

ON  
THE EDUCATION  
OF  
THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.

BY  
CHARLES E. TREVELYAN, ESQ.

OF THE BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.

LONGMAN, ORME, ~~BROWN~~, GREEN, & LONGMANS,  
PATERNOSTER-RROW.

1838.

# C O N T E N T S.

---

## CHAPTER I.

The Measures first adopted for educating the Natives. — The Establishment of the Committee of Public In- struction. — Their first Plan of Operations. — The Difference of Opinion which arose. — The Resolution of Government of the 7th March 1835. — The Mea- sures adopted by the Committee in consequence. — No Distinction of Caste allowed in the new Seminaries. — Cultivation of the Vernacular Languages. — Education of the Wards of Government. — The Medical College. — Mr. Adam's Deputation. -	Page 1
---	--------

## CHAPTER II.

The Study of Foreign Languages and Literature a powerful Instrument of National Improvement. — The Instruction of the Upper and Middle Classes the first Object. - - - - -	36
---	----

## CHAPTER III.

The violent Opposition made by Oriental Scholars to the Resolution of the 7th March 1835. — The whole Question rests upon Two Points ; first, Whether English or Arabic and Sanskrit Literature is best calculated for the Improvement of the People of India? and, secondly, Whether, supposing English Literature to be best adapted for that Purpose, the Natives are willing to cultivate it? — These Points considered. - Page 50

## CHAPTER IV.

Objections answered. — Construction of the Charter Act of 1813. — Change in the Employment of the public Endowments for the Encouragement of Learning. — Abolition of Stipends. — Probability of the Natives being able to prosecute the Study of English with effect. — The alleged Necessity of cultivating Arabic and Sanskrit for the sake of improving the Vernacular Languages. — The Plan of employing Maulavees and Pundits as our Agents for the Propagation of European Science. — Whether or not it is our Duty to patronise the same Kind of Learning as our Predecessors. - - - - - 95

## CHAPTER V.

Proofs that the Time has arrived for taking up the Question of National Education. — The Disuse of the Persian Language. — The many important bearings of this

Change. — The Codification of the Mahommedan and Hindu Law. — The increased Employment of the Natives. — The Concurrence of all Classes of the Community towards the Object.	Page 143
--	----------

## CHAPTER VI.

The Establishment of a Seminary at each Zillah Station, a necessary Preliminary to further Operations. — The Preparation of Books in the Vernacular Languages. — A Law of Copyright required. — Native Education in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. — The Establishment of a comprehensive System of public Instruction for the whole of British India urgently required. — The public Importance of a separate Provision being made for the Prosecution of Researches into ancient Asiatic Literature.	170
---	-----

## CHAPTER VII.

The Political Tendency of the different Systems of Education in Use in India.	187
---	-----

## APPENDIX.

Extract from the Report of the Committee appointed by the Indian Government to inquire into the State of Medical Education.	Page 207
---	----------