

Educational (1900) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 301

DATED 27-5-1910

[Despatch Abstract.]

Study of the Vernaculars at the Madras University

Recording papers connected with the
parliamentary question and answer,
regarding the —

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[E & L.]
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2,400-15-5-00.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT FILE.

CONTENTS.

From	Number.	Date.	Pages.

[P.T.O. FOR PUT UP PAPERS.]

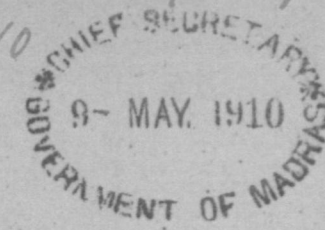
PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No. _____

Papers of the department to which the current belongs.

Number.	Date.	Original (=O.) or spare copy (=S. C.)	Remarks. (In this column such of the papers as have been removed for copying, printing, etc., should be marked with a cross.)	Initials of Referencer with date in token of return to Reference department.

Papers of other departments.

Department.	Number.	Date.	Original (=O.) or spare copy (=S. C.)	Despatcher to note the return of the papers to the departments concerned.



*68. Mr. Rees.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, whether, under the existing regulations of the Madras University, students can go through their university course and take their degrees without having studied their own vernacular languages; and, if so, whether the Secretary of State will consider the propriety of making representations to the Madras Government in favour of compulsory training in the vernacular.

Answer to Mr Rees' Question, No. 68, dated 21st. April, 1910.

Under the regulations of the Madras University, a student whose mother tongue is one of the South Indian languages must, during his first and second years, undergo a course of study in composition in the vernacular. The Secretary of State sees no reason for addressing the Government of Madras on the subject.

Mr. Rees. Is the hon gentleman aware that this is a worse case than that of the Irish language which was decreed last night, this being the living language of these people?

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[E. & L.]
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EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
LEGISLATION

NOTES.

[Faint, illegible handwriting visible through the paper from the reverse side.]

C.No.957, from the India Office,

dated 21st April 1910.

Subject.

Parliamentary question regarding the
study of the vernacular at the Madras University.

The India office sends a copy of the question asked by Mr. Rees in Parliament regarding the study of the vernacular at the Madras University ^{and} of the answer given thereto.

2. The new Regulations of the Madras University, though issued by Government under section 26(2) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, were prepared by the University. They excluded totally the "classical and vernacular languages of the country as compulsory subjects" in the courses of study ^{prescribed} for the Intermediate and the ^{B.A.} ~~B.A.~~ degree examinations. When the draft Regulations were under consideration, several influentially signed memorials from different parts of the Presidency brought to the notice of Government that the draft regulations had excluded the vernacular from the University course and strongly advocated its study in the undergraduate course. The Government ~~considered~~ considered that if those who had secured a University education were to do the best for the country with the education they had received, it was imperative that they should possess a sound knowledge of the vernaculars. With this in view and in order that a student might not be led to put aside the study of his mother tongue, the Government introduced a regulation providing composition in a vernacular as a compulsory

Para 1 of G.O. 841 Ed. E
27.12.08

G.O. no 12-Ed	10-1-07	H
" " 13 "	10-1-07	J.
" " 14 "	10-1-07	J
" " 15 "	10-1-07	K.

Para 13 of G.O. no 841 Ed. E
27.12.08

Para 13 of G.O. 841 Ed
27-12-06 E

E

Please see the linked file

compulsory subject in the Intermediate examination for students whose mother tongue was one of the South Indian vernaculars - Vide item II in Regulation 178 on page 21 of G.O.No.841 Ed1., dated 27th December 1906. Under this Regulation it was obligatory on every student whose mother tongue was one of the South Indian vernaculars, viz., Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Canarese, Marathi, Uriya, Hindustani, to undergo a course of study in composition in the vernacular for the Intermediate examination.

3. The University have, however, now proposed, and the Government have approved the proposal, to alter this regulation as follows:--

"II. Composition in one of the following
"vernaculars (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam,
"Canarese, Marathi, Uriya, Urdu, Singalese,
"Burmese) or translation into English from
"one of the classical and Foreign languages
"named in Regulation 174".

Under the amended regulation, Indian students may choose for the Intermediate course either translation into English from a classical or foreign language or composition in a vernacular language.

4. The paper may now be recorded and the draft below is for approval. For a precedent please see G.O.No.348 Ed1., dated 12th June 1909.

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READ AGAIN G.O., No. _____, DATED
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CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT. A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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