and merits of its own, is very probable; but it is essential that the degrees and honours which each will have to confer should, respectively, mark the same amount of acquirement and merit.

18. For this purpose, and in order to preserve a general harmony of constitution, but with no desire to enforce vigorous uniformity in matters in which local considerations and the judgment of the local governments may beneficially have free scope, it will be necessary that the proceedings of each senate should be reported to the Government of India, and that all bye-laws and regulations passed by them should receive the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

19. The draft of a Bill for the incorporation of the University of Calcutta, with suitable adaptations for the other Presidencies, has been approved generally by the Governor-General in Council, and will be placed in the hands of the Honourable Sir James Colvile, whom it is proposed to name Vice-Chancellor of the university, with a request that his Honor will take charge of it in the Legislative Council.

● 20. The Governor-General in Council is hereby pleased to declare, in anticipation of the Act of the Legislature, that the Governor-General of India for the time being shall be Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, and that the Governors of Madras and Bombay for the time being shall be, respectively, the Chancellors of the Universities of Madras and Bombay, and that the Lieutenant-governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Justice of Bengal,

Bengal, the Bishop of Calcutta, and the members of the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being, shall be *ex officio* fellows of the University of Calcutta.

21. His Lordship in Council is also pleased to appoint Sir James William Colville, Knt., Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, and late President of the Council of Education, to be the first Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta.

22. His Lordship in Council is also pleased to appoint the following persons to be fellows of the University of Calcutta :—

Charles Allen, Esq., Member of the Legislative Council of India.
 Henry Ricketts, Esq., Provisional Member of the Supreme Council of India.
 Charles Binny Trevor, Esq., Judge of the Sudder Court in Bengal.
 Prince Gholam Muhummud.
 William Ritchie, Esq., Advocate-general in Bengal.
 Cecil Beadon, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.
 Colonel Henry Goodwyn, of the Bengal Engineers, Chief Engineer in Bengal.
 William Gordon Young, Esq., Director of Public Instruction in Bengal.
 Lieutenant-colonel William Erskine Baker, of the Bengal Engineers, Secretary to the Government of India.
 Lieutenant-colonel Andrew Scott Waugh, of the Bengal Engineers, Surveyor-general of India.
 Kenneth Mackinnon, Esq., Doctor in Medicine.
 Hodgson Pratt, Esq., Inspector of Schools in Bengal.
 Henry Walker, Esq., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical College of Bengal.
 Thomas Thomson, Esq., Doctor in Medicine, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta.
 Frederick James Mouat, Esq., Doctor in Medicine and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
 Lieutenant William Nassau Lees, of the Bengal Infantry.
 The Reverend William Kay, Doctor of Divinity, Principal of Bishop's College.
 The Reverend Alexander Duff, Doctor of Divinity.
 Thomas Oldham, Esq., Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India.
 Henry Woodrow, Esq., Inspector of Schools in Bengal.
 Leonidas Clint, Esq., Principal of the Presidency College.
 Prosunno Comar Tagore, Clerk, Assistant of the Legislative Council of India.
 Ramapershad Roy, Government Pleader in the Sudder Court of Bengal.
 The Reverend William Stephenson, Rector of St. John's College.
 The Reverend James Ogilvie, Master of Arts.
 The Reverend Joseph Mullens, Bachelor of Arts.
 Moulavy Muhummud Wujeeh, Principal of the Calcutta Mudrussah.
 Ishwar Chundrah Bidyasagor, Principal of the Sanskrit College of Calcutta.
 Ramgopaul Ghose, formerly Member of the Council of Education.

23. The Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the Madras and Bombay Universities will be appointed by the Governor in Council of Madras and Bombay, respectively. A list of the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows composing each Senate will be furnished to this department by the local governments for communication to the Legislative Council, and insertion in the Acts of incorporation.

24. The meetings of the Calcutta University Senate can, for the present, with the permission of the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, be held in the Council-room of the Medical College Hospital and the university examinations in the Town Hall. The Senate is authorised to appoint a registrar from among the officers of the Education Department, on a salary not exceeding 300 rupees a month, and to provide him with a clerk on a salary of 50 rupees a month, and two messengers on six rupees a month each.

25. The Senate is also authorised to appoint, from time to time, as many examiners as may be required for the examination of the candidates for entrance degrees and honours, in the several faculties of the university, and to award to each examiner such remuneration as may be considered sufficient, not exceeding, for the present, 1,200 rupees a year in any case.

26. The Senate will proceed forthwith to promulgate the rules proposed by the Committee, and sanctioned by the Government of India, and to pass such other rules, and take such further measures, as may be necessary to give early and full effect to the scheme.

Ordered, that the necessary letters be addressed to the Honourable Sir James William Colvile and the other fellows of the university.

Ordered, that a copy of this resolution be furnished to each of the local governments for information and guidance, and to the several departments of the Government of India, for information and such further orders as may be necessary.

Ordered, that a copy of this resolution be published in the Calcutta and Vernacular Gazettes for general information.

Cecil Beadon,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

ACT No. II. of 1857.—Passed by the Legislative Council of India.

(Received the Assent of the Governor-General on the 24th of January 1857.)

AN ACT to establish and incorporate an University at Calcutta.

Preamble.

WHEREAS for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort William, in Bengal, and other parts of India, in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Calcutta for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of literature, science, and art, and of rewarding them by academical degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto: and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows (that is to say):—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honourable Charles John Viscount Canning, Governor-General of India.
 The Honourable John Russell Colvin, Lieutenant-governor of the North-Western Provinces.
 The Honourable Frederick James Halliday, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
 The Honourable Sir James William Colvile, Knt., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal.
 The Right Reverend Daniel Wilson, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Calcutta,
 The Honourable George Anson, General, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India.
 The Honourable Joseph Alexander Dorin, Member of the Supreme Council of India.
 The Honourable John Low, Major-general, Companion of the Most honourable Order of the Bath, Member of the Supreme Council of India.
 The Honourable John Peter Grant, Member of the Supreme Council of India.
 The Honourable Barnes Peacock, Member of the Supreme Council of India.
 Charles Allen, Esq., Member of the Legislative Council of India.
 Henry Ricketts, Esq., Provisional Member of the Supreme Council of India.
 Charles Binny Trevor, Esq., Judge of the Sudder Court in Bengal.
 Prince Gholam Muhammad.
 William Ritchie, Esq., Advocate-general in Bengal.
 Cecil Beadon, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.
 Colonel Henry Goodwyn, of the Bengal Engineers, Chief Engineer in Bengal.
 William Gordon Young, Esq., Director of Public Instruction in Bengal.
 Lieutenant-colonel William Erskine Baker, of the Bengal Engineers, Secretary to the Government of India.
 Lieutenant-colonel Andrew Scott Waugh, of the Bengal Engineers, Surveyor-general of India.
 Kenneth Mackinnon, Esq., Doctor in Medicine.

Hodgson

- Hodgson Pratt, Esq., Inspector of Schools in Bengal.
- Henry Walker, Esq., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical College of Bengal.
- Thomas Thomson, Esq., Doctor in Medicine, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta.
- Frederick John Mouat, Esq., Doctor in Medicine, and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
- Lieutenant William Nassau Lees, of the Bengal Infantry.
- The Reverend William Kay, Doctor of Divinity, Principal of Bishop's College.
- The Reverend Alexander Duff, Doctor of Divinity.
- Thomas Oldham, Esq., Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India.
- Henry Woodrow, Esq., Inspector of Schools in Bengal.
- Leonidas Clint, Esq., Principal of the Presidency College.
- Prosonno Coomar Tagore, Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Council of India.
- Ramapershad Roy, Government Pleader in the Sudder Court of Bengal.
- The Reverend James Ogilvie, Master of Arts.
- The Reverend Joseph Mullens, Bachelor of Arts.
- Moulavy Muhammad Wujeeh, Principal of the Calcutta Mudrasah.
- Ishwar Chundra Bidya Sagur, Principal of the Sanskrit College of Calcutta.
- Ramgopaul Ghose, formerly Member of the Council of Education.
- Alexander Grant, Esq., Apothecary to the East India Company.
- Henry Stewart Reid, Esq., Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said university, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one body politic and corporate by the name of the University of Calcutta; and such body politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every court of justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

II. The said body corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, movable or immovable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said university by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, movable or immovable, belonging to the said university; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a body corporate.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

III. The said body corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of *ex officio* and other Fellows as the Governor-General of India in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the "Calcutta Gazette," hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said university. Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said university, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Constitution of body corporate.

Senate.

Offices vacated by leaving India.

IV. The Governor-General of India for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said university, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honourable Charles John Viscount Canning.

Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said university shall be Sir James William Colvile, Knt. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor herein-before nominated shall go out of office on the 1st day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said university by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor-General of India in Council shall, by notification in the "Calcutta Gazette," nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said university, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor-General of India

Vice-Chancellor.

in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor herein-before nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, or of any court of judicature hereafter to be constituted to or in which the powers of the said Supreme Court may be transferred or vested, the Bishop of Calcutta, and the members of the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being, shall be *ex officio* Fellows of the said university. The whole number of the Fellows of the said university, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than 30; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below 30, the Governor-General of India in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the "Calcutta Gazette," nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said university as, with the then Fellows of the said university, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, 30. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor-General of India in Council from nominating more than 30 persons to be Fellows of the said university if he shall see fit.

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor-General of India in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the university, and as soon as such order is notified in the "Gazette," the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, vice-chancellor, and fellows to superintend the affairs of the university.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said university; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said university. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honours and the granting of marks of honour for a higher proficiency in the different branches of literature, science, and art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees, and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said university. And all such bye-laws and regulations when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said university shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said university, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Bye-laws.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as chairman; and, in the absence of both, a chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of examiners and officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all examiners, officers, and servants of the said university.

Power to confer degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of bachelor of arts, master of arts, bachelor of laws, licentiate of medicine, doctor of medicine, and master of civil engineering; they also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several

several degrees marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of literature, science and art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of bachelor of arts, master of arts, bachelor of laws, licentiate of medicine, doctor of medicine, or master of civil engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the institutions authorised in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and fellows, or by other examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honours, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Examination for degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honours which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Calcutta and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Grant of degrees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor-General of India in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor-General of India in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

Fees.

Annual accounts.

ACT No. XXVII OF 1857.

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 5th September 1857.)

AN ACT to establish and incorporate an University at Madras.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort St. George and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Madras for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by academical degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Preamble.

I. The following persons, name'y,

Incorporation.

The Right Honourable George Francis Robert, Lord Harris, Governor of Fort St. George.

The Honourable Sir Christopher Rawlinson, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

- The Right Reverend Thomas Dealtry, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Madras, *Ex-officio*.
- The Honourable Sir Patrick Grant, Lieutenant-General, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Madras, *Ex-officio*.
- The Honourable Walter Elliot, Member of the Council of Madras, *Ex-officio*.
- The Honourable Sir Henry Conyngham Montgomery, Baronet, Member of the Council of Madras, *Ex-officio*.
- Alexander John Arbuthnot, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, *Ex-officio*.
- Eyre Burton Powell, Esq., Principal of the Presidency College, *Ex-officio*.
- Henry Fortey, Esq., Acting Principal of the Presidency College, *Ex-officio*.
- James Kellie, Esq., President of the Medical College Council, *Ex-officio*.
- The Honourable Sir Henry Davison, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.
- Thomas Pycroft, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government.
- Edward Maltby, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government.
- James Dewar Bourdillon, Esq., Secretary to Government.
- Henry Forbes, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government.
- Colonel Charles Alfred Browne, Secretary to Government.
- James Blair Preston, Esq., Physician General.
- The Reverend Robert Halley, Master of Arts, Principal of the Doveton College.
- J. Townshend Fowler, Esq., Principal of the Government Normal School.
- P. Soobroyooloo Naidoo, President of Patcheapah's Institution.
- William Ambrose Morehead, Esq., Provisional Member of the Council of Madras.
- Guy Lushington Prendergast, Esq., Accountant-General.
- Colonel Arthur Thomas Cotton, Commandant of Engineers.
- Colonel Charles Edward Faber, Chief Engineer in the Department of Public Works.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Townsend Pears, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Consulting Engineer for Railways.
- Lieutenant-Colonel George Balfour, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.
- The Reverend John Richards, Master of Arts.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Conyers Cotton, Acting Mint Master.
- Chittur Runganadum Sastry, Head Interpreter in the Supreme Court of Judicature.
- John Emelius Mayer, Esq., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Madras Medical College.
- The Reverend Robert Kerr Hamilton, Master of Arts.
- The Reverend George Hall, Master of Arts.
- The Reverend Peter Sorenson Royston, Bachelor of Arts.
- James Sanderson, Esq., Surgeon in the Madras Army.
- The Reverend John Braidwood, Master of Arts.
- John Dawson Mayne, Bachelor of Arts, Professor of Law, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Logic, in the Presidency College.
- Richard Burgass, Esq., Master of Arts, First Judge of the Court of Small Causes.
- Lieutenant-Colonel John Joseph Losh, Military Auditor-General.
- William Judson Vansomerem, Esq., Doctor in Medicine, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Madras Medical College.
- Samuel Jesudasen, Native Surgeon.
- Major John Maitland, Superintendent Gun-carriage Manufactory.
- The Reverend A. Burgess, The Reverend W. Grant, being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one body politic and corporate by the name of the University of Madras; and such body politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every court of justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

II. The said body corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, movable or immovable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said university, by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property, movable or immovable, belonging to the said university; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a body corporate.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

III. The said body corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of *ex-officio* and other Fellows, as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the Fort St. George Gazette, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Constitution of body corporate.

Senate.
Office vacated by leaving India.

IV. The Governor of Fort St. George for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honourable George Francis Robert, Lord Harris.

Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir Christopher Rawlinson, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall, by notification in the Fort St. George Gazette, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Vice-Chancellor.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Madras, the members of the Council of Madras, the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal and Acting Principal of the Presidency College, the President of the Medical College Council, all for the time being, shall, while filling such offices, be *ex-officio* Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall, by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the Fort St. George Gazette, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University, as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor of Fort St. George in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

Fellows.

VII. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University, and as soon as such order is notified in the Gazette, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being, shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same, and touching the examination for honours and the granting of marks of honour for a higher proficiency in the different branches of literature,

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

Bye-laws.

science,

science, and art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees, and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to, and shall have received the approval of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as chairman; and in the absence of both, a chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of examiners and officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all examiners, officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees, marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of literature, science, and art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the institutions authorised in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination, the candidates shall be examined either by examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree, or for a degree with honours, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honours which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Madras, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation

approbation of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one general fee fund for the payment of expenses of the said University under the directions and regulations of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor of Fort St. George in Council may direct. Annual accounts.

ACT No. XXII OF 1857.

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

(Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 18th July 1857.)

AN ACT to establish and incorporate an University at Bombay,

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Bombay and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Bombay for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of literature, science, and art, and of rewarding them by academical degrees, as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated; It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)— Preamble.

I. The following persons, namely,

Incorporation.

The Right Honourable John, Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay.
 The Honourable Sir William Yardley, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,
 The Right Reverend John Harding, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Bombay, *Ex-officio*.
 The Honourable Sir Henry Somerset, Lieutenant-general, Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Bombay, *Ex-officio*.
 The Honourable James Grant Lumsden, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex-officio*.
 The Honourable Arthur Malet, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex-officio*.
 Edward Irvine Howard, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, *Ex-officio*.
 Robert Haines, Esq., M. D., Acting Educational Inspector, Presidency Division, *Ex-officio*.
 C. Morehead, Esq., M. D., Principal of the Grant Medical College, *Ex-officio*.
 John Harkness, Esq., LL. D., Principal of the Elphinstone College, *Ex-officio*.
 The Reverend James McDougall, Acting Principal of the Poona College, *Ex-officio*.
 Philip William LeGoyt, Esq., Member of the Legislative Council of India.
 The Honourable Sir Matthew Richard Sausse, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.
 Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Knight.
 Metcalfe Larken, Esq., Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay, and President of the late Board of Education.
 Juggonauth Sunkersett, Esq., Member of the late Board of Education.
 Bomanjee Hormu-jee, Esq., Member of the late Board of Education.
 Bhao Dajee, Esq., Graduate of the Grant Medical College, Member of the late Board of Education.
 Matthew Stovell, Esq., Surgeon in the Bombay Army, Secretary to the late Board of Education.
 Claudius James Erskine, Esq., Civil Service, late Director of Public Instruction.

William Edward Frere, Esq., Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay.

Major-general Charles Waddington, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Chief Engineer of Public Works.

The Reverend John Wilson, Doctor of Divinity, Fellow of the Royal Society, Honorary President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

The Reverend Philip Anderson, Master of Arts, Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment.

Henry Bartle Edward Frere, Esq., Commissioner in Scinde.

Lieutenant Edward Frederick Tierney Fergusson, Indian Navy.

Mahomed Yusoof Moorgay, Cazeer of Bombay.

James John Berkley, Esq., Fellow of the Geographical Society, M. I. C. E., President of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution, and Chief Resident Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company.

Henry Lacon Anderson, Esq., Secretary to Government, being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one body politic and corporate by the name of the University of Bombay; and such body politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every court of justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said body corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, movable or immovable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said university by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, movable or immovable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a body corporate.

Constitution of body corporate.

III. The said body corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of *ex-officio* and other Fellows as the Governor of Bombay in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the Bombay Gazette, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Senate.

Office vacated by leaving India.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor of Bombay for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honourable John, Lord Elphinstone.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir William Yardley, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall, by notification in the Bombay Gazette, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated; or any future Vice-Chancellor, to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Bombay, the Members of the Council of Bombay, the Director or Acting Director of Public Instruction, the Educational Inspector or Acting Educational Inspector of the Presidency Division, the Principals and Acting Principals of Government Colleges, all for the time being, shall, while filling such

such offices, be *ex-officio* Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than twenty-six; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below twenty-six, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the Bombay Gazette, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, twenty-six. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor of Bombay in Council from nominating more than twenty-six persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

VII. The Governor of Bombay in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University; and as soon as such order is notified in the Gazette, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow. The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honours and the granting of marks of honour for a higher proficiency in the different branches of literature, science, and art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees, and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor of Bombay in Council. Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, to superintend the affairs of the University.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as chairman; and, in the absence of both, a chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them. Meetings of the Senate.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and as they shall see occasion to remove, all examiners, officers, and servants of the said University. Appointment and removal of Examiners and officers.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of literature, science, and art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act. Power to confer degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees.

unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows a certificate from one of the institutions authorised in that behalf by the Governor of Bombay in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree, or for a degree with honours, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honours which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Bombay and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Annual accounts.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor of Bombay in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one general fee fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor of Bombay in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor of Bombay in Council may direct.

(True copies.)

J. S. Mill,
Examiner of India Correspondence.

East India House, 11 February 1858.
