

England's Educational Policy in India

BY
V. V. OAK

*B.A. (His.); S.T.C.; (Bombay, India); M.A. (Econ.
California, U.S.A.); B.S. (Journalism Oregon, U.S.A.)
Junior Fellow, Clark University.*



1925

PUBLISHED BY
B. G. PAUL & CO., MADRAS

American Agents :

Indo-American Information Bureau, Post Beacan,

To
MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD
AND HIS
LABOUR PARTY

PUBLISHER'S NOTE

INDIA'S problems are many and varied but it would be easily conceded that one of the most vital of these is that of the adequate education of her sons and daughters. The appalling illiteracy of India and the backward condition of the masses so far as primary education is concerned are well known and constitute a reproachful ban obstructing the path of her becoming a truly progressive country.

The educational policy pursued by the Government of India during the last hundred years is the subject of study in the following pages, in which the author has attempted to draw a realistic picture of the educational position in India compared with the other civilised countries of the world. It would be observed that the author's conclusions are throughout based on statistics furnished by the Government of India which he has used with commendably careful deliberation hardly any effort having been spared to procure and make use of all available information. The graphical illustrations

prepared by the author and appearing on pages 22 to 106 form an interesting feature of the work and would we believe help those interested in Indian education to form a correct estimate of India's position in matters educational. A bold and faithful representation of India's case has more than ever before become necessary in view of the great interest evinced in Indian problems in England and America.

Our thanks are due to Mr. P. Gopalan, M.A., for seeing the work through the Press as well as for the Index.

PREFACE

EVER since the nominal transference of the Department of Education to Indians after the introduction of the post-war Reforms of 1919, a great deal of interest has been evinced in the progress of education by all sections of the Indian public and by foreigners interested in the welfare of our nation. Unfortunately, the so-called blessings that were expected to follow these Reforms never arrived. Nowhere this is so true as in the case of the transferred subject of education. An attempt is made in this book to scrutinize thoroughly Great Britain's Educational policy in India by means of an analytical study of educational finance.

I am perfectly conscious of the fact that this book does not cover all the financial aspects of education. No constructive policy has been suggested mainly because of the firm conviction that it would serve no practical purpose. I am sure that the shrewd British politicians into whose hands the destinies of India have fallen know better than me as to what would prove beneficial or otherwise to India. The obvious

prepared by the author and appearing on pages 22 to 106 form an interesting feature of the work and would we believe help those interested in Indian education to form a correct estimate of India's position in matters educational. A bold and faithful representation of India's case has more than ever before become necessary in view of the great interest evinced in Indian problems in England and America.

Our thanks are due to Mr. P. Gopalan, M.A., for seeing the work through the Press as well as for the Index.

PREFACE

EVER since the nominal transference of the Department of Education to Indians after the introduction of the post-war Reforms of 1919, a great deal of interest has been evinced in the progress of education by all sections of the Indian public and by foreigners interested in the welfare of our nation. Unfortunately, the so-called blessings that were expected to follow these Reforms never arrived. Nowhere this is so true as in the case of the transferred subject of education. An attempt is made in this book to scrutinize thoroughly Great Britain's Educational policy in India by means of an analytical study of educational finance.

I am perfectly conscious of the fact that this book does not cover all the financial aspects of education. No constructive policy has been suggested mainly because of the firm conviction that it would serve no practical purpose. I am sure that the shrewd British politicians into whose hands the destinies of India have fallen know better than me as to what would prove beneficial or otherwise to India. The obvious

reason why they do not follow the right policy is not because they do not know it, but because they believe, and perhaps rightly, that by so doing they would not be able to continue their autocratic rule over and economic exploitation of India.

So far as I am aware, this is the first book of its kind wherein an attempt is made to expose statistically certain facts that are always consistently misrepresented in Government reports. I have been very careful in the presentation of my main thesis not to be either rhetorical or partisan. Due credit to Great Britain and the Missionaries has been given. All the conclusions that have arrived at are based on statistical data supplied by His Majesty's Government in India without in any way resorting to statistical or graphical jugglery. I am greatly indebted to Professor Carl C. Plehn, Ph. D., LL. D. of the University of California for his valuable suggestions in drawing the graphical illustrations used in this book. Criticism is earnestly solicited from every quarter, not excluding Government officials, in the light of which I intend to revise and enlarge this book so as to include different aspects of Indian Education.

In the graphical illustrations used in the book, wherever a comparative chart has been drawn

I have generally done it on a logarithmic scale. This has the advantage of avoiding all fallacies peculiar to charts drawn either on a percentage scale or on a common scale. A reader unfamiliar with these kind of charts may ignore the fact that they are so drawn, but make a careful note of the *Comparative growth* indicated by the lines.

My thanks are due to Dean H. D. Sheldon of the Department Education, University of Oregon, for his kindness in going through the manuscript and offering me many valuable suggestions and criticism. I am indebted to Mr. R. V. Gogate, M. A., M. Ed. for his permission to reprint his article on "India in the Movement for world Education" which has been converted into the last chapter of this book. The responsive co-operation I have received from the various Librarians of this country and also from the Governments of various countries in checking the data on educational statistics of their respective countries has been of tremendous value and has made it possible for me to make the book more lively by comparative statics. Lastly, I have to acknowledge my thanks to my friend Mr. V. A. Deolalikar, B. A., LL. B., Poona City, India, for his untiring assistance and ever-willing co-operation to secure me all

the material I needed from India for this book and to Mr. Alexander Pablo, Philippine Islands, for his friendly comments and criticism.

P. O. Box 46,
Berkeley, California, } V. V. Oak.
U. S. A., January 1, 1925. }

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page..
Publisher's Note	vii
Preface	ix
Bibliography	xix
CHAPTER.	
I. History of Education in British India	...
Period I Since the arrival of the English to 1813	3
Period II 1813—1835	5
Period III 1835—1854	7
Period IV 1854—1904	10
Period V 1904—1918	12
Period VI 1918—and after	17
Conclusion	21
Summary	22
II. How Education Is Financed	...
Period I 1813—1870	27
Period II 1871—1918	32
Condition of Indian Finance before (1918)	33
Imperial Grants	36
Period III 1918—and after	38
Education in the hands of Indian Ministers	39
The method of division of funds.	40
Autocratic system of the budget.	42

	Patronise liquor if you want more education	...	42
III.	Analysis of Expenditure on Educa- tion by Sources	
	The sources of income	...	47
	Growth of Expenditure on Edu- cation by sources (Statistical table)	49
	Public Sources	50
	Provincial Revenues	...	50
	Local Funds	...	54
	Municipal Funds	56
	Private Sources	59
	Fees	59
	Other Sources	59
IV.	Introduction to Financial Policy...		
	Main stages of Education	...	63
	Primary Education	63
	Secondary Education	...	64
	The Middle School	...	64
	The High School	65
	College or University Education,		65
	Growth of Expenditure on Edu- cation by objects	68
	Direct Expenditure and Indirect expenditure, its meaning	...	69
V.	Financial Policy (I)	
	Primary education	73
	Analytical table showing the growth of expenditure on Primary Education	76

	A careful study of the policy of the Government with regard to Primary education with criticism	77
	Policy summarised	87
VI.	Financial Policy (II)	
	Secondary Education	91
	Analytical Table showing the growth of expenditure on Secondary Education	93
	Government Policy analysed	95
	University Education	97
	Analytical Table showing the growth of Expenditure on University Education	98
	Special Education	101
	Analytical Table showing growth of Expenditure on Special Education	102
	Government Policy analysed	103
	Indirect Expenditure	105
	European Education	106
VII.	India in the Movement for World Peace through Education	111

APPENDIX.

I.	Statistical Tables	
	Table I: Enrolment in different Institutions, total number of schools, etc. from 1882—1922 in India	139

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table II : Enrolment in schools, etc. in Phillipines	...	140
Table III : Per capital expenditure on Primary education in some important countries in the world	141
Table IV : The cost of Administra- tion in the U. S. A. England, Ireland etc.,	143
Table V : Growth of revenue, mili- tary expenditure, etc. in India.		144
II. Where Do the Public Revenues Go?	145
Military expenditure	...	146
Pet Objects of Government	...	146
Costly Administration	...	147
Educational policy summarised		149

GRAPHICAL ILLUSTRATIONS

Number	Name of the Graph	To face page.
1	{ Enrolment in Indian Schools } { Enrolment in Philipino „ } ...	22
2	Growth in Schools : Base Year 1892 ...	22
3	Percentage of Population Enrolled in Primary Schools in Various Countries	22
4	Expenditure on Education by sources.	49
5	Scheme of School Classes ...	66
6	Expenditure on Education by Objects.	68
7	Per Capita Expenditure on Elementary Education before War in Various Countries	86
8	Expenditure on Secondary Education by Sources	95
9	Growth of Direct and Indirect Expen- diture	106

BIBLIOGRAPHY

(Books marked with have been of special use to the writer in the compilation of this work.)*

***Archer, Sir William** : India and the Future, Chaps. VIII and IX. Alfred A. Knope, New York, 1917.

Basu, Major B. D. : History of Education in India. Modern Review, Calcutta. 1924.

Benton, A. H. : Indian Moral Instruction and Caste Problem. Longmans Green & Co., London.

***Besant, Mrs. Annie** : India—A Nation. T.C. & E.C. Jack, 67, Long Acre, London, W. C. 1916.

***Bombay Municipality** : Annual Report of the Schools Committee '1921-22. Bombay Municipal, Schools Committee's proposals for introducing free and compulsory education in the city and island of Bombay. Times Press, Bombay, 1921-22.

Bombay Schools Committees Scheme submitted to the Corporation in October 1917. Times Press, Bombay, 1921.

Bose, Sudhanu M. : The working of the constitution, Oxford University Press, London, 1921.

Bose, Sudhindra : Some aspects of British Rule in India, 1916. Published by the State University of Iowa under the title "Studies in Social Science". 1916.

Brinton, Willard C : Graphic methods for presenting facts. The Engineering Manufacturing Co., New York (1914).

***Burges, w. Randolph** : Trends of School Costs (in America) Department of Education, Russell Sage Foundation, 130, East, 22nd St. N. Y. City, 1920.

Chailley, Joseph : Administrative Problem of British India, Book II, Chapter VI. Macmillan & Co., N. Y., 1910.

Chamberlain, William : Education in India, Columbia University Publication, New York, 1899.

Chirol Sir Valentine : Indian Unrest. Macmillan & Co., 1911.

Cloyd, David E. Modern Education in Europe and the Orient, Macmillan & Co., 1917.

Dewitt, Mackenzie : The Awakening of India. Hodder and Stoughton, London, 1917.

***Digby, Sir William** : India for the Indians and for England, Talbot Brothers, 81, Carter Lane, London, E.C. 1885, Prosperous British India. T. Fisher, Unwin, London, 1901.

***Dutt, Sir Ramesh C.** A History of British India. Thacker Spink & Co., Calcutta, 1889-90.
India under the British rule.

The Economic History of British India.

Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Dryden House, London, W, 1906.

***Educational Conference** : Report of the first Bombay Educational Conference with papers on current and important educational questions.

The Bombay Presidency Educational League, 121, Meadows Street, Bombay, 1917.

Elwin, E. F. India and the Indians.

John Murry, Albermarle Street, London, W. 1907 and 1913.

Fisher, F. B. : India's Silent Revolution Chap. VII. Macmillan & Co., 1919.

Fleming D. J. Schools with a message in India. H. Milord, Oxford University Press, 1921.

Fuller, Sir J. B. The Empire of India, Chapter X, Sir Isasac Pitman, & Sons, Limited London E. C. 1913.

* **Gokhale, G. K.** : Speeches and Writings of the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.

* **Government of Bombay** : Bombay Government Gazette, Monday, 20th November 1922.

Bombay Legislative Council debates, from 2nd to 7th October 1922. Vol. VII, Part II.

Report of Public Instruction in Bombay Presidency 1920-21, and supplement to the above.

Report of the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to consider and report on the question of the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in the Presidency of Bombay. Also supplementary papers, 1922.

The Government Printing, Yerwada, Poona.

Government of India : Appropriation and commerce reports :

Bureau of education :

1. Indian Education. 1913-14-16-20.
2. Educational Buildings in India.
3. Progress of education in India, Quinquennial reviews : All the seven issues beginning from 1882-87, 1887-92, etc. up to 1917-22.
4. Report of the conference on education of the domiciled community in India, 1912.
5. Report on the enquiry to bring Technical Institutions into closer touch and more practical relations, etc.

Calcutta University Commission Report, 1917-19, I-XIII volumes.

Finance and revenue accounts of Government of India, 1920.

Government of India Act, 1919.

India in 1921-22 :—A report prepared for the presentation in accordance with the requirements

of the 26th section of the Government of India Act, etc.

Indian Educational Policy, 1913.

Occasional Reports, No. 6.

Report of the Indian Industrial Commission 1916-18.

Statistics of British India, published by the Department of Statistics, Government Printing Press, Calcutta.

Government Publications : England.

East India : Progress and Condition, statement exhibiting the moral and material Progress and conditions of India during the year 1920.

Joint select committee's report on the Government of India Bill, Vol. 1.

Report on the Indian Constitutional Reforms.

H. M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W. C. 2.

Holderness, T. W. N. People and problems of India.

Henry. Holt & Co., N. Y. 1911, or B. G. Paul & Co., Madras.

Howell : Education in India. Calcutta (published in the closing period of the last century).

Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. IV : The Indian Empire, Chapter XIII, the Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1909.

***Indian Annual Register, 1921** : The Indian Annual Register Office, Sibpur, Calcutta, 1921.

***Indian Year Book, 1921.** The Times Press, Bombay, 1921 :

***Japan : Department of Education,** Annual Reports, Government Printing Press, Tokyo.

Kale, V. G. : Dawn of Indian Finance, Indian industrial and economical conditions. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras, 1922.

Karster, Karl G. : Charts and Graphs ; Prentice-Hall, Inc. New York, 1923.

Keay, F. E. Ancient Indian Education.
H. Milford, Oxford University Press, 1918.

Lajpat Rai : England's Debt to India, Young India, B. W. Huebsch, New York, 1917.

The problems of National Education : India.
G. Allen & Unwin, Limited, London.

Malaviya, Pandit Madan Mohan : Speeches and Writings of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.
G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras, 1920.

Missionary Report : Prepared by the Committee of Enquiry, Village education in India.
Oxford University Press, London, 1922.

National Educational Association of the U.S.
Facts on the cost of public education.
National Educational Association, 1920, 16th Street, North West, Washington. D. C. June, 1922.

Pandya, T. R. : Education in Baroda.
T. R. Pandya, Near Kothi Paopura, Baroda, India, 1915.

***Pearson, W. W.** : For India,—Appendix on education.
The Asiatic Association of Japan, 11, Takagicho Akasaka, Tokyo, 1917.

Philippine Islands : Bureau of Education, Annual Reports, Government Printing Press, Manila.

Poblador, Honorlo G. : Organisation and administration of Public (American) education in the Philippine, M.A., Thesis, U.C., Cal., 1913.

***Shah, K. T.** : Sixty Years of Indian Finance.
Bombay Chronicle Office, Agents, P. S. King & Sons, Limited, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street London, S. W. 1921.

Smith, V. A. : Thoughts on Indian Universities, Reprinted from the East and West, January 1908.

Statesman's Year Book : Various annual publications.

Strachey, Sir John : India : Its Administration and Progress, Macmillan & Co., 1903.

Taxation and National Finance; Research Report, No. 35, Oct. 1922.

National Industrial Conference Board, The Century Co., N. Y. 1922.

***U. S. A. : Bureau of Education**, Department of Interior, 1919 Bulletin No. 49, Education in British India.

Annual Report for 1915, Vol. I, Chap. XXXIV., P. 729-48, Modern Education in British India and China.

U. S. Board of Education, Circular of Information No. 2, 1873, School in British India.

Commissioner of Education, Report for the years 1897-98, 1913, 1916.

Publishers : Government Printing Press ; Washington. D. C.

***Visveswarayya, Sir M.** Reconstructing India. P. S. King & Son, Ltd., Orchard House, Westminster, London, 1920.

Woodroffe, Sir John, Is India Civilized ?
Ganesh & Co., Madras, 1919.

NEWS-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES

Bombay Chronicle, (Daily), Bombay.

Kesari (Weekly), Poona, India.

Modern Review, (Monthly), Calcutta.

Educational Review, (Monthly), Madras.