

**PROVISIONAL LIST**  
OF  
**PAPERS ON EDUCATION IN INDIA**  
**1808-54**



CALCUTTA  
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA  
1916

PROVISIONAL LIST  
OF  
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**Despatch from the Court of Directors, dated the 7th February 1808.**

Declaration of strict religious neutrality.

1808

*Referred to in Howell's Education in India, p. 9.*

**Minute by Lord Minto, dated the 6th March 1811.**

Lamentable decay of science and literature. Urges revision of college at Benares and establishment of new Sanscrit Colleges at Naddea and Tirhut. (Suggested by Sir H. Colebrooke \* signed by Lord Minto, J. Lumsden, G. Hewett, H. T. Colebrooke.)

*Printed in full in Committee on East India Company, 1832, pp. 484-486.*

**Charter.—53 Georgii 3, Cap. 155, sec. 43.—1813, 6th September.**

“ And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council to direct that out of any surplus ..... a sum of not less than one lac of rupees in each year shall be set apart and applied to the revival and improvement of literature, and the encouragement of the learned natives of India, and for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences among the inhabitants of the British territories in India and that, etc., etc.”

*Printed in full in Committee on East India Company, 1832, p. 486.*

**Despatch to Bengal, dated the 3rd June 1814.**

Refers to the clause 43 in the Act of the 53rd of the King. (12) “ The clause presents two distinct propositions for consideration, first, the encouragement of the learned natives in India, and the revival and improvement in literature; secondly the promotion of a knowledge of the sciences amongst the inhabitants of that country”. (13) Neither of these objects is to be obtained through the medium of public colleges similar to those at our universities. Leave them to the practice of an usage of giving instruction in their own houses. (16) Report what science and literature are taught at that venerated city of Benares, how the professors are supported and how improvements might be made. (18) Reward of merit. (19) Instruction a charge upon the produce of the soil—a satisfactory feature of indigenous system. (20) The native mode of instruction has secured the highest tribute of praise by

\* See Howell, p. 5.

being adopted in this country by Dr. Bell. (21) Further praise of "this venerable and benevolent institution of the Hindus" that has "withstood the shock of revolutions". (22) Sanskrit Literature—excellent system of ethics, treatises of merit on the virtue of plants and drugs, treatises on astronomy and mathematics. (23) Encouragement of servants to acquire Sanskrit. (25) To submit plans calculated to promote above views.

*Printed in part in Committee on East India Company, 1832, pp. 486-487.*

**Minute by Lord Moira, dated the 2nd October 1815.**

**1815** Declaring his solicitude for the moral and intellectual condition of the natives. Attention should first be paid to village schools and schoolmasters.

*Referred to in Howell's Education in India, p. 9.*

**Resolution, dated the 21st August 1821.**

**1821** Establishment of a Hindu Sanscrit College at Calcutta (H. H. Wilson).

*Referred to in Howell's Education in India, p. 5.*

**Minute by Sir T. Munro, dated the 25th June 1822.**

**1822** Opinions on the state of education in India are so far mere conjecture, differing widely, unsupported by facts. An educational survey is wanted. Instructions for collecting educational information. Interference to be avoided. Restore funds that may have been diverted from the schools.

*Printed in full in Committee on East India Company, 1832, p. 500.*

**Memorial by Rajah Ram Mohun Roy, 1823.**

**1823** Advocates English education and strongly opposes the establishment of a new Sanscrit School.

*Printed in full in Trevelyan's Education of the People of India, pp. 65-71; also in full in Cameron's address to Parliament, pp. 83-87. See The last days of Rammohan Roy by Mary Carpenter.*

**Resolution, dated the 17th July 1823.**

**1823** General Committee of Public instruction appointed by Mr. Adam.

[The Committee was composed of J. H. Harington, J. P. Larkins, W. B. Bayley, H. Shakespear, Holt Mackenzie, H. T. Prinsep, A. Stirling, J. C. C. Sutherland, H. H. Wilson (Secy.)]

*Printed in part in Howell's Education in India, pp. 13-14.*

**Report by A. D. Campbell, Bellary, Madras, dated the 17th August 1823.**

**1823** Population of Bellary 1,000,000, number of schools 533, scholars 6,641, girls 60, Hindoos 6,398. English taught in one school. Languages. Sanscrit Schools. Description of school life. School routine, punishments, writing, arithmetic, reading. Text-books—suggests

the preparation of suitable books. Monitorial system commended. Fees. Causes of meagreness of education — impoverishment of country. Schools diminishing in number. Sanscrit Schools. No Government aid. Former (Hindoo) Government gave grants. Refers to experimental schools formerly established by Mr. Ross but now abandoned. Proposal to institute free teaching. Preparation of suitable books. Examinations. (A very interesting report.)

*Printed in full in Committee on East India Company, 1832, pp. 501-505; also printed in full in Madras Selections, 1855, p. xiii f.*

### **Minute by Hon'ble Mr. Elphinstone, Bombay, dated the 13th December 1823.**

Necessary to improve the mode of teaching and to increase the number of schools: to supply school books: to establish schools for teaching higher branches: to establish English schools: preparation of Manual of school management: payment of teachers. Superintendence: assistance expected from vaccinators: returns: school-books to be printed at expense of Government: encouragement by prizes: Medical education. **1823**

Books—System of ethics, etc. Advertise rewards: English schools where English could be taught classically. Encouragement of printing.

*Printed in part \* in Committee on East India Company, 1832, pp. 511-519.*

### **Minute by F. Warden, Bombay, dated the 29th December 1823.**

Recommends caution: "Education as a Government concern will be expensive without being beneficial. If the Government come too prominently forward all individual exertion will cease". Demand for education not less than formerly: questions whether the intellect of the mass is in a more degraded state in India than that of the United Kingdom. Leave village schools alone: establish few but efficient schools: encourage missionaries indirectly: objects to use of vaccinators: approves of central institution: Government employes to be literate: objects to premiums for text-books: encouragement of printing by distribution of types demands the gravest consideration: desire for English education: regimental schools. **1823**

*Printed in full in Committee on East India Company, 1832, pp. 519-522.*

### **Resolution, dated the 17th January 1824.**

Transfer of educational correspondence from the Revenue Department to the office of the Persian or Foreign Secretary. **1824**

*Referred to in Howell's Education in India, p. 14.*

### **Despatch to Bengal, dated the 18th February 1824.**

Ends in view (i) to impress favourably, (ii) to promote useful learning. Failure of Government to attain these ends. To teach or learn science as in oriental works is a waste of time. Historical documents may be translated. Plan of institution (Benares and the Madrassa) originally and fundamentally erroneous. Teach not Hindoo but useful learning: use oriental media as far as possible: consult prejudices and retain everything useful but do not bind yourselves to teach what is frivolous and mischievous. (Attributed to James Mill, but Sir T. E. Perry said *James Milne* in his evidence. See p. 13.) **1824**

*Printed in part in Committee on East India Company, 1832, p. 488.*

\* Practically the whole is given.

**Reply to the Despatch of February 1824, dated the 18th August 1824.**

1824

The Committee of Public Instruction defend their policy. They object to the introduction of European learning and the English language. The prejudices of the natives are opposed to such introduction.

*Printed in full in the Sixth Report, Indian Territories, 1853, p. 18f, in part in Howell's Education in India, pp. 16-17.*

**Minute of Sir T. Munro, January 1825.**

1825

Muhammadan and Hindu law students in the College, Fort St. George.

*Printed in full in Committee on East India Company, 1832, p. 505.*

**Despatch to Madras, dated the 18th May 1825.**

1825

Commends action in calling for Reports. "The most defective part of the information which will thus be elicited is likely to be that which relates to the quality of the instruction which the existing education affords."

*Printed in part in Committee on East India Company, 1832, p. 506.*

**Despatch to Bombay, dated the 21st September 1825.**

1825

Approves of establishment of English schools at Bombay where English may be taught grammatically. Approves of formation of a society in southern Concan. Approves of preparation of text-books and establishment of elementary schools.

*Printed in part in Committee on East India Company, 1832, p. 522.*

**Minute by Sir T. Munro, Madras, dated the 10th March 1826.**

1826

Reports received: Population 12,850,000. Number of schools 12,498. Number of scholars 184,000. Improvement of teachers. "What is first wanted, therefore, is a school for educating teachers." Establishment of Schools. Appointment of a Committee of Public Instruction.

*Printed in full in Committee on East India Company, 1832, pp. 506-507; also in full in Madras Selections, 1855, p. xxf.*

**From the Court of Directors to the Governor-General in Council, dated the 5th September 1827.**

1827

Appointment of General Committee—approval. (5) Agra College. (6) Approves introduction of English but points out that "a little skill and address is in most cases all that is necessary to remove the prejudices of the natives." (7) Approves local committees. (8) Pensions (stipends) to students should be discontinued as soon as possible. (9) Approves Delhi scheme. (12) Mr. Fraser's schools in Delhi District. Education of hill people at Sabathoo. (13) Reform of the Benares College. (14) Pleased with improvement of the Calcutta Madrissa. Grant for new building allowed although considered excessive. (16) Hindu (Sanskrit) College—increased cost sanctioned. (18) Vidyalaya. (20) Approve of establishment of classes of the most useful branches, 1st Mathematics, 2nd Natural Philosophy, 3rd English Literature—Appointment of two preceptors and supply of books

and instruments. (23) "The first object of improved education should be to prepare a body of individuals for discharging public duties. . . . We desire that the discipline of these institutions may be mainly directed towards raising among the students that rational self-esteem . . . create habits of veracity and fidelity." (24) Employment of educated servants. (25) Establishment of a printing press. (27) Donations of natives.

*Printed in part in Committee on East India Company, 1832, pp. 489-492; also in part in Madras Selections, 1885, pp. xxix-xxxv.*

### **Despatch to Bengal, dated the 24th October 1827.**

Establishment of school at Cawnpur.

1827

*Printed in part in Committee on East India Company, 1832, p. 492.*

### **Minute by F. Warden, Bombay, dated the 24th March 1828.**

Objects to making the diffusion of English of secondary importance and refers to recent almost incredible results in Calcutta: the English tongue would in India, as in America, be the lasting monument of our dominion. Objects to cost of Engineering institution and poor results. 1828

*Printed in full in Committee on East India Company, 1832, pp. 523-524.*

### **From the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated the 16th April 1828.**

Returns received: "Your information is far more defective in regard to the quality of the instruction than in regard to the number of persons instructed". Character of books. Regret lack of information on this point. Commends Mr. Campbell's Report. Sanskrit Schools—importance exaggerated. Commends proposed payments to teachers. Commends arrangements for training teachers. Proposed course of studies. Text-books, preparation of. Superintendence. "May be exercised at all times by the Collectors". Committee of Public Instruction. (An important Despatch.) 1828

*Printed in part in Committee on East India Company, 1832, pp. 508-510; also in part in Madras Selections, 1885, p. xxiii f.*

### **Despatch to Bombay, dated the 16th April 1828.**

Reports received: present state of education poor: teachers: books: fixed salaries: capitation grants for teachers: latter preferred; "European examiners can alone be relied upon": approves, more or less, employment of only literates in Government posts. 1828

*Printed in part in Committee on East India Company 1832, pp. 527-528*

### **Minute by Sir J. Malcolm, Bombay—1828.**

Criticises Mr. Warden's Minutes: objects to general diffusion of English: supports Engineering institution. 1828

*Printed in full in Committee on East India Company, 1832, p. 525.*

**Despatch to Madras, dated the 3rd September 1828.**

1828

Incorporating the College Board with the Committee of Public Instruction : Training of teachers : Commends the publishing of an account of the system adopted.

*Printed in part in Committee on East India Company, 1832, p. 510.*

**Despatch to Bombay, dated the 10th December 1828.**

1828

Establishment of Elphinstone Professorships by subscription.

*Printed in part in Committee on East India Company, 1832, p. 528.*

**Despatch to Bombay, dated the 18th February 1829.**

1829.

Approves arrangements for producing teachers : approves of Engineering institution. Refers to difference of methods advocated by Elphinstone and Warden : approves of the former (*i.e.*, vernacular for elementary education). Superintendence. Partial failure of the English school at Bombay. Education of revenue officers. Supply of library books.

*Printed in Committee on East India Company, 1832, p.p. 529-531.*

**Despatch to Bengal, dated the 18th February 1829.**

1829.

The distribution of the lakh of rupees referred to in the 1813 Charter. A small sum judiciously applied is better than assuming that success is proportional to the amount expended.

*Printed in part in Committee on East India Company, 1832, p. 493.*

**Despatch to Bombay, dated the 8th July 1829.**

1829.

Subscriptions for Elphinstone Professorships.

*Printed in part in Report of Committee on East India Company, p. 531.*

**Minute by Sir J. Malcolm, dated the 10th October 1829.**

1829.

General review. East Indians:—Measures taken for opening new careers : their proper place 'a connecting link.' Natives—objections to natives coming into Bombay from the interior for education : Supply of revenue officers—expectation not likely to be fulfilled. Charity schools (for East Indians)—“the charity boys should be clothed, fed, and altogether maintained at the lowest possible rates. Commendation of Dr. Bell's school at Madras (Mr. Webb's letter quoted—tire and rice, pepper, water and rice, curry and rice, milk and rice served in earthen dishes on the floor, no knives and forks, shoes not allowed ; slept on the floor ; 7 hours school). Engineering Institution : statistics: curriculum. Abolition of present institution proposed and reconstitution on a different plan (given in detail). Regimental schools condemned. Medical instruction for hospital assistants. Native Education society's schools. Missionary Societies' schools. Extension of English schools.

*Printed in full in Committee on East India Company, 1832. pp. 531-541.*

**Calcutta Finance Committee to Bengal Government, dated the 26th April 1830.**

1830.

Recommends the discontinuance of the Engineer Institution at Bombay.

*Printed in part in Committee on East India Company, 1832, p. 541.*

**From the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George,  
dated the 29th September 1830.**

“Scanty information your records supply”. Extension of elementary education to higher branches : “Our desire to have at our disposal a body of natives qualified to occupy higher situations.” Refers to measures taken in Bengal, desires that similar measures be taken: have directed Supreme Government to supply you with information: Despatches of September 5th 1827, and September 29th of 1830 enclosed: We wish you to extend central school for teachers to embrace higher branches for natives generally. 1830

*Printed in full in Committee on East India Company, 1832, pp. 510-511; in part in the Report of the Committee, Bengal, 1839-40, p. lxxviii f; in full in Madras Selections, 1855, p. xxvii fh.*

**Despatch to Bombay, dated the 29th September 1830.**

Approves of Sir J. Malcolm’s proposals *re* Engineering institution: Concurs generally regarding his views on the Medical school also regarding teachers for native schools. The College (Elphinstone) should be on the model of the Calcutta Anglo-Indian College. Poona College. 1830

*Printed in full in Committee on East India Company, 1832, pp. 541-543.*

**From the Court of Directors to the Governor General in Council,  
dated the 29th September 1830.**

Report highly satisfactory. General Review—Madrisa (79 students—how many pay fees not stated; progress extremely creditable—English class added). Sanscrit college (176 students only 99 receive stipends). Vidyalaya or Anglo-Indian College (436 pupils, 336 paying fees: decided success). Delhi and Agra—reports most favourable, Benares (244 students: proficiency greatly increased). Encouragement of English—Establishment of English Colleges at Delhi and Benares. 1830

Importance of useful instruction through medium of vernacular. English Course (to be kept separate from Oriental Course). Teachers of English. Importance of vernaculars as media of instruction. Supply of books. Scholarships. Education of Law Officers (at length). English as language of public business. English or vernacular as language of judicial proceedings. Donations from natives. Approve of establishment of a college at Bareilly. “With respect to the elementary schools which were established by Government in various parts of India previously to the appointment of the General Committee we considered them of subordinate importance.....they be kept well supplied with instructive school books, etc.” “It is our wish that the establishment for native education should be conducted on the same principles and receive the same support from Government at all the Presidencies.

*Printed in full in Committee on East India Company, 1832, pp. 493-498, and in part in Kerr’s Review of Public Instruction, vol. 1, p. 182. also in part in Report of the General Committee of Pub. Inst., Bengal, 1839-40, p. xlvi f; also in part in the Sixth Report Indian Territories, 1853, p. 20 f. in full in Madras Selections, 1855, pp. xxxvi-xxliiv.*



**Minute by Sir J. Malcolm, Bombay, dated the 30th November 1830.**

1830

Refers to his minute of 10th October 1829. East Indians ; Engineer Institution. Native Medical School. (Largely quotations from the previous Minute of October 1), 1829).

*Printed in part in Committee on East India Company, 1832, p. 543 ; quoted in the Report of the Committee, Bengal, 1839-40, p. lxxx.*

**Despatch to Bengal, dated the 24th August 1831.**

1831

Madriisa (85 students stated to be full number—possibly this means full number of stipendiaries—number must not be limited—all the students attend law classes—proficiency in general studies necessary). Calcutta Sanskrit College—English class fairly successful Medical class eminently so—sanctions a hospital near the College. Anglo-Indian College (421 pupils, Mr. Wilson thinks more rapid advancement might have been expected—deiciency, he says, due to teachers—remedy in your own hands.)

Benares College (279 students—acquirements of a high order and more varied than formerly. English class). Agra (200 students—progress highly favourable). English College, Delhi (68—all stipendiaries—reports highly favourable—stipends to be limited). Donation of Rs. 70,000 from School books—Commends work of Baptist Missionaries at Serampore. Court of Wards minors.

*Printed in full in Committee on East India Company, 1832, pp. 498-499.*

**Report of the Education Committee, December 1831.**

1831

We continue to encourage native literature. Literary endowments. Encouragement and improvement of indigenous education. Introduction of European knowledge, e.g., Euclid, anatomy. Establishment of English classes. Preference for higher classes of natives.

*Printed in part in Howell's Education in India, pp. 22-24.*

**Despatch, dated the 24th October 1832, No. 74.**

1832

Report for 1830. Statistics of attendance at the Colleges. English institution at Benares. Success of Colleges—Anglo-Indian College takes the lead—subjects of instruction. Appointment of English teachers. Supply of suitable books in the oriental languages. Schools at Saugor and Jainpur.

*Printed in full in Committee on East India Company, 1832, pp. 499-500.*

**From the Secretary to the Board of Instruction (Madras) to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated the 15th November 1832.**

1832

Report of the present state of education.

*Printed in full (but without enclosure) in Madras Selections 1855, pp. xlv-lv.*

**Despatch to Bombay, dated the 12th December 1832.**

Payment of teachers : supply of school books—system not approved (Native Education Society provided the books and Government paid). In 5 years (1826-30) the works published by the Society cost Government Rs. 97,223. Also Government pays Rs. 14,000 for the upkeep of the Society and has paid Rs. 2,01,923. Native subscriptions to the Society Rs. 1,571 a year. Suggests “that in the provision of books for the education of the natives the three presidencies should act in consort.” **1832**

“The Supreme Government, with the advice of the General Committee seems the most proper organ for controlling this branch of education”. Approves of Elphinstone Institution scheme. Censure of action *re* property escheated to Government.

*Printed in full in Committee on East India Company, 1832, p. 546.*

**From the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council, Fort St. George,  
5th February 1834.**

Sixty-three Tahsildaree schools established. Little eagerness to utilise these institutions possibly due to the supineness of the collectors and possibly to the neglect of the Board themselves and Government. Complete failure of the Central School. The Board to furnish an annual report. Strong desires existing for obtaining a knowledge of English. **1834**

*Printed in full in Madras Selections, 1855, p. li f.*

**Minute by Lord W. Bentinck, dated the 20th January 1835.**

The appointment of Mr. Adam to enquire into the state of education in Bengal. **1835**  
*Printed in full in Adam's Reports on Vernacular education in Bengal, pp. 10-13.*

**Report by W. Adam, dated the 1st February 1835.**

First report on the state of education in Bengal. **1835**  
*Printed in full in Adam's Reports on Vernacular education in Bengal, pp. 15-84.*

**Minute by the Hon'ble T. B. Macaulay, dated the 2nd February 1835.**

English *versus* oriental languages as a medium of instruction.

(For full details see Bureau Note IV, 1914. Reprint of Bureau, Memorandum No. 30 of 1905.) **1835**

*It is said that the minute was published in England in 1838 but this is doubtful. It was printed in :*

*Cameron's Address of Parliament* (in full pp. 64-80).

*Sketches of some Distinguished Anglo-Indians* (Second series). By Col. W. F. B. Laurie, pp. 170-184.

*Madras Selections*, 1855, pp. lxxiv—lxxxiii.

*History of Education in Madras*. By S. Sathianadhan, pp. i-x.

*Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay*. By Sir G. O. Trevelyan, pp. 290-292 (in part only).

**Resolution by Lord Bentinck, dated the 7th March 1835.**

1835

All funds would best be employed on English education alone. No oriental institution to be established. Abolition of stipends. No funds hereafter to be employed for printing oriental works. All funds to be employed in imparting a knowledge of English literature and science through the medium of the English language.

*Printed in part in Howell's Education in India, p. 26; and in part in Kerr's Review of Public Instruction, p. 7; in full in Madras Selections, 1855, pp. lxxxiii-lxxxiv; in full in Cameron's Address to Parliament, pp. 81-82.*

**Letter from Government to the General Committee of Public Instruction,  
October 1835.**

1835

Disposal of the Moshin funds. The remainder to form a trust fund the interest of which may be appropriated to the formation of a collegiate institution.

*Printed in part in Kerr's Review of Public Instruction, vol. ii, pp. 98-99.*

**Report of the Committee of Education, 1835.**

1835

Interpretation of the Resolution of March 7th, 1835. Vernaculars not to be included. Preference secured to European learning through medium of English.

*Printed in part in Howell's Education in India, p. 26.*

**Report by Mr. Macaulay on his examination of the Hindu College in 1836.**

1836

Mr. Macaulay examined the first class in general literature and composition. "I tried them in a very simple passage of Swift, and in another, much more complicated and artificial from Cowley's Dialogue on Oliver Cromwell . . . . They all had by heart the names of all the dramatists of the time of Elizabeth and James . . . ."

*Printed in full in Kerr's Review of Public Instruction, vol. ii, p. 29. [A report by Mr. Trevelyan, who examined the third class at the same time, is also given in full.]*

**Report by W. Adam, dated the 23rd December 1836.**

1836

Second Report on the state of education in Rajshahi.

*Printed in full in Adam's Reports on vernacular education in Bengal, pp. 85-142.*

**Report by W. Adam, dated the 28th April 1838.**

1838

Third report on the state of education in Bengal.

*Printed in full in Adam's Reports on vernacular education in Bengal, pp. 143-342.*

**Resolution by Lord Auckland, 1839.**

1839

Lord Bentinck's Resolution of 1835 modified somewhat in favour of vernacular and oriental languages.

*Printed in full in Duff's Letters on Native education, pp. xi-xxviii.*

**Despatch from the Court of Director, dated the 20th January 1841.**

3. In oriental seminaries first perfect efficiency in oriental instruction. 4. Printing 1841  
 oriental works. 5. Scholarships. 6. Native colleges should be under European superintendence.  
 7. Cordially agree that "it should be the great object . . . to promote European science and  
 literature". 8. Deficiency of funds occasioned by restoring the allowances of the oriental colleges  
 to be made up by Government. 9. Modes of disseminating European knowledge.

*Published in full in the Report of the Committee, Bengal, 1839-40, p. cli f.*

**Resolution, dated the 12th January 1842.**

The Committee of Public Instruction abolished and a Council of Education established. 1842  
*Referred to in Howell's Education in India, p. 43.*

**Despatch to Madras, dated the 30th December 1842.**

The establishment of a University at Madras sanctioned. 1842  
*Referred to in Howell's Education in India, p. 70.*

**Minute by Mr. Cameron, President of the Council of Education, 1843.**

Proposal to appoint a professor of law. 1843  
*Printed in full ? (:) in Kerr's Review of Public Instruction, vol. i, pp. 60-61.*

**Letter from the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces to the Government of Bengal, August 1843.**

The colleges and schools have neither the countenance nor support of the native gentry. 1843  
 Certain schools closed. To force such a system of education on the natives is visionary and  
 productive only of useless expenditure. Nevertheless there is a real desire for education.

*Printed in full in Kerr's Review of Public Instruction, vol. i, pp. 150-152.  
 Referred to by Howell, p. 47.*

**Resolution, dated the 11th October 1844.**

The employment in the public services of qualified young men from the various educa- 1844  
 tional institutions.

*Printed in full in Howell's Education in India, p. 44 ; and in full in Kerr's Review of  
 Public Instruction, vol. i, pp. 185-186. [Kerr gives the date of the Resolution as the 10th  
 October 1844] ; also in full in Sykes' Statistics of the Educational Institutions of the  
 East India Company, pp. 82-83.*

**Council of Education to the Government of Bengal, 1845.**

Proposes to Government to establish a University at Calcutta on the lines of the Uni- 1845  
 versity of London.

*Printed in part in Howell's Education in India, p. 46.*

**From the Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Government of  
India, Nos. 816 and 1089, dated the 27th September 1845 and 18th  
November 1846.**

1845-6

Expresses dissatisfaction with the present state of things. An enquiry similar to Mr. Adam's directed to be undertaken by the Principal of the Agra College. Mr. Thomason proposes that every village should have a school which should be supported by an endowment of not less than 5 acres.

*Referred to in Howell's Education in India, p. 47.*

**Minute by the Marquis of Tweedale, dated the 24th August 1846.**

1846

Advocates English as the universal language for India, and the use of the Bible in all school classes.

*Printed in full in Sixth Report, Indian Territories, 1853, p. 189 f.*

**Despatch to Madras, dated the 15th September 1846.**

1846

Prefer one or two well chosen situations rather than the multiplication of establishments. Prohibits the introduction of the Bible into Government seminaries.

*Printed in full in Select Committee's Reports, pp. 191-2.*

**Despatch from the Court of Directors, No. 20, dated the 28th August 1847.**

1847

Objection to Mr. Thomason's endowment scheme and suggesting money payments to teachers.

*Referred to in Howell's Education in India. p. 48.*

**Despatch from the Court of Directors, dated the 22nd September 1847.**

1847

Decline to sanction the proposed university at Calcutta.

*Referred to in Howell's Education in India, p. 46.*

**Despatch from the Court of Directors, dated the 3rd October 1849.**

1849

Sanctions Mr. Thomason's revised scheme.

*Referred to in Howell's Education in India, p. 45.*

**Minute by Mr. J. F. Thomas, 26th June 1851.**

1851

The University. Would suspend the action of the University as such. Recommends.

- (1) a grammar school and not a university education ;
- (2) the encouragement of private schools ;
- (3) a public examination open to all and employment in the public service ;
- (4) preparation of school books ;
- (5) scholarships for intending school masters ;
- (6) moral culture.

*Printed in full in History of Education in the Madras Presidency by S. Sathianadhan, Madras, 1894. p p. xi—xvii.*

**Petition to Parliament by Mr. C. H. Cameron, dated the 30th November 1852.**

Advocates establishment of universities in India.

1852

*See bibliography "An address to Parliament, etc." By C. H. Cameron.*

**Evidence on the Government of India Territories, 1853.**

*W. Edwards'* information derived from Mr. Thomason. Out of population of 23,000,000 only 68,000 were in receipt of any education. Mr. Thomason's scheme—one school at the headquarters of each Tasildar. No schools in hill districts at first. Agricultural education at the Simla school. Education was free. No religious instruction. Attempt to start a girls' school. Benares college (p. 8). 1853

*Sir T. E. Perry.* Bombay Board of Education—its success: its functions (p. 13.) Government grant, etc. Statement of income and expenditure of the Board (p. 14). In 1852 number of pupils 13,757 throughout Bombay Presidency. General description of schools. Preparation of books (p. 16). An account of the 'English' controversy (pp. 17-20). Class of Indians that avail themselves of education. Religious education (p. 24). Missionary schools. Female Education (p. 26).

*Rev. A. Duff, D.D.* Adam's reports (p. 39). Demoralizing nature of some indigenous teaching (p. 41). His estimate of indigenous secular education. Mr. Thomason and education in the North-Western Provinces (p. 44.) Benares college and Mr. Muir's report (p. 46). English and oriental learning (p. 47 f). Hare and Ramohun Roy and the Hindu College. H. H. Wilson. Effect of system was to produce, according to Dr. Duff, infidels. Lord Bentinck's resolutions (p. 53). Lord Auckland's minute. Lord Hardinge's resolution of October 1844 (p. 55). Aim of Christian College to provide a useful secular with a decidedly religious education (p. 57). Conversions (p. 59 f). Suggestions for improvement (p. 83). Bible instruction (p. 85).

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