

LORD MACAULAY'S EDUCATION POLICY-1835
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INTRODUCTION

- ❖ In pre-British days Hindus and Muslims were educated through Pathshala and Madrassa respectively.
- ❖ Britishers showed no interest in advancement of learning in the first stage of their rule in India.
- ❖ Some of the Britishers in personal endeavor and for political gain showed some interest in spreading education.

INTRODUCTION

- ❖ Education is a powerful tool to unlock the golden door of freedom which can change the world.
- ❖ With the advent of British, their policies and measures breached the legacies of traditional schools of learning and this resulted in the need for creating class of subordinates.
- ❖ To achieve this goal, they instituted a number of acts to create an Indian canvas of English colour through the education system.

INTRODUCTION

- ❖ Initially, British East India Company was not concerned with the development of education system because their prime motive was trading and profit-making.
- ❖ To rule in India, they planned to educate a small section of upper and middle classes to create a class “Indian in blood and colour but English in taste” who would act as interpreters between the Government and the masses.
- ❖ This was also called the “*downward filtration theory*”. The following steps and measures were taken by the British for the development of Education in India.

1813 ACT & THE EDUCATION

- **1813 Act & the Education**
- **1. Charles Grant and William Wilberforce**, who was missionary activists, compelled the East India Company to give up its non-invention policy and make way for spreading education through English in order to teach western literature and preach Christianity.
- Hence, the British Parliament added a clause in 1813 charter that Governor-General-in-Council less than one lakh for education and allowed the Christian Missionaries to spread their religious ideas in India.
- 2. Act had its own importance because it was first instance that British East India Company acknowledged for the promotion of education in India.
- 3. With the efforts of R.R.M Roy, the Calcutta College was established for imparting Western education. Also three Sanskrit colleges were set up at Calcutta.

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION- 1823

- **General Committee of Public Instruction, 1823**
- This committee was formed to look after the development of education in India which was dominated by Orientalists who were the great supporter of Oriental learning rather than the Anglican.
- Hence, they created paramount of pressure on the British India Company to promote Western Education.
- As a result, spread of education in India got discursive between *Orientalist-Anglicist* and Macaulay's resolution come across with clear picture of British education system.

LORD MACAULAY'S EDUCATION POLICY-1835

- **Lord Macaulay's Education Policy, 1835**
- 1. This policy was an attempt to create that system of education which educates only upper strata of society through English.
- 2. English become court language and Persian was abolished as court language.
- 3. Printings of English books were made free and available at very low price.
- 4. English education gets more fund as compare to oriental learning.
- 5. In 1849, JED Bethune founded Bethune School.
- 6. Agriculture Institute was established at Pusa (Bihar)
- 7. Engineering Institute was established at Roorkee.

LORD MACAULAY'S EDUCATION POLICY-1835

- Lord Macaulay advanced the following facts for proving English to be the most useful language for Indians :
- 1. It is the language of the Rulers and highly placed Indians use it.
- 2. It is possible that it might be the language of trade and commerce in the Eastern Waters.
- 3. The progressive Europeans of Australia and Africa use it and their relations with India are increasing day by day.
- 4. Latin and Greek had brought resurrection in England, similarly these will do it in India.
- 5. Indians themselves are in favour of studying English more than Arabic or Sanskrit or Persian.
- 6. Indians might be made learned in English literature and it is the duty of the Government to make efforts for it.
- 7. The students of Oriental Institutions want the financial help whereas the students reading in English schools are ready to pay fees, etc.