Objects of Educational Policy

The system of science and philosophy which forms the learning of the East abounds with great errors and Eastern literature is at best very deficient as regards all modern discovery and improvement. Therefore,

"We must emphatically declare that the education which we desire to see extended in India is that which has for its object the diffusion of the improved arts, science, philosophy and literature of Europe, in short of European knowledge.

Medium of Instruction

In any general system of Education, English language should be taught where there is a demand for it. But such instruction should always be combined with a careful attention to the study of the vernacular language of the district and with such general instruction as can be conveyed through that language. While the English language continues to be made use of as by far the most perfect medium for the education of those persons who have acquired a sufficient
knowledge of it to receive general instruction through it, the vernacular languages must be employed to teach the far larger classes who are ignorant or imperfectly acquainted with English. We look therefore to the English language and to the vernacular language of India together as the media for the diffusion of European knowledge and it is our desire to see them cultivated together in all schools in India of a sufficiently high class, to maintain a school master possessing the requisite qualifications.

Grants-in-aid.

The consideration of the responsibility of government alone doing all that must be done, in order to provide adequate means for the education of the natives of India, and of the ready assistance which may be derived from efforts which have hitherto received but little encouragement from the state, has led us to the natural conclusion that the most effectual method of providing for the wants of India in this respect will be to combine with the agency of the Government the aid which may be derived from the exertions and the liberality of the educated and wealthy natives of India and of other benevolent persons.

We have therefore resolved to adopt in India the system of grants-in-aid which has been carried out in this (English) country with very great success. .......... We look
forward to the time when any general system of education entirely provided by Government may be discontinued, with the gradual advance of the system of grant-in-aid, and when many of the existing government institutions especially those of the higher order, may be safely closed or transferred to the management of local bodies under the control of and aided by the State.

**Education of Women**

The importance of female education in India cannot be over-rated and we have observed with pleasure the evidence which is now afforded of an increased desire on the part of many of the natives of India to give a good education to their daughters. By this means a far greater proportional impulse is imparted to the educational and moral tone of the people than by the education of men. Our Governor-General in Council has maxim declared that the government ought to give to the native female education in India its frank and cordial support."

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