2. THE MACAULAY REPORT

COPY of the Report, dated November 1854, from the Committee who were requested to take into consideration the subject of the Examination of Candidates for the Civil Service of the East India Company; and, copy of the letter addressed on the 20th November 1854, by the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, as to the Company's College at Haileybury.

REPORT ON THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR CHARLES WOOD, BART., M.P., &c., &c., &c.

Sir,

We have attentively considered the subject about which you have done us the honour to consult us; and we now venture to submit to you the result of our deliberations.

We do not think that we can more conveniently arrange the suggestions which we wish to offer than by following the order which is observed in the 39th and 40th clauses of the India Act of 1852.

The first matter concerning which the Board of Control is empowered by the 39th clause to make regulations is, the age of the persons who are to be admitted into the college at Haileybury.

The present rule is, that no person can be admitted under 17, and that no person can go out to India after 23. Every student must pass four terms, that is to say, two years at the college. Consequently, none can be admitted after 21.

It seems to us that it would be a great improvement to allow students to be admitted to the college up to the age of 31, and to fix 25 as the latest age at which they can go out to India. It is unquestionable desirable that the civil servant of the Company should enter on his duties while still young; but it is also desirable that he should receive the best, the most liberal, the most finished education that his native country affords. Such an education has been proved by experience to be the best preparation for every calling which requires the exercise of the higher powers of the mind; nor will it be easy to shew that such preparation is less desirable in the case of a civil servant of the East India Company than in the case of a professional man who remains in England. Indeed, in the case of the civil servant of the Company, a good general education is even more desirable than in the case of the English professional man; for the duties of a very young servant of the Company are more important than those which ordinarily fall to the lot of a professional man in England. In England, too, a professional man may, while engaged in active business, continue to improve his mind by means of reading and of conversation. But the servant of the Company is often stationed, during a large part of his life, at a great distance from libraries and from European society, and will therefore find it peculiarly difficult to supply by study in his mature years the deficiencies of his early training.

The change which we propose will have one practical effect, to which we attach much importance. We think it desirable that a considerable number of the civil servants of the Company should be men who have taken the first degree in art at Oxford or Cambridge. At present the line is drawn as if it had been expressly meant to exclude bachelors of those universities. We, however, believe, that the great majority of our academic youth graduate too late by a few months, and only by a few months, for admission into Haileybury.

We propose to fix 18 as the lowest age at which a candidate can be admitted into the college. We are indeed of opinion that, except in very rare and extraordinary cases, it is not desirable that a lad should be admitted so early as 18. But we are convinced...
that, except in very rare and extraordinary cases, no lad of 18 will have any chance of being admitted. Hitherto the admissions have been given by favour. They are henceforward to be gained by superior merit in an intellectual competition. While they were given by favour, they were frequently, indeed generally, given to persons whose age was not much above the minimum. A director would naturally with his son or his nephew be handsomely provided for at 17 or 18, and to be able to return to England with a competence at 44 rather than at 48. A majority of the students have, therefore, been admitted before they were 19, and have gone on before they were 21. But it is plain that, in any intellectual competition, boys of 18 must be borne down by men of 21 and 22. We may therefore, I believe, safely predict that nine-tenths of those who are admitted to the college under the new system will be older than nine-tenths of those who quit it under the present system. We hope and believe that among the successful competitors will frequently be young men who have obtained the highest honours of Oxford and Cambridge. For many young men a fellowship, or a tutorship, which must be held on condition of celibacy, will appear less attractive than a situation which enables the person who holds it to marry at an early age.

The India Act next empowers the Board of Control to determine the qualifications of the candidates for admission to Haileybury. It seems to us to be proper that every person who intends to be a candidate should, at least six weeks before the examination, notify his intentions to the Board of Control, and should at the same time transmit a list of the subjects in which he proposes to be examined, in order that there may be time to provide a sufficient number of examiners in each department. He should, at the same time, lay before the Board testimonials certifying that his moral character is good. Whether the testimonials be or be not satisfactory is a point which we conceive may safely be left to the determination of the Board.

The Board is then authorized by the Act to make regulations prescribing the branch of knowledge in which the candidates for admission to Haileybury shall be examined. Here arises a question of the greatest importance. Ought the examination to be confined to those branches of knowledge to which it is desirable that English gentlemen who mean to remain in India should pay some attention—such as might be thought of as branches of knowledge which are useful to a servant of the East India Company, but useless, or almost useless, to a person whose life is to be passed in Europe?

Our opinion is, that the examination ought to be confined to those branches of knowledge to which it is desirable that English gentlemen who mean to remain in India should pay some attention. It is with much difficulty that we venture to predict the effect of the new system; but we think that we can hardly be mistaken in believing that the introduction of that system will be an event of the greatest importance to this country and to India. The educated youth of the United Kingdom are henceforward to be invited to engage in a contest in which about 40 prizes are offered, of which about 30 prizes will, on an average, be gained every year. Every one of these prizes is more than an honorable social position, and an honorable independence of life. It is difficult to estimate the effect which the prospect of prizes so numerous and so attractive will produce. We are, however, familiar with some facts which may illustrate our conjectures. At Trinity College, the largest and wealthiest of the colleges at Cambridge, about four fellowships are given annually by competition. These fellowships can be held only on condition of celibacy, and the income derived from them is a very moderate one for a single man. It is notorious that the examinations for these fellowships, directly and indirectly, do much to give a direction to the studies of Cambridge and of all the numerous schools which are the feeders of Cambridge. What, then, is likely to be the effect of a competition for prizes which will be ten times as numerous as the Trinity fellowships, and of which each will be more valuable than a Trinity fellowship? We are, therefore, convinced that the examinations for appointments in the civil service of the East India Company will produce an effect which will be felt in every sphere of learning throughout the realm, at Oxford and Cambridge, at the University of London and the University of Durham, at Edinburgh and Glasgow, at Dublin, at Cork, and at Belfast. The number of candidates will doubtless be much greater than the number of vacancies, it will not surprise us if the ordinary number examined should be three or four hundred. The great majority, and among them many young men of excellent abilities and laudable industry, must be unsuccessful. If,
therefore, branches of knowledge specially Oriental should be among the subjects of examination. It is probable that a considerable number of the most hopeful youths in the country will be induced to waste much time, at that period of life at which time is most precious, in studies which will never, in any conceivable case, be of the smallest use to them. We think it more desirable that the examination should be of such a nature that no candidate who may fail shall, to whatever calling he may betake himself, have any reason to regret the time and labour which he spent in preparing himself to be examined.

Nor do we think that we should render any service to India by inducing her future rulers to neglect, in their earlier years, European literature and science, for studies specially Indian. We believe that men who have been engaged, up to one or two and twenty, in studies which have no immediate connection with the business of any profession, and of which the effect is merely to open, to investigate, and to refresh the mind, will generally be found, in the business of every profession, superior to men who have, at 18 or 19, devoted themselves to the special studies of their calling. The most illustrious English jurists have been men who have never opened a law book till after the close of a distinguished academic career; nor is there any reason to believe that they would have been greater lawyers if they had passed in drawing-rooms and conveyances the time which they gave to Thucydides, to Cicero, and to Newton. The duties of a civil servant of the East India Company are of so noble a nature that in his case it is peculiarly desirable that an excellent general education, such as may enlarge and strengthen his understanding, should precede the special education which must qualify him to discharge the business of his position.

It therefore seems to us quite clear that those vernacular Indian languages which are of no value except for the purpose of communicating with natives of India ought not to be subjects of examination. But we are inclined, though with much distrust of our own judgment, to think that a distinction may properly be made between the vernacular languages, and two languages which may be called the classical languages of India, the Sanscrit and the Arabic. These classical languages are by no means without intrinsic value in the eyes both of philosophers and of men of taste. The Sanscrit is the great parent stock from which most of the vernacular languages of India are derived, and stands to them in a relation similar to that in which the Latin stands to the French, the Italian, the Spanish, and the Portuguese. The Arabic has contributed, though not in the same degree with the Sanscrit, to the formation of the vocabularies of India; and it is the source from which all the Mahometan nations draw their religion, their jurisprudence, and their science. These two languages are already studied by a few young men at the great English seats of learning. They can be learned as well here as in the East; and they are not likely to be studied in the East unless some attention has been paid to them here. It will, we apprehend, very seldom happen that a candidate will offer himself for examination in Sanscrit or in Arabic; but, as such instances may occur, we think it expedient to include these languages in the list of subjects.

As to the other subjects we speak with more confidence. Passport among these subjects we place our own language and literature. One or more themes for English composition ought to be proposed. Two papers of prose ought to be set. One of these papers should be so framed as to enable the candidates to show their knowledge of the history and constitution of our country; the other ought to be so framed as to enable them to show the extent of their knowledge of our poets, wits, and philosophers.

In the two great ancient languages there ought to be an examination not less severe than these examinations by which the highest classical distinctions are awarded at Oxford and Cambridge. At least three passages from Latin writers ought to be set, to be translated into English. Subjects should be proposed for original composition, both in Latin verse and in Latin prose; and passages of English verse and prose should be set, to be turned into Latin. At least six passages from Greek writers should be set, to be translated into English. Of these passages, one should be taken from the Homeric poems; one from some historian of the best age; one from some philosopher of the best age; one from some Attic drama, and at least one from the Attic drama. The candidates ought to have a full opportunity of excelling their
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skill in translating both English prose and English verse into Greek; and these should be a paper of questions which would enable them to show their knowledge of ancient history, both political and literary.

We think that the modern languages of the Continent, the French, the Italian, and the German, ought to be among the subjects of examination. Several passages in every one of the three languages should be set, to be written into English; passages taken from English writers should be set, to be turned into French, Italian, and German; and papers of questions should be framed which would enable a candidate to show his knowledge of the civil and literary history of France, Italy, and Germany.

The examination in pure and mixed mathematics ought to be of such a nature as to enable the judges to judge in proper order all the candidates, from those who have never gone beyond Euclid's Elements and the first part of algebra up to those who possess the highest acquirements. We think it important, however, that not only the acquirements, but also the general powers and resources of the competitors, should be brought to the test. With this view the examination papers should contain a due proportion of original problems, and of questions calculated to ascertain whether the principles of mathematical science are thoroughly understood. The details will probably be best arranged by some of those eminent men who have lately been moderators in the University of Cambridge, and who know by experience how to conduct the examinations of large numbers of persons simultaneously. It must, however, be borne in mind that the extent and direction of mathematical reading, especially in the higher branches, differ greatly at the different universities of the United Kingdom. The mathematical examination for the Indian service must, therefore, in order to do justice to all candidates, embrace a wider range of acquirements than is usual at Cambridge, Oxford, or Dublin.

Of late years some of the natural sciences which do not fall under the head of mixed mathematics, and especially chemistry, geology, mineralogy, botany, and zoology, have been introduced as a part of general education into several of our universities and colleges. There may be some practical difficulty in arranging the details of an examination in these sciences; but it is a difficulty which has, we believe, been at some pains of learning already overcome. We have no hesitation in recommending that there should be at least one paper of questions relating to these branches of knowledge.

We propose to include the moral sciences in the scheme of examination. Those sciences are, it is well known, much studied both at Oxford and at the Scottish universities. Whether this study shall have to do with mere words or with things, whether it shall degenerate into a formal and scholastic pedantry, or shall train the mind for the highest purposes of active life, will depend, to great extent, on the way in which the examination is conducted. We are of opinion that the examination should be conducted in the best manner, that mere trivialities should be avoided, and that the candidate should not be confined to any particular system. The subjects which fall under the head are the elements of moral and political philosophy, the history of the ancient and modern schools of moral and political philosophy, the science of logic, and the inductive method, of which the Novum Organum is the great textbook. The object of the examiners should be rather to put to the test the candidate's powers of mind than to ascertain the extent of his metaphysical reading.

The whole examination ought, we think, to be carried on by means of written papers. The candidates ought not to be allowed the help of any book; nor ought they, after once a subject for composition has been proposed to them, or a paper of questions placed before them, to leave the place of examination till they have finished their work.

It is, of course, not to be expected, that any man of 22 will have made considerable progress in all the subjects of examination. An excellent mathematician will often have little Greek, an excellent Greek scholar will be entirely ignorant of French and Italian. Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out promises for knowledge of wide surface and of small depth. We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere stranger. Profound and accurate acquaintance with a single language ought to
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Tell more than bad translations and themes in six languages. A single paper which shows that the writer thoroughly understands the principles of the differential calculus ought to tell more than 20 superficial and incorrect answers to questions about chemistry, botany, mineralogy, metaphysics, logic and English history.

It will be necessary that a certain number of marks should be assigned to each subject, and that the place of a candidate should be determined by the sum total of the marks which he has gained. The marks ought, we conceive, to be distributed among the subjects of examination in such a manner that no part of the kingdom, and no class of schools, shall exclusively furnish candidates to the East India Company. It would be greatly unjust, for example, to the great academical institutions of England, not to allow skill in Greek and Latin verification to have a considerable share in determining the issue of the competition. Skill in Greek and Latin verification has indeed no direct tendency to form a judge, a financier, or a diplomatist. But the youth who does best what all the ablest and most ambitious youths about him are trying to do well will generally prove a superior man; nor can we doubt that an accomplishment by which Fox and Cambria, Grenville and Walpole, Mandelbrot and Tenby, first distinguished themselves above their fellows, indicates powers of mind, which, properly trained and directed, may do great service to the State. On the other hand, we must remember that, in the north of this island the art of practical composition in the ancient languages is very little cultivated, and that men so eminent in this respect as Dugald Stewart, Hume, Gibbon, and Macaulay, would probably have been quite unable to write a good copy of Latin almanacs, or to translate 10 lines of Shakespeare into Greek rhymes. We wish to see such a system of examination established as shall not exclude the services of the East India Company from them, no more than exclude the East India Company from the service of the East India Company. We have, with an anxious desire to do justice to all parts of the United Kingdom, and by all classes of liberal education, framed the following scale, which we venture to submit for your consideration:

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<th>English language and literature:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Composition</td>
<td>500</td>
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<td>History</td>
<td>300</td>
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<td>General literature</td>
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<td>1,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>725</td>
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<td>Latin</td>
<td>750</td>
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<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>375</td>
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<td>German</td>
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<td>Italian</td>
<td>375</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mathematics, pure and mixed</td>
<td>1,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Natural sciences</td>
<td>500</td>
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<td>Moral sciences</td>
<td>375</td>
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<td>Sanskrit</td>
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<td>Arabic</td>
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<td>5,375</td>
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It seems to us probable, that of the 6,375 marks, which are the maximum, no candidate will ever obtain half. A candidate who is at once a distinguished classical scholar and a distinguished mathematician will be, as he ought to be, certain of success. A candidate who is a distinguished classical scholar or a mathematician, or a mathematician and a classical scholar, will be certain of success, if he is well read in the history and literature of his own country. A young man who has scarcely any knowledge of mathematics, little Latin and no Greek, may pass with honour in examination in English, French, Italian, German, geology, and chemistry, that he may stand at the head of the list.

It can scarcely be necessary for us to add, that no expense ought to be grudged which may be necessary to secure the services of the ablest candidates in every branch.
of learning. Experience justifies us in pronouncing with entire confidence that, if the
exercises be well chosen, it is utterly impossible that the defective show of knowledge
which is the effect of the process popularly called cramming can ever be successful
against real learning and ability.

Whether the examinations ought to be held half-yearly or annually is a question
which cannot, we think, be satisfactorily determined till after the first experiment has
been made.

When the result of the examination has been declared, the successful candidates will
not yet be civil servants of the East India Company, but only civil servants elect. It
appears from the 4th clause of the Act to be the intention of the Legislature that
before they proceed to the East, there should be a period of probation and a second
examination.

In what studies, then, ought the period of probation to be passed? And what ought
to be the nature of the second examination?

It seems to us that, from the moment at which the successful candidates, whom we
will now call probationers, have been set apart as persons who will, in all probability,
have a part in the government of India, they should give their whole minds to the
duties of their new position. They must now be considered as having finished
their general education, and as having finished it with honour. Their serious studies
must henceforth be such as have a special tendency to fit them for their calling.

Of the special knowledge which a civil servant of the Company ought to possess,
much can be acquired only in India, and much must be acquired far more easily in
India than in England. It would evidently be a great waste of time to employ a month
here in learning what may be better learnt in a week at Calcutta or Madras. But
there are some kinds of knowledge which are not considered as essential parts of the
liberal education of our youth, but which it is most important that a civil servant of
the Company should possess, and which he may acquire in England at less expense,
indeed more easily, than in India. We conceive that every probationer ought during
the interval between his first and his second examination to apply himself vigorously
to the acquiring of those kinds of knowledge.

The subjects of his new studies will, we apprehend, be found to range themselves
under four heads.

He should, in the first place, make himself well acquainted with the history of India,
in the largest sense of the word history. He should study that history, not merely in
the works of René de Rebec, and of M'Intosh, but also in the travels of Bernier, of the
in the works of Sir William Jones, and in the journals of Heber. He should be well informed
about the geography of the country, about its natural productions, about its manufactures,
about the physical and moral qualities of the different races which inhabit it, and about
the doctrines and rites of the different religions which have a powerful influence on the
population. He should trace with peculiar care the progress of the British power.
He should understand the constitution of our Government, and the nature of the relations
between that Government and its vassals, Mussulman, Mahometan, and Rajput. He
should consult the most important Parliamentary reports and debates on Indian
affairs. All this may be done with very much greater facility in England than in any
part of India, except at the three seats of Government, if indeed the three seats of
Government ought to be excepted.

Secondly, it seems to us to be desirable that every probationer should bestow some
attention on the general principles of jurisprudence. The great majority of the civil
servants of the East India Company are employed in the administration of justice.
A large proportion of these are judges, and some of the most important functions of
the collectors are strictly judicial. That the general principles of jurisprudence may be
studied here with more advantage than in India will be universally acknowledged.

Thirdly, we think that every probationer ought to prepare himself for the discharge
of his duties by paying some attention to financial and commercial science. He should
understand the mode of keeping and checking accounts, the principles of banking, the
laws which regulate the exchanges, the nature of public debts, funded and unfunded,
and the effect produced by different systems of taxation on the prosperity of nations.
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We would by no means require him to subscribe any article of faith touching any controverted point in the science of political economy; but it is not too much to expect that he will make himself acquainted with those treatises on political economy which have become standard works. These studies can undoubtedly be prosecuted with more advantage in England than in India.

Fourthly, we think that the study of the vernacular languages of India may with great advantage be begun in England. It is, indeed, only by intercourse with the native population that an Englishman can acquire the power of taking Bengalee or Oudhishee as his native language, and knowledge of the Bengalee or Telugu characters, and knowledge of the Bengalee or Telugu language, make rapid progress under good English teachers. But we are inclined to believe that in English students will, at the first introduction to the Indian language, make rapid progress under good English teachers, and then proceed to study the language in India. The recommendation that we have made is, therefore, of opinion that the examination should take place in English, and that the distribution of the Bengal civil service into two parts, one for the upper and the other for the lower provinces, should be made here at the earliest possible moment, instead of being made, as it now is, at Calcutta.

In what manner the distribution of civil servants among the Presidencies ought to be made is a question which, though it has not been referred to us, is yet to be closely connected with the questions which have been referred to us, that we have been requested to take it into consideration. We are disposed to think that it is desirable that the distribution of the civil service among the Presidencies should be made in such a manner that the Presidencies are not overloaded with work, and that the ablest men in the civil service can work at their own pace and their own inclinations. We are of opinion that the distribution should be made in such a manner that the Presidencies are not overloaded with work, and that the ablest men in the civil service can work at their own pace and their own inclinations. We are of opinion that the distribution should be made in such a manner that the Presidencies are not overloaded with work, and that the ablest men in the civil service can work at their own pace and their own inclinations.
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But, in whatever manner the distribution may be made, it ought to be made as soon as the issue of the first examination is decided; for, till the distribution is made, it will be impossible for any probationer to know what vernacular language of India it would be most expedient for him to study. The Hindustani, indeed, will be valuable to him, wherever he may be stationed, but no other language is spoken over one-third of India. Tamil would be as useless as Bengali, and Bengali would be as useless as Assa, as Welsh in Portugal.

We should recommend that every probationer, for whatever Presidency he may be destined, should be permitted to choose Hindustani as the language in which he will pass. A probationer who is to reside in the lower provinces of the Bengal Presidency should be allowed to choose either Hindustani or Bengali. A probationer who is to go to the upper provinces should be allowed to choose among Hindustani, Sinhalese, and Tamil. A probationer who is to go to Madras should be allowed to choose among Hindustani, Telugu, and Tamil. A probationer who is to go to Bombay should be allowed to choose among Hindustani, Marathi, and Gujeratian.

It is probable that some probationers who have a peculiar talent for learning languages will study more than one of the dialects among which they are allowed to make their choice. Indeed it is not improbable that some who take an interest in philology will apply themselves voluntarily to the Sanscrit and the Arabic. It will hereafter be seen that, though as we require at the indispensable condition of passing only an elementary knowledge of one of the vernacular tongues of India, we propose to give encouragement to those students who may think it prudent to study Sanscrit and Arabic.

The four studies, then, to which, in our opinion, the probationers ought to devote themselves during the period of probation, are, first, Indian history; secondly, the science of jurisprudence; thirdly, commercial and financial science; and fourthly, the Oriental tongues.

The time of probation ought not, we think, to be less than one year, nor more than two years. There should be periodical examinations, at which a probationer of a year's standing must pass, or pain of forfeiting his appointment. This examination should, of course, be in the four branches of knowledge already mentioned, as to which the attention of the probationers ought to be specially directed. Marks should be assigned to the different subjects, as at the final examination; and it seems to us reasonable that an equal number of marks should be assigned to all the four subjects, on the supposition that each probationer is examined in only one of the vernacular languages of India. Sometimes, however, as we have said, a probationer may study more than one of these vernacular languages of India among which he is at liberty to make his choice; or, in addition to one or more of the vernacular languages of India, learn Sanscrit or Arabic. We think it reasonable that in every language in which he offers himself for examination an equal number of marks should be assigned.

When the marks have been cast up, the probationers who have been examined should be arranged in order of merit. All those who have not been two years probationers, and who have, in the opinion of the examiners, used their time well, and made a respectable proficiency, should be declared civil servants of the Company. Every probationer who, having been a probationer only one year, has obtained a higher place than some of the two-year men who have passed, should also be declared a civil servant of the Company. All the civil servants who pass in one year should take rank in the service according to their places in the final examination. Thus a salutary emulation will be kept up to the last moment. It ought to be observed, that the procedure which we propose to give to men, will not be merely honorary, but will be attended by very solid advantages. It is in order of seniority that the members of the civil service succeed to those annuities to which they are all looking forward, and it may depend on the manner in which a young man acquires himself at his final examination, whether he shall remain in India till he is past 50, or shall be able to return to England at 47 or 48.

The instances in which persons who have been successful in the first examination will fail in the final examination, will, we hope and believe, be very few. We hope
and believe, also, that it will very rarely be necessary to expel any probationer from the service on account of grossly intemperate habits, or of any action unbecoming a man of honour. The probationers will be young men superior to their fellows in science and literature; and it is not among young men superior to their fellows, in science and literature, that scandalous immorality is generally found to prevail. It is probably not once in 20 years that a student who has attained high academic distinction is expelled from Oxford or Cambridge. Indeed, the superior excellence of science and literature generally indicates the existence of some qualities which attract society. The difficulty of obtaining a position in society, which is the main business of all the probationers, is a staid, temperate, and industrious business, which should be attended to as seriously as any other business. We therefore believe that the intellectual test which is about to be established will be found in practice to be also the best moral test that can be devised.

One important question still remains to be considered. Where are the probationers to study? Are they all to study at Hallebury? Is it to be left to themselves to decide whether they will study at Hallebury or elsewhere? Or will the Board of Control reserve to itself the power of determining which of them shall study at Hallebury, and which of them shall be at liberty to study elsewhere?

That the college at Hallebury is to be kept up is clearly implied in the terms of the 37th and 39th clauses of the Halle Act. That the Board of Control may make regulations which would admit into the civil service persons who have not studied at Hallebury is as clearly implied in the terms of the 37th and 39th clauses. Whether the law ought to be altered is a question on which we cannot, at present, express any opinion. On the supposition that the law is to remain unaltered, we venture to offer some suggestions which appear to us to be important.

There must be, we apprehend, a complete change in the discipline of the college. Almost all the present students are under 20, and almost all the new students will be above 20. The present students have been trained in schools where they have been treated as boys. The new students will generally go either from Universities, where they have been accustomed to enjoy the liberty of men. It will therefore be absolutely necessary that the regulations of the college should be altered, and that the probationers should be subject to no more severe restraint than is imposed on a bachelor of arts at Cambridge or Oxford.

There must be an extensive change even in the buildings of the college. As present, the college is a large and pleasant place, with a single small chamber, which is at once its parlour, and bedroom. It will be impossible to expect men of two or three and twenty, who have long been accustomed to be lodged in a very different manner, to be content with such accommodation.

There must be a great change in the system of study. At present, the students generally go to Hallebury before they have completed their general education. Their general education and their special education, therefore, go on together. Henceforth, the students must be considered as men whose general education has been finished, and finished with great success. Greek, Latin, and mathematics will no longer be parts of the course of study. The whole education will be special, and ought, in some departments, to be of a different kind from that which has hitherto been given.

We are far, indeed, from wishing to detract from the merit of those professors, all of them highly respectable, and some of them most eminent, who have taught law and political economy at Hallebury. But it is evident that a course of lectures on law or political economy given to boys of 13, who have been selected mainly by favour, must be a very different thing from a course of lectures on law or political economy given to men of 20, who have been selected on account of their superior abilities and attainments. As respects law, indeed, we doubt whether the most skilful instructor will be able at Hallebury to impart to his pupils that kind of knowledge which is most desirable that they should acquire. Some at least of the probationers ought, we conceive, not merely to attend lectures and to read well-chosen books on jurisprudence, but to see the actual working of the machinery by which justice is administered. They ought to hear legal questions, in which great principles are
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involved, urged by the ablest counsel, and decided by the highest courts in the
realm. They ought to draw up reports of the arguments both of the advocates and
of the judges. They ought to attend both civil and criminal trials, and to take notes
of the evidence, and of the discussions and decisions respecting the evidence. It
might be particularly desirable that they should attend the sittings of the Judicial
Commissions of the Privy Council when important appeals from India are under the
consideration of that tribunal. A probationer, while thus employed, should regularly
submit his notes of arguments and of evidence to his legal instructor for correction.
Such a training as this would, we are inclined to think, be an excellent preparation
for official life in India; and we must leave it to the Board of Control to consider
whether any plans can be devised by which such a training can be made compatible
with residence at Eton.

We have, &c.

(T. B. Macanlay,
Ashburton
Henry Medill,
Benjamin Jowett,
John George Shaw Leach).

November, 1854
Gentlemen,

I have the honour to enclose to you, for the information of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, a copy of the Report which has been drawn up by the gentlemen who, at my request, have been kind enough to give me their valuable assistance in the consideration of the best mode of carrying into effect that part of the Act of 1853 for the Governor of India which provides that the public admissions to the civil service of the East India Company shall be by competition.

I concur in the general tenor of their Report. I propose that 20 candidates shall be selected at an examination to be held in the course of the ensuing year, and as soon as the necessary regulations, which require very careful consideration, have been framed, notice will be given of the time when it will be held.

I have also had to consider what course should be adopted with regard to the successful candidates at such examination, and the best course of imparting to them such further instruction as may be thought necessary before their final appointment to India. In this question, it is involved the continued maintenance of the College of Haileybury.

Upon the best consideration which I have been able to give to the subject, this college, as it is now constituted for the education of youths from the age of 17, appears to me to be altogether unsuitable to the instruction of gentlemen, many of whom may have passed through the full course of education at one or other of the universities, and some of whom may perhaps have even entered upon their studies for the bar.

Nor does it appear to me that any change in the constitution of Haileybury would render it possible that gentlemen reaching there would have the opportunity of acquiring the knowledge which it is most desirable that all the civil servants of the East India Company should possess.

No qualification is so necessary to them, whether they be employed in the judicial branch of the service or in the combined duties of collectors and magistrates in India, as a thorough knowledge of the principles of law, combined with a practical acquaintance with the mode of conducting civil and criminal suits. Nothing, in my opinion, can conduce so much to the acquisition of this practical knowledge as attendance during the progress of trials in court of justice, and the opportunity of doing this is so much greater in the metropolis than elsewhere, that this circumstance alone would render London far the most convenient place for their residence.

It seems to me also that arrangements may be made in London more easily than elsewhere for their instruction in the other branches of knowledge, of which they ought to have some acquaintance, in order to enable them to discharge with advantage the multifarious duties which are so often thrown upon the civil service in India.

I have come to the conclusion, therefore, that it is inexpedient permanently to maintain Haileybury College. It will be necessary, however, that it should continue in a state of efficiency as long as it is requisite, in order to educate those gentlemen who have been so much attracted to vacancies which occurred previous to the 30th of April last. I see by the number of appointments not yet taken up that if the college is kept full they will be exhausted by the admissions of January 1856.

After that period, therefore, no admission ought to be permitted, and the college will be maintained only so long as to enable those gentlemen to complete their education there.

I propose to introduce a Bill into Parliament for the purpose of relieving the East India Company from the obligation under which they now are to maintain the College of Haileybury, and due provision will of course be made for those officers of the establishment who remain upon it at the time of the closing of the college as having a claim to such a provision.

I have, &c.

(signed) Charles Wood,
Appendix B

REGULATIONS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENTS TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY

Note.—An examination will take place in July 1855, by examiners to be appointed by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, of candidates for appointments to the civil service of the East India Company. Public notice will hereafter be given of the precise day on which the examination will be held. Twenty appointments will be awarded, if so many candidates are declared by the examiners to be duly qualified.

REGULATIONS

1. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty who shall be desirous of entering the civil service of the Company will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st of May 1855, have transmitted to the Board of Commissioners:

(a) A certificate of his age being above 18 years and under 23 years.
(b) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his being in perfect constitutional health, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him for the civil service of the Company.
(c) A certificate of good moral character, signed by the head of the school or college at which he has last received his education; or, if he has not received education at any school or college since the year 1841, then such proof of good moral character as may be satisfactory to the Board of Commissioners.
(d) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge hereinafter enumerated in which he desires to be examined.

2. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:

**English Language and Literature:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Branch</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Composition</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Literature and History, including that of the laws and constitution</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language, literature, and history of Greece</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics, pure and mixed</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural science, that is, chemistry, electricity and magnetism, natural history, geology, and mineralogy</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moral sciences, that is, logic, mental, moral, and political philosophy</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanscrit Language and Literature</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic Language and Literature</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 6,875

3. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, according to the ordinary system in use at several of the universities, and the numbers set opposite to each branch in the preceding paragraph denote the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.
4. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination unless he shall, in the opinion of the examiners, possess a competent knowledge of that subject.

5. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by oral examination, as the examiners may deem necessary.

6. After the examination shall have been completed, the examiners shall add up the marks obtained by each candidate in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, and shall set forth, in order of merit, the names of the 20 candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates; and such 20 candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the civil service of the East India Company. Their choice of the Presidency in India to which they shall be appointed shall be determined by the order in which they stand on such list.

7. In August 1856, and August 1857, further examinations of the selected candidates will take place by examiners appointed by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India in the following subjects:

| Law, including the ordinary rules of taking evidence and the mode of conducting civil and criminal trials | 1,000 |
| The History of India | 400 |
| Political economy | 400 |
| Any language of India in which the selected candidate shall have given notice of his desire to be examined | 200 |

and such further examinations will be conducted in the same manner as that above described. The numbers set opposite to each subject denote the greatest number of marks which can be obtained in respect of such subjects.

8. Each selected candidate, depois of being examined at either of the further examinations of 1856 and 1857, shall, two months previously to such examination, transmit to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India a statement mentioning the language or languages of India in which he is desirous of being examined.

9. Any selected candidate, who, having been examined at the further examination of 1856, shall not have passed, may, nevertheless, be again examined at the further examination of 1857.

10. Any selected candidate who shall not have passed at one or either of the further examinations of 1856 and 1857, shall be struck off the list of selected candidates.

11. The selected candidates who, at either of such further examinations, shall be deemed by the examiners to have a competent knowledge of law, the history of India, political economy, and at least one language of India, shall be adjudged to have passed and to be entitled to be appointed to the civil service of the East India Company; and the names of the selected candidates who shall have so passed shall be placed in a list in the order of their merit, in such examination, estimated as above by the total number of marks which they shall have obtained in respect of all the subjects in which they shall have been examined at such examination.

12. The seniority in the civil service of the East India Company of the selected candidates shall be determined by the date of the further examination at which they shall be adjudged to have passed; and, as between those who passed at the same further examination, their seniority in such civil service shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from such examination.

13. No person will, even after such examination, be allowed to proceed to India unless he shall comply with the regulations in force at the time for the civil service of the East India Company, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character.

India Board, 26 January 1855.

R. Low.